

THE DAILY BEE.

E. B. WATSON, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas.

George E. Tschuck, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending December 17, 1892, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Day, Circulation. Sunday, December 11, 26,095; Monday, December 12, 23,680; Tuesday, December 13, 23,777; Wednesday, December 14, 23,605; Thursday, December 15, 23,703; Friday, December 16, 23,651; Saturday, December 17, 23,924.

Average, 24,419. GEORGE E. TSCHUCK, Notary Public.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 17th day of December, 1892. [Seal] N. P. FILL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for November, 26,059. A NATIONAL quarantine system is needed and congress ought to provide for it as speedily as possible.

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

It looks as if the populists would hold the ball now 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 4,000 pounds of binding twine daily 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 \$2,008,770, and it is estimated that the aggregate for the year will be about \$185,000,000. These figures are decidedly 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 be prepared for market with greater care.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Carnegie receives most of the blame for the troubles at Homestead, there are twenty-five stockholders in the company. It is capitalized at \$25,000,000, and there are several millionaires interested in it whose names are never paraded before the public.

SHORTER routes and cheaper rates of transportation are among the most important needs 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 crop. 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 privilege.

THE "force bill" issue has been thrust upon the attention of congress by the concurrent action of a Tennessee senator and representative, who have introduced measures for the repeal of the federal election laws. They are wasting time in proposing this to the present congress, but it will give them a little 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 gubboats has caused our own government 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 side.

THE statement that the Canadian authorities are fitting out on the lakes revenue 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 armed vessels on the lakes, does not provide against revenue cutters, but inasmuch 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.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION. There appears to have been no sufficient cause for the recent financial flurry in Wall street, but none the less 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 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 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 there was more potent than actual fact. 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 sudden fear.

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 improbable. 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. If that is not practically a failure the term has a definition we do not know of. The result is certainly so regarded by 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 man will refrain from renewing agitation, as Professor Andrews suggests they should, though ministry 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 enabled 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 railroads put up their freight 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 farmer 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, 295 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 yacht 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 design has been maintained and the nation that is called the queen of the seas has not been able to match the skill of American yacht 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 exception—there 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 railroads 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

be paintings, drawings, engravings and sketches which will show the whole record of the application of steam to locomotion all over the world. The railway companies are spending many thousands of dollars in the construction of machines that will be exact reproductions of the first crude attempts at locomotive building. The contrast between these early and imperfect mechanical contrivances and the wonderful locomotives of the present day will be amazing.

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 seventeen 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. At present there is practically a month fettered 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 benefited 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 without a prospect of being used is a waste of money. This would be a good thing to have received the applications of office-seekers.

A Plumb for the Hungry. Minneapolis Tribune.

The postmaster of the great city of Philadelphia has asked to be relieved. Just think of a man who has to be so hungry and very thirsty, and then faint dead away.

Our populist friends in Nebraska will do well to "keep in the middle of the road." Make no engaging alliances, and so avoid the suspicion of being "boasted."

The Source of Intelligence. Chicago Mail.

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

Nature Makes Suggestions. New York Sun.

A pleasing tale from Mexico shows a new method of prospecting for precious metals. A big acornite fell, such a skillful and cunning 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 a fortune as much money as it did then. Congress should give its days and nights for a while to the study of means to crush this combination.

Give the Governor a Chance. Honolulu Journal.

The outlook for having any much needed railroad legislation passed during the coming session of the legislature is very meager indeed. Even though the independents and democrats united might succeed in passing a bill to attack the trust, it is almost certain that Governor Crouse would veto it. It is an impossibility under the circumstances. So we simply bow our head in submission, but our hearts down in our pockets and help us to resist the temptation of the old adage for at least two years longer.

Slaughter on the Railroads. Kansas City Times.

According to the report of the Interstate Commerce commission for the year ended June 30, last, only a railway employe out of every 296 was killed, but even if the previous year the rate of mortality was one in every 296. In other words, the increase in the number of employes was only 5 per cent. Why then should there have been an increase in the rate of casualties, in the face of the constant multiplication of safety appliances, cars, and engines, and why should the railroads have had back last year, or upon the other theory that that appliances make men careless.

No Seat, No Fare. New York Tribune.

That railway suit in Massachusetts to recover the sum of \$100,000 is mentioned by 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 it is the duty of the railroad to furnish him a seat. Many travelers will sympathize with the man who is made to stand, and he would 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 Great Britain, where passengers in street cars, omnibuses and the like—that only a few passengers can be furnished with seats must be maintained in street cars and omnibuses; but on regular railway lines passengers are accustomed to better treatment, and are justified in trying to enforce what they believe to be their rights.

A Merited Complaint. Schuyler Herald.

C. D. Casper, the veteran 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. Charles, as he is commonly known, is a man of high character, friends, is certainly worthy of the honor. He has served in both branches of the legislature and his record as a member has been a credit to himself and his party. His 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 rates charged by Nebraska railroads. The democrats and independent members of the legislature do not better than to unite and elect him speaker.

COMMENT ON COINAGES. Beatrice Times: The democrats and populists have never been very successful in fusing in this state. Their efforts to fuse in the organization of the legislature are likely to prove as abortive as those heretofore. Atkinson Graphic: The calamities are anxious to fuse with the democrats in the organization of the Nebraska legislature on the equal partnership rule of share and share alike, such an incongruous combination would suggest the practicability of establishing a powder house in hell.

THEODORE TRIBUNE: The union of the democrats and populists in the next legislature has been arranged in secret in Lincoln last week, but the ceremony will not come off until the organization of the house. The terms of the contract are apparent. The democrats trading everything for United States senator.

BEATRICE EXPRESS: The tender solicitude expressed by the congress and leaders just now for the Nebraska independent is touching, indeed, not to say pathetic. The anti-monopoly, anti-millionaire, anti-bondholder, anti-trust, anti-land and anti-trustee law line is being employed vigorously, and the frequent resort to the regulation of the money market and anti-trust laws that do not emanate from the independent and farmers, adds emphasis to the general sentiment. And while these independent friends are so anxious to be respectable as possible, but it will not go down.

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

SI. PAUL POSTER (HILL): If our democratic friends are so anxious that the next United States senate will have it in its power to make the change, why not turn to the independent and help send that grand old man, John H. Powers, to the senate right and know what the people of Nebraska demand.

COLUMBIAN TELEGRAM: One trouble with getting the populists together on the question of the United States senate 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 bolts of his own party fall upon him until a republican is elected.

SUTTON ADVERTISER: Governor Crouse's name is spoken of favorably in connection with the United States senate 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 exacting position. It is well known that Nebraska what Tom Benton was to Missouri.

BEATRICE EXPRESS: Mr. Paddock has enemies, it's true, even within his own party, but it is rather to be regretted that otherwise. The man that has no enemies has not been able as yet to make a notable success in private life, much less in public station. If the independent have a sincere desire to secure a senator who can be of practical service to the state, a man whose record is above reproach, and who will give them support to Mr. Paddock and give little heed to the solicitude of the democrats.

LINCOLN NEWS: The republicans of Nebraska are not in favor of electing a Nebraska senator who is compelled to explain his republicanism in a laborious five column letter published as advertising matter in the public press, and who would be unable in a fifty column article, to explain in a satisfactory manner why, as a republican, he has opposed every leading republican measure that has been introduced 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 in a few minutes of the time. Senator Paddock is a cold-blooded politician, he will do anything to get 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 republican, and he is not a democrat, he claims himself an independent. He represents no party, and is without conviction and courage. When a senator does not care to express an opinion it is always after the jury has rendered the verdict. Shall we vacillate and cowardly Senator Paddock is a man who should be elected to private life at the very earliest opportunity. His candidacy is an insult to republicanism. There are plenty of available candidates for senator who will give us no excuse or explanation is necessary.

THEY BANISH THE BLUES. Chicago Inter Ocean: Mand—Why don't you get the blues who, she knows that Mr. Oudry's is coming?

EMMA GAZZONI: Jason says that, after all, the course dinner is merely a matter of taste.

LOWELL CURRIER: No charge to florists for the flowers that you order, but your plants start early put them in spring beds.

BRIGHTON LEADER: It is now thought that what was regarded a few days ago as Bie's contest was only the price of coal.

ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT: If cats could only talk, the best of the cats in the world would be the one that would not talk.

ATLANTIC GLOBE: Boosters are a good deal like men. A booster never gives notice of leaving a town until after he has swallowed it.

TEXAS SIFTINGS: Editor—There is not sufficient ground for the charge that you are an artist—action. Why, great Scott, it has moved around to nine or ten papers already.

NEW YORK WEEKLY: Petted wife—This old-fashioned husband of mine has a very peculiarly uncomfortable. I don't see how your mother could sit it down.

WINKINGS: Bracelets are worn above the elbow this season, embracing, as it were, the elbow. The lady who wears them for them will not see much fun in it.

LIFE: "Do you suppose scientists will ever discover the missing link?" "I don't know," I danced with two of the links last evening."

DETROIT FREE PRESS: The next day after the wedding. "Suppose, Henry," said the old gentleman to the new son-in-law, "that you are aware the check for \$5,000 I put among your wedding presents was merely a mistake?" "Oh, yes, sir," responded the cheerful Henry, "and the object was excellent. The bank cashed it this morning without a word."

MINNESOTA JOURNAL. Seated one day at the accident, I was weary and ill at ease, and I noticed that the neighbors also were shaky about the knees. But I panned the bellows wildly, and a wild-eyed delegation broke in and used a nose.

A TRIBUTE TO THE COOK. Albany Journal. God bless the cook! To him we look, For every day we dine, The poet's fire, The cook's fire, But for his skillful dressing.

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DANGER OF A PANIC PASSED

Secretary Foster Thinks Business Will Wear the Threatened Storm Easily.

DUE TO DEMOCRATIC MACHINATIONS

Useless Questions Intended to Excite Public Apprehension—Senators Proctor and Teller Talk of the Situation—Taylor's Explanation.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 518 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21.

Politics has been injected into the veins of the financial world and the resulting fever seems to demand the gold cure. There is an evident disposition on the part of the secretary 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. Decker and precipitated by Mr. Wilson, to break 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 attention 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 iota 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 deficiency because he does not pretend to be able to calculate what the effect upon the revenues will be from decreased importations 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 months the treasury will be called upon to make the following extraordinary payments: Interest on the public debt, \$5,000,000; sugar bounty at \$5,000,000; the Chinese claims, \$2,000,000; New York custom house, \$2,000,000—a total of nearly \$20,000,000. In addition to this all the appropriations for the support of the government are to be made within the next six months. It is of course impossible to say how much of this money will be required, but it will undoubtedly add 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 these problems of the treasury. They are purely political and they afford no basis for a financial case. They have, however, with the exports of gold, been 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. The Chicago claim, as a result of the nervousness in some of the congressional and financial circles in Washington, so much talked of in the newspapers, is a mere effort to create a panic about a "threatened panic" or the serious closeness of the money market.

A diligent inquiry was made today by your correspondent among some of the leading financial experts in congress as to the possibility of a financial crisis being precipitated by the action of the treasury. The questions 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 banker, said: "It is my opinion that the scare is the result more of designing political work and apprehension as to possible legislation under the next administration than of the export of gold or the condition of the treasury. There is absolutely nothing in the condition of the treasury, the banks of the country or the prosperity of the people to cause any apprehension much less precipitating a panic. I believe men of large means and bankers and many attorneys, mixing with the legislators, have a natural desire to curtail their dealings at this time, and await developments. The country has never been so prosperous as now, with the exception of apprehensions for the future, which are based wholly upon and are due to the democratic majority given at the polls last month. If you are a man of business to be continued and the people knew it there would not be the least disturbance in the money markets."

Want Senator Teller Says. Senator Teller of Colorado, who was President Arthur's secretary of the interior, and who, although an advocate of the free coinage of silver, is one of the best posted financiers in congress, and is frequently asked for advice by treasury officials, said: "I called upon Secretary Foster at the Treasury department more than six months ago 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 an alarm in this country, as there could be nothing in it which should cause the least apprehension. Secretary Foster expressed the opinion that he believed—and I shall express it to Secretary Foster tomorrow—that when the drain became heavier upon our gold reserve the great stream of our gold would be turned to Europe, and with the design of allaying all fear of a panic. There is not the slightest ground for any apprehension in this country. We are simply furnishing Europe gold with which to prevent a European panic. It was our money, in fact, that stayed the panic in Europe, and that bankrupted 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 \$50,000,000 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 \$20,000,000 a year on account of our balance of trade. She offers to do that by returning our corporation and other securities, and in doing this a drain is naturally made upon our gold. She offers when our gold is sent for European reserve. It is simply taking our inactive gold and employing it as money. Why, when there was the great stream of our gold in the certificates presented at our treasury were of the denominations of \$5,000 and \$10,000, showing conclusively that the money was idle. In the single month of October that year they took from us \$31,000,000 of our gold. That didn't hurt us, and if this present operation is continued on all it would hurt us, and why should it? The gold might as well be in Europe staying a threatened panic as in the hands of the capitalists 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 want to help out. If Chicago demanded gold you would give her gold. In relieving the distress in the one city you would also be in a measure relieving the other city. It is so now. In exporting gold to Europe we are saving a panic over there. The more gold that gold is demanded as a natural force for the life of 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 discount 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 action of bankers in making a run on call loans or refusing to enter into discount contracts 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 expect some uncertainty in the business outlook. It is a remarkable fact that a few gamblers can bring this country to the verge of a panic, and that the money of \$20,000,000, that small amount of money can influence fully \$30,000,000. With \$10,000,000 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 \$20,000,000 as interest on the loan. The loan keeps the bank from using the money in regular channels. In this way a few thousand dollars can be 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 hurry sent these stocks down their profits began to pour in."

Times Will Be Hard. "Then you foresee a safe and steady business condition ahead?" "That, we are not to have a panic, but the condition of business from this time on will be strained. Merchants and capitalists will be very cautious in their operations. We will have hard times, although not a demoralization of business. The New York gamblers cannot effect a permanent financial condition of the country, and this will soon compel finances to come back to an easier condition."

Miscellaneous. Misses Mary Bowen, Lulu Gibson, Addie Ketter and Mrs. Lizzie Palmer of Omaha; Miss Bertha Edington of Fullerton and Miss Alice Albert of Blair have been appointed hostesses at the South Omaha packing house.

Colonel W. S. Parker of Deadwood, S. D., is at the Ebbitt.

E. D. Lecompte has resigned from the postmastership at Arrows, N. Y., and is now mens as his successor, George E. E. Gilmore was today appointed postmaster at Lenox, Lincoln county, S. D.

Capitalist X had a grand Christmas, 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 daughter.

It is reported that President Harrison is seriously considering the proposition to extend the civil service laws so as to include the fourth class postmasters, of whom there are about 50,000 or 60,000. It is said that this explains the decrease of changes in these officers during the past few weeks.

P. S. H.

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