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THE DAILY BEE.

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E. ROSEWATER, Editor

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION State of Nebraska, I County of Douglas, i

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DALLY BEE for the week ending December 17, 1892, was as fol-

Sunday, December 11. Monday, December 11. Monday, December 12. Tuesday, December 13. Wednesday, December 14. Thursday, December 15. Friday, December 16. Saturday, December 17....  $23,630 \\ 23,777$  $23,651 \\ 24,954$ 

.94.910 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 project of connecting the grant lakes with the sea by a ship canal is now discussed in almost every newspaper in the country.

THE high price of hogs at South Omaha has stirred up the farmers of Nebraska, and every one of them that has a fat porker is making haste to take advaptage of the booming market.

THOSE Kansas City merchants who came to Nebraska in the interest of trade extension were cordially welcomed, but they found that Omaha was thoroughly awake on the subject of trade.

COTTON "futures" fell off 15 points after the anti-option bill had been twice called up in the senate and then laid aside, but this does not prove that the enactment of the measure would not check speculation.

WHEN Senator Ingalls says that the republican party is "without leaders and without hope," it is to be feared that he has been too much influenced by the situation in Kansas. He should take a broader and more hopeful view.

IT REQUIRED more than 100 years of agitation and effort to bring about the enforcement of the present efficient and perfect public road system in England and France. It is about time for this country to begin work in the same direction.

THE New York health officer is seizing all the rags that come into that alliance for a third term was a high port from the cholera-infected cities of compliment to Mr. Powers. It was also

THE PROGRAM OF THE ALLIANCE. The Neuraska State Farmers' Alliance, at its annual session just concluded, has formulated a program that merits careful consideration at the hands of the legislature.

Its utterances on the national issues were as might have been expected, simply a reiteration of the platform adopted in Omnha on the 4th of July. That includes the vagaries of Henry George and Edward Bellamy, as well as the extravagant projects of reform advocated by Taubeneck and Davis of Texas.

The proposition to keep a steering committee at Lincoln throughout the session to watch and guide the populist members is very sensible, providing that the committee is made up of men who know a hawk from a handsaw and an oil-room capper from a distributor of temperance tracts. In other words, a steering committee that knows how to steer clear of the pitfalls and snares set

for the lawmakers is a good thing. The demand in favor of more rigid assessment laws that will compel the listing of all property at its actual value, is imely and right.

The resolution opposing the improvement of public roads by the issue of bonds is, in our judgmont, vory stupid. Good roads are just as much needed as safe bridges and commodious school houses. Good roads will cheapen the cost of carrying the farmers' products to market. They are a necessity, and it is stupid to object to borrowing money to build them when they never can be

built without borrowing money. The proposition to build and maintain mills and elevators is right enough it the farmers can raise the necessary

capital. The resolution demanding greater economy in the management of state institutions and requesting a thorough overhauling of the same will meet with popular approval.

The resolution demanding the construction and maintenance of all works of internal improvement, including themuch like the scheme for government ownership of railroads. The state cannot undertake these improvements because it has not the means to do so and it is doubtful whether it can embark in such enterprises under the present constitution. It would have been much more sensible to recommend that these canals shall be constructed and owned by the respective counties and cities for which they are designed, or when constructed by private capital they shall

revert to public ownership within limited time. Why the alliance censured the Board

of Public Lands and Buildings very severely but made no reference to the State Board of Transportation is beyond our comprehension. The natural inference is that the politicians of the alliance wanted to reserve the railroad issue for future political capital.

In the main, however, the proceedings of the alliance were dignified and the demands of the farmers were much more conservative than two years ago when they controlled both houses.

# A SIGN OF DECADENCE.

The re-election of John H. Fowers as president of the Nebraska farmers Europe. This is right, and it is to be a proof of decadence of the alliance. Whenever any organization that has for its oject great social and political reforms is dominated by the one man power it loses in strength and enthusiasm among its members. There must be room on top for every ambitious man in any political movement. Without rotation in office the body becomes topheavy and the rank and file loses interest in the objects for which it is organized. This fact has been demonstrated time and again. Ten years ago the Knights of Lubor were a powerful organization mustering an army of nearly a million of workers arrayed in solid phalanx to battle for the cause of labor. That great army has been reduced to a mere skeleton, because and chiefly because of one man domination. Powderly has had himself elected year after year as grand master workman, and he doubtless will have himself re-elected so long as there is a corporal's guard left and an income to be gotten out of playing grand mogul of the Knights. This much we say without reflecting upon Mr. Powers' integrity or disparaging his ability. He is an enthusiast of the John Brown order. He has set out on a tourney against slavery to the money power, and hopes that the next generation will garner a harvest from the seed he is now sowing. But Mr. Powers is visionary and impractical. He clamors for things that are beyond our reach and tires his followers out with repeated fruitless struggles. It is an old adage: "Old men for counsel and young men for battle." In the irrepressible conflict between the toilers and monopolies the men who lead must necessarily be vigorous and magnetic. They must be in condition to rouse the masses by infusing confidence in their ability to lead them on to victory. Mr. Powers lacks all these qualities and hence the alliance in Nebrasica will follow in the wake of the grange which was disbanded in order that its officers might protect themselves from debts for which they had made themselves liable.

a sinking fund for the payment of the bonds at maturity, and it is provided that any default on the part of the company before the canal is put in operation shall give the United States the right of foreclosure. Other provisions of the bill are so drawn as to afford the fullest possible security to the government, which is to be represented by ten directors appointed by the president.

This measure is the result of careful and deliberate consideration by the foreign relations committee of the senate, and if it be conceded that the general government may properly and constitutionally identify itself with an enterprise of this character and enter into ousiness relations with a private corporation the proposed bill seems to provide every reasonable and practicable safeguard for the protection of the goverament against loss. The bill, however, will encounter vigorous opposi-

tion. It will probably pass the senate, but it will have difficulty in getting through the house. Mr. Holman had publicly announced his determination to oppose any measure for guaranteeing Nicaragua canal bonds, and it is not to be doubted that he is able to count upon a considerable following. There are some strong men ou the democratic side of the house, however, as on that of the senate, who are

favorable to the proposed legislation, so that it is possible Mr. Holman may not be able to prevent action upon it, and if the house can be brought to act on the measure its passage would be probable. Thera is no serious controversy as to the expediency of the government hav-

ing such connection with the capal that it shall be impossible that it shall ever fall under the control of any foreign nation. Solf-interest dictates that so important an enterprise should not be left to the chance of becoming the possession of another nation. We should not loso sight of the danger that some foreiga power, as England did with the Suez canal, may get control of the stock proposed Platte river canal, is very of the Nicaragua Canal company and with it control of the commerce of the world. It would not be wise to suppose that no foreign government is contemplating this. But there is a great deal of popular hostility to the national

government having any pecuniary responsibility in the enterprises of private corporations, and it must be admitted that there are valid reasons for this sentiment. The government has not in the past found such engagements profitable.

> PULLMAN COMPANY TAX SHIRKERS. The Pullman Palace Car company has

pany has shirked its city taxes ever since 1885. It now owes the city about

council to direct the treasurer to make

a forcible collection, by lovying upon its property if need be. There should be no discrimination or favoritism in the collection of taxes. The Pullman company

employes and to letter carriers at all free delivery offices. The president has the power by iney to make these ex-tensions, and the object of introducing the joint resolutions was to express the opinion of congress that the extensions are desirable. Mr. Andrew, who is a democrat, said in regard to the immedinte application of the rules to these three classes of jumployes that he could

see no reason why President Harrison should not be cordially sustained by sincere civil service reformers if he is willing to make the extensions. It is impossible to say how many democrats in congress will be found in accord with this view of the Massachusetts congressman when the resolutions are acted upon, but the president is at least assured that there are some men in the democratic party whom he would not offend by extending the operation of the civil service law.

In any event there is nothing to prevent the president-elect making sweeping changes if he is disposed to do so. The law does not apply to removals from office, but only to appointments. The entire public service is made up of 183,-000 employes, and of this number only 34,000 are in the classified service that comes under the requirements of civil service examinations. It will thus be seen that the civil service rules could be very considerably extended without depriving the next administration of the opportunity for a very generous distribution of patronage among its partisaus.

# IT APPEARS by Bradstreet's report

that the cotton crop of the present year will be short. There is unanimity of opinion on this point among producers and dealers. In Alabama, Mississippi and the southwest there was damage by frost and the showing made by Arkansas was poor. There was a large decrease in the acceage planted, and the falling off in the yield was increased by the inteness of the planting season, the excessive rains in the spring, the overflows in the Mississippi valley and the damage by worms. The summary of returns indicates that the total yield will not exceed 6,460,000 bales.

### THE disfavor that is being shown to ward the "industrial" stocks by eastern money lenders is significant. These are the stocks of certain trusts and combinations, which hitherto have been readily accepted as collateral. The changed feeling regarding them may be due to ]

one of two considerations, or to both-a belief that greater effort is to be made to enforce the law against trusts, and the expectation that a change in the tariff policy of the country may seriously affect the business of these combinations.

IT IS declared, by the newspaper organs of Mr. Cleveland that the election of Mr. Murphyas senator from New York will mean war. Inasmuch as there appears to be no doubt that Mr. Murphy will be elected the war is almost a certainty. But what has the presidentelect to do with the senatorship? He has no more right to interfere with that than he has to dictate in regard to the speakership or the committee chairmansnips.

A SAN FRANCISCO contemporary urgent'y invites Mr. Cleveland to visit California before entering upon the discharge of his duties as president of the

the aggregate vote is nearly 1,000,000 short of what it should have been. The vote of such great states as New York, Ohio and Indiana was smaller this year than it was four years ago. The increase in the vote of 1888 over that of 1884 was more than 1,200-000, no new states having been admitted Congressmen Interested in Restricting Legduring that period. Did 1,000,000 voters go fishing last election

day SUGGESTIVE LEGISLATION.

Many of the best laws on the statute books of Nebraska are either modifications of laws of other states or have been suggested by them. There are today on the statute books of neighboring states laws that are full of suggestions to the legislators of Ne braska and THE BEE proposes from time to time to print extracts from the best of them for the benefit of members of the legislature and the people at large.

### To Prohibit Blacklisting.

Among the laws of Colorado there is one whose provisions are aimed to prohibit the blacklisting or publishing of employes when they shall have been discharged. It reads:

Section 1. That no corporation, company individual shall blacklist or publish, or ause to be blacklisted or published, any emdoye, mechanic or laborer from engaging in r securing similar or other employment from any other corporation, company or in dividual.

Sec. 2. If any officer or agent of any corwould submit a minority report in opposiporation, company or individual, or other person, shall blacklist, or publish, or cause to be blacklisted or published, any employe, mechanic, or laborer, dis-charged by such corporation, company or individual, with the intent and for tion to the measure. Mr. Hill's objection however, is only tentative. house committee on immigration, opposes the absolute suspension of immigration, and the purpose of preventing such employe, me chanic or laborer from engaging in or secur wants to vest in the president authority to take the step in case of danger. He would ing similar or other employment, from any other corporation, company or individual; or accept an amendment authorizing the president to exclude immigration from any one shall in any manner conspire or contrive by correspondence, or otherwise, to prevent such discharged employe from securing em-ployment, he shall be deemed guilty of a country in case of local epidemic disease. It is the intention of the humigration commit tees to press their bills immediately upon meaner, and upon conviction the reassembling of congress. Senator shall be fined not less than fifty (50) dollars nor more than two hundred and fifty (250) dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail Chandler gave notice today to that effect and Chairman Stump was notified by the not less than thirty, nor more than ninety house committee that a day would be asdays, or both. signed for immigration legislation early next Conspiracies.

# Another law of Colorado relates to con-

spiracies as follows: Section 1. It shall not be unlawful for any both the house and senate bills and to make two or more persons to unite or combine, o such modifications and suggestions as the agree in any manner, to advise or encourage immigration authorities in his department by peaceable means, any person or persons to enter into any combination in relation to consider valuable. entering into or remaining in the employ ment of any person, persons or corporation or in relation to the amount of wages or compensation to be paid for labor, or for the purpose of regulating the hours of labor, or for the procuring o for fair and just treatment from employers, or for the purpose of protecting their welfar and interests in any other manner not in violation of the constitution of this state or the laws made in pursuance thereof; provided that this act shall not be so construed as to permit two or more persons, by threats of either bodily or financial injury, or by any display of force, to prevent or intimidate any other person from continuing in such ployment as he may see fit, or to boycott or intimidate any employer of labor.

#### Away with Pinkertons.

One of the best laws of Colorado is an act prohibiting the appointment of nonresidents as special officers, and providing penalties for the violation thereof, as follows: Section 1. That no sheriff, mayor of a city or person authorized by law to appoint special deputy sheriffs, special constables marshals, policemen or other peace officers in the state to preserve the public peace, and prevent or quell public disturbances, shall hereafter appoint as such special deputy sheriff, special constable, marshal, police man or other peace officer, any person who shall not be at the time of such appointment a bona fide resident of the state of Colorado. and no person shall assume or exercise the functions, powers, duties or privileges inci-dent and belonging to the office of special deputy sheriff, special constable, marshal, policeman or other peace officer without having first received his appointment in writing from the lawfully constituted authorities of the state.

not get up the narrow straits of Mackinae under the guns of Fort Mackinae and thence into Lake Michigan. Neither Sec. 2. Every person who shall be **a**p-pointed under the provisions of this act as a special deputy sheriff, special constable po-liceman, or other peace officer, shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, make could the British vessels pass through the circuitous Sault Ste. Marie river locks and past Fort Brady in order to reach Lake Superior. This appears to put a material quali-fication upon General Miles' suggestion that affidavit before an officer competent to ad-minister oaths that he is a bona fide citizen British guns could command

#### WILL INSIST UPON ACTION will be sent to Bogota against any interce sion at present

islation Are Wide Awake.

SECRETARY FOSTER TO BE CONSULTED

Head of the Treasury Department Will Bo

Asked to Suggest Modifications in

the Bill Now Pending-Other

Capital Gossip.

And Address

The adjournment of congress today post

pones further consideration of the various

propositions looking to the suspension or

restriction of immigration until next year

Cholera's appearance in Hamburg can't fail

it is thought here, to stimulate the already

lively interest in this subject. The senate

devoted a large portion of its session toda;

to this question, as Mr. Chandler reported

back from the committee on immigration the bill suspending immigration for on

year. Sonator Hill gave notice that he

Mr. Stump of Maryland, chairman of the

month. In the meantime Secretary Foster

of the treasury will be requested to examine

Don't Take Stock in Miles' Story.

great lakes by the fleet of revenue cutters

which Great Britain is now maintaining, and

his intimation that Great Britain has violated

the treaty of 1817 has caused some unplea-

sant comments here both in military and diplomatic circles. It is believed by many that General Miles has been seriously mis-

quoted. This view is particularly held in the State department, where it is thought that

Canada has armed three vessels for servic

on the lakes, as described by officers of th

revenue marine service at Washington it amounts to a declaration of war. It is held at the State department

that if the British government should take General Miles seriously, and should instruct the British minister at Washington to make

complaint of his language the situation would be embarrassing and the satisfactory

At the War department a less lenient view

taken of General Miles' statement

Neither Secretary Elkins nor General Scho field cared to discuss the matter, though it is

understood that they regard his language as

indiscreet. A prominent army official suid this evening: "General Miles is too excita-

ble for a man who may succeed to the com-

mand of the army." General Newberry of Chicago said today

that he didn't agree with the views of Gen-eral Miles as to the danger confronting lake

cities. General Newberry points out that no

how many gunboats were sent

could

the commerce

Lawrence, they

explanation difficult.

up the St.

General Miles could rot have said:

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BER. ]

513 FOURTEENTH STREET,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22.

## Nebrasks at Wasnington .

Senator Paddook left, Washington for Ne. braska today accompanied by his stenogra pher, Horace Scudder. He expects to be ab int several weeks. 1. W. Funk of Beatrice has been appointed

a member of a commission to settle indian land rights claims. P P. S. H.

# FUNNY SNAPS.

Indianapolis Journal: "Ignerat!" said old Mr. Juson, speaking of a neighbor. "Wy, that man don't know as much as a-as a-as a istronomer.

Washington Stat: "A man cannot be ex-sected to stand in his own light," said the gas sompany stockholder who burned candles.

Life: He-You seem to be very happy. Any-She-Don't you see that ring?

Atchison Globe: Filiting is trying to see how you can put a lighted match to powder with-out setting it off.

Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly: Fond Parent Wishing to console his widowed daughter)-No wonder you gele ve far him, my child; you will never find his equal. Affleted One-I doubt if I-I can, but I'll do

Harper's Bazar: "Don't you think, Mr. Brightstile, that iging is the ugliest of all

"Well, I can't say I think it the prettiest; but at least it's the best thing we have discov-ered yet when we don't want to tell the truth."

Washington Star: "I say, Reginald, what are you wearing that crush hat for! Crush hats are entirely out of style." "I know it, but I have a room in one of these modern flats and 1 have to economize space."

Siftings: Many a sam has made a goose of simself with a single quill.

Indianapolis Journal: "Yes, your honor, I killed him," admitted the prisoner, while the high light of conscious innocence shone upon his beow. "He was my dearest friend. But, your honor, when he told me he had written a phy that would outlast. Uncle Ford's Cable I thought it my duty to remove him before he could put it on the stage."

Yonkers Statesman: Because a man has a first-class sitting in a church is no reason why he should be careless as to his standing.

Elmira Gazette: The difference between the laundryman and the puglist is that one does up the cuffs and the other is done up by them.

Bellsville Banner: The recent rise in cotton makes all hope of a new shirt at Christmas out of the question. The preacher and our-selves will still have to button up our linen dusters close around the neck and live by faith and fire.

Twinklings: A form of salutation among the African tribes is the pulling of the fingers ill the joints crack. In this country leg-pull-ing is nore common. The interview in which General Miles of Chicago expresses his fear of the ruin and devastation that could be spread along the

> St. Louis Republic: In view of the steady advance in the price of whisky, it is possible to expect an advance in sugar. These commodi-ties are often observed to rise and fall to-ration gether

> > IN HER NAME. Boston Courier.

When Fondleigh asked of Ida Klein If she would be his life-long "flame," She instantly replied to him "You'll find my answer in my name."

So dull a chap was he, alas! Her meaning he could not define Until the name he did repeat And echo answered, "I decline."

A kindly fate his cause espouses

To whom reverses bring no shocks, Who, building now a block of houses, In childhood built a house of blocks.

" 'Tis love that makes the world go round,' These words we often hear, But the same phenomenon is found In drinking wine with beer.

Pears' Soap

We perspire a pint a day without knowing it; ought to. If not, there's trouble ahead. The obstructed skin becomes sallow or breaks out in pimples. The trouble goes deeper, but this is trouble enough.

its principal car supply for the transmissouri country located in Omaha, but like all similar corporations it evades its taxes wherever it can manage to do so. It tried to evade its state tax for years, but was finally brought to time by a decision of the courts. But for some reason that nobody has yet been able to explain the Pullman com-

\$4,000 and the delinquency is growing from year to year. It seems to us about time for the

hoped that the policy will be continued. Immigrants are not the only carriers of contagion.

NEBRASKA does not appear to have a monopoly of the men who blow out the gas when they retire at hotels. An Iowa young man porished by that means in a Chicago hotel the other night. It is strange that people are so slow to learn the dangerous nature of gas.

SOME curious notions are entertained by journals that have a special interest in the wheat trade. For example, the Minneapolis Tribune says: "Speculation is the life and soul of the wheat trade. Kill that spirit of adventure and there is nothing for it but to drop back into the theory of supply and demand." Can there be any better regulator of trade than supply and demand?

AN EXTENSIVE traffic is carried on in the way of smuggling from Canada into this country, and the business appears to be especially prosperous at Buffalo. It is impossible for the authorities there to keep a continuous watch upon the whole river front. The opportunities for smuggling goods into the United States from Canada are numerous and tempting and there are plenty of men to take advantage of them.

THERE has not been a single application for space in the live stock department of the California World's fair exhilit, notwithstanding that that state is a great breeding ground of race horses. A special effort ought to be made by the western states to render their live stock exhibits attractive. Nebraska will show some good stock at the exposition if the importance of this feature of our exhibit is properly appreciated.

SOUTH CAROLINA has taken hold of the matter of railroad regulation in a way that has greatly perturbed the corporations. A law just passed puts the absolute control of all railroads in the state into the hands of the railroad commission, from whose decision there shall be no appeal. Mass meetings of railroad employes have protested against the legislation, but it will doubtless stand unless overthrown by the courts. If the commission, however, is at all like such bodies in some other states the raitroads have not much to fear.

**OPPOSITION** to national quarantine on the ground that it would be an invasion of "state rights" was to be expected, and it naturally comes from the south. The constitutional right of congress to establish a national system of quarantine is not questionable, and it is necessary to protect the whole people against the possible invasion of contagious and inoctious diseases. The responsibility is too great to be lodged in the hands of individual states and no consideration as to state rights should be allowed to have any weight in determining the question. National quarantine means the country must have.

## THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

The bill reported to the senate, by Senator Sherman, providing for a government guarantee of Nicaragua canal bonds to the amount of \$100,000,000, is a modification of the measure introluced in the last congress and is less open to adverse criticism. It goes much farther than the first bill in imposing obligations on the canal company and giving security to the government. It proposes, for example, that before the government shall assume any financial responsibility in connection with the enterprise the company must be able to show a clean balance sheet. It must redeem achusetts, requesting the president, if and concel all stock and bonus that have compatible in his opinion with the good been issued and satisfy all outstanding of the public service, to frame rules as obligations before the proposed act can soon as may be providing that all apgo into effect. Another requirement is pointments as heads of divisions in the that the real and personal property and various departments of the government franchises of the company are included be made by promotion from employes in the liabilities and constitute a already in the classified service, and officient quarantine, and this is what part of the security of the govalso that the rules be extended to cuserament. The company must provide tom houses having twenty-five or more

is amply able to pay as it goes and should United States. No doubt there are be made to do so just the same as any other corporation or individual whose property is subject to taxation.

We have no doubt that the Pullman company will enter protest against the collection of local taxes. This is an old dodge of the tax-dodgers. They always claim that their cars are assessed in some other place, but you never can find the place when you look for the proofs. The plea that assessments at Pullman, Ill., include all the cars of the company wherever they may be in use has been overruled by the courts of various states as a palpable evasion. If the Pullman company's cars are taxable in any other state than Illinois. they are taxable in Nebraska, and if they are taxable in Nebraska they surely cannot be exempt from taxation in this city and county. If there is any doubt about this, the city attorney should look into the matter and give his advice to the council and treasurer as to the proper steps to be taken for the recovery of the back taxes and the collection of the front taxes.

EXTENDING THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW It seems to be the understanding that President Harrison will make a further extension of the civil service law, so as to take in a large additional number of government employes. He was reported to have this in contemplation before the election, but it was thought after the election that he might conclude to abandon the idea in deference to the incoming administration. There is really, however, no good reason why he should permit any sentimental consideration to interpose, for doubtless Mr. Cleveland will be very glad of the relief which any reduction in the demand for offices would give him. Besides, President Harrison hus a precedent in the action of his predecessor. Mr. Cleveland was not deterred by the fact that a doubtful election was approaching from making a considerable extension of the rules in July, 1888, and he said at the time that in his opinion the presidential term did not end till March 4, and there was no reason why he should not do a thing which was right in itself during the last few months of his administration as much as during the first few months. Of course if the president takes the contemplated action he will subject himself to the unfavorable criticism of democratic spoilsmen, but he will have the approval of those democrats who are not hostile to the whole policy of civil service reform. This is indicated in the joint resolutions introduced in the house of reprasentatives by Mr. Andrew of Mass-

plenty of people in that state who would like to interview the president-elect in regard to certain postoffices and consulates.

### Tickling All Three. Kansas City Journal.

North Dakota has three electoral votes one of which will be cast for Harrison, one for Cleveland and one for Weaver. The state regrets that it is compelled to discriminate against the prohibitionists.

Encouraging Political Thefts. Globe-Democrat. Probably the democratic bosses in the

western states which have senatorial con-tests on hand are equal to the rascality which the exigencies of their party demand, ional bosses officiously interfere in these fights.

#### A Reform Needed in Omaha. Chicago Reporter.

Do away with the fee system and im-mediately more justice will manifest itself in the alleged justice shops of Chicago. But sofuly. Do you want to drive the aforesaid justices back to carrying up coal in a thirdrate boarding house or keeping a beer joint on the corner? The fee system is a de-moralizing condition of Chicago justice.

#### Dakota's Stock of Obituaries. Minneapolis Tribune.

The Marquis de Mores of North Dakota has een fighting another duel. This time the ther fellow got in his work and the marquis laid up with a wound in the shoulder of these days the doughty marquis will run up against a bad man with a quick wrist and the papers of North Dakota will have a chance to use some excellent reminiscences and execrable portraits that have been on the galleys for a long time.

> Kansasonlan Simplicity. New York Sun.

The populists of Kansas have invited tion on January 7, but it is distinctly stipu-lated that frills, fringes and frivolity are barred. Wiser than David, the pops scorp barred. Wiser than David, the pops scorn the dance, which they regard as a pluto-cratic and aristocratic flummery. At the inaugural reception the populists will stand about and consider their own gravity and virtue. The true formas populist is too serious to permit himself to indulge in fun. But what a heap of it he makes for the rest of us. He is a producer of fun, not a con-sumer.

### A Mighty Shortage. Chicago Nejes Record.

The agregate vote on president November 8 last was but 655,132 in excess of the vote of 1888, and 261,576 voies were counted this year which were east in states admitted since 1888. This reduces the excess of 1892 to less than 400,000; and of this about 100,000 was in Illinois

was in fillinois. Is anything more required to show that many voters were apathetic? The apathy was more conspicuous in the republican than in the democratic party.

Judge 1 by former years the increase in the aggregate vote of 1593 should have been, including the new states, somewhere near including the new states, somewhere near 1,500,000 over that of 1858. In other words,

exercise or attempt to exercise the functions, of or hold himself or themselves out to any one as a deputy sheriff, constable, marshal, policeman, or other peace officer, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be liable, at the discretion of the court, to imprisonment not to exceed one year, or a fine not to exceed \$500, or both: Provided, The provisions of sections 1 and 2 of this act shall not apply to officers appointed to aid a posse comitatus, or for a single service occupying a day or less, or in cases of extreme emergency. Must Be Permitted to Vote.

Another Colorado law defines working-men's privileges on election day as follows: Any person entitled to vote at a general election held within this state shall on the day of such election be entitled to absent himself away from any service or employ-ment in which he is then engaged or em-ployed for a period of two hours between the time of opening and the time of closing the polls, and any such absence shall not be suf-ficient reason for the discharge of any such person from such service or employment, and such voter shall not because of so absenting himin the present management of the Panama self, be liable to any penalty, nor shall any deduction be made on account of such absence from his usual salary or wages (exabsence from his usual salary or wages (ex-cept when such employe is employed and paid by the hour.) Provided, however, that application shall be made for such leave of absence prior to the day of election. The employer may specify the hours during which such employe may absent himself as aforesaid. Any person or corporation who shall refuse to his or its employe the privilege hereby conferred, or who shall subject an employe to a penalty or reduction of wages because of the exercise of such privilege, or who shall directly or indirectly violate the provisions of this act, shall be leemed guilty of a misdemeanor

> A NICE YOUNG MAN. New York Recorder.

She was a pretty malden with The lovelight in her eye. A Christmas gift for Algernon She started out to buy.

With dread uncertainty of mind. She went from shop to shop. The worn and weary salesmen there she kept "upou the hop."

"Here is a smoking set that's nice," One eagershopman cried— "He doesn't use tobacco, sir!" She scornfully replied.

"A dainty little brandy flask Inlaid with silver links"— Her face took on a haughty look. "Oh, no, he never drinks."

"A neat and novel box of cards, A poker set you know!" "He never touches playing cards, He's often told me so."

A pair of opera glasses then— A novel pattern quite;" "He never goes to theaters! "He doesn't think it right!"

Then loudly did that shopman cry As she approached the door; "Our harp and crown department, taiss, Is on the upper floor!"

8

Highest of all in Leavening Power .-- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



and has resided in the state for two Sec. 3. That any person or persons who shall in this state, without due authority, of the lakes as far as Duluth

Awakened on the Panama Question.

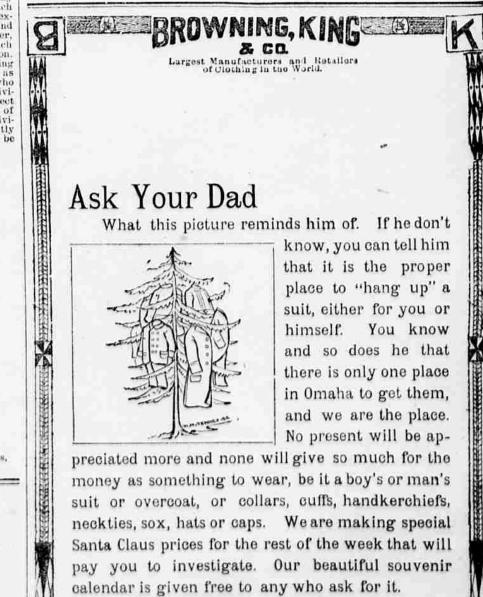
At last the federal government has taken a step in the Panama affair. It is reported from a cabinet source very near the head o the administration that, as a result of a dis cussion of the recent action of the French receiver of the Panama railroad in refusing to permit the issue of through bills of lading to American lines of ships across the isthmus a dispatch has been transmitted to the gov ernment of Bogota requesting that no steps be taken toward the extension of the time within which the Panama canal must be

within which the Panama canal must be completed till our government is heard upon the subject, as the management of the Panama railroad is antagonistic to Ameri-can interests and is making the railroad which operates under an American charter intensely unpopular with our citizens. The time within which the canal must be completed expires on February 28, 1893, and the Department of State is informed that a move is on foot to have the congress of move is on foot to have the congress of Bogota assemble for the purpose of grant-ing a further extension of one year. The cabinet is said to have been a unit in favor of taking the most active steps for the preservation of American interests involved

railroad and it is said that a vigorous protest

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