THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

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County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending December 24, 1892, was as follows:

Sunday, December 18	26,045
Monday, December 19	23,694
Tuesday, December 20	23,610
Wednesday, December 21	23,754
Thursday, December 22	23,699
Friday, December 23	23,948
Saturday, December 24	24,751

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 24th day of December, 1892.
[Seal] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for November, 26,059.

FRANCE has a pretty big scandal, but the Lincoln insane asylum affair will do very well for a young state like Nebraska.

THE statement of Senator Peffer that no political party has a mortgage on the populists is not regarded by the democracy as official.

WHEN Christmas is celebrated on Saturday, Sunday and Monday it is not to be expected that a very keen relish will be left for New Year's.

IT WAS so cold in St. Paul one night last week that it froze the brass buttons off from the policemen. But perhaps they were not very securely sewed on.

THE churches of Omaha celebrated Christmas with their usual enthusiasm this year and a large number of musical programs of appropriate character were presented.

THE youngest man in the Fifty-third congress will be Thomas Settle, aged 28 years, a republican from North Carolina. But he will not be half as frisky as some of the grizzly representatives from Kansas.

THAT prince of blatherskites, Anarchist Most, warns people to look out for a new revolution. There was a time not many years ago when that kind of talk by anarchists was actually listened to by some of the workingmen for whom they professed to speak, but it no longer commands any attention.

THE pen pictures of the members of the new legislature of this state presented in THE BEE show that they represent a great number of occupations, and that about every interest requiring legislation will find somebody at Lincoln who knows all about it. Even the railroads will not be wholly destitute of friends there.

ACCORDING to statistics recently published by the census bureau the proportion of owned farms in Iowa is 70.43 per cent. Among every 100 families, thirty-three farms are owned free of incumbrance, and thirty-seven are mortgaged, while thirty families hire the farms. This is a better showing than might have been expected after the depreciatory statements of the populists and Governor Boies.

THE argument of Senator Sherman as to the causes of the decline in the price of silver goes to the root of the whole matter. The principal reason why the silver dollar of the United States is now worth only a little over 64 cents is that the metal of which it is made is more cheaply and abundantly produced than formerly, just as copper, nickel and iron are. The tendency of all these metals is downward.

THE postmaster general has made a contract for the laying of pneumatic tubes between New York and Brooklyn for the transmission of mail matter, and the work is to be commenced at once. The initiation of this reform will greatly facilitate the mail service between the two cities, and this is very necessary judging from what is said of existing conditions. The tube service is not an experiment. It is successfully employed in London and Paris and of course can be in the larger cities of this country, where it is certain to be introduced sooner or later.

THERE is a growing pressure upon congress for the repeal of the silver purchase law and it is now said that the administration seems disposed to throw its influence in this direction. It is hardly probable, however, that any decisive action will be taken in the matter by the present congress, for the reason that the advocates of the free coinage of silver are too numerous to premit the repeal of the law unless something else takes its place that will be equally favorable to silver. The theory that the existence of the law has any great influence upon the outflow of gold is of unquestionable soundness.

A DAILY paper has been started in Toronto to advocate annexation. It declares that the growing poverty of Canada and her people is painfully evident and asserts that her lack of progress as compared with the United States is due to the separation of Canada from the American republic. We are of the opinion that the "growing poverty" of the Dominion and its immense public debt account in some measure for the indifference concerning annexation among the American people. How to provide for the payment of that debt would be one of the serious problems of annexation.

THE DUTY OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The work of the investigation by the Lancaster county grand jury, which has resulted in the indictment of a number of persons charged with defrauding the state by outright embezzlement, forgery of due bills, short weight and measure of supplies furnished state institutions and general pilfering, should be supplemented by a thorough legislative investigation into the management of state institutions. There are ten chances to one that the Lincoln indictments will result in a fizzle, very much like the indictments of Omaha's boodle councilmen. Lincoln is infested with professional public thieves and plunderers and it would be next to a miracle that any man connected with these rings should be convicted and sent to the pen. Such a thing is unheard-of in the annals of Nebraska and is not likely to happen unless some scapegoat is picked out to cover the retreat of the gang.

The fact is that the first and only fearless and searching investigation that has ever been attempted to purge the capital of thieves, defaultors, embezzlers and plunderers was made by the legislature of 1871, which impeached a governor and auditor and recovered $3,000 of conscience money from a frightened ex-secretary of state. It was an expensive inquisition, but it set an example for all time to come that was worth all it cost.

In any movement to purge the state institutions and bring to justice officials who have betrayed their trust the honest men of all parties will join heartily. The only danger is that the ringsters and corporation manipulators who always work hand-in-glove with them, will seek at the very outset to organize the legislature so as to throttle honest inquiry and whitewash the rogues.

The only way to prevent such a conspiracy is by a counter combine. As we have said once before just as soon as the legislature meets the sheep should separate from the goats. Force the boodle gang and the brass-collar gentry to show their colors. When that is done it will be found that party is merely a mask under which these people endeavor to rally when they find it convenient for carrying out their schemes. The only way to counteract their plots is by a union of all members who sincerely desire to stamp out corruption and give the people relief from imposition and extortion, whatever shape it may take.

REDUCE PRODUCTION.

The governor of Nevada makes a gloomy report regarding the mining towns in that and adjacent states. He stated recently to the representative of a San Francisco paper that there is not a dividend-paying silver mine in Nevada, even the Comstock mines paying nothing for working. Owing to the low price of silver, the low grade ores, which are most abundant, cannot be worked at a profit. The governor says that silver cannot be profitably produced at less than 90 cents per fine ounce, from which it is to be inferred that it can be produced at a profit at that price.

The fact is that silver can be profitably produced at a considerably less price than 90 cents per fine ounce, and while it is doubtless true that the mining interests are not doing as well as formerly, the report regarding them by the governor of Nevada is unquestionably an exaggeration. However, if the present price of silver does not enable them to produce at a profit they may find the remedy in suspending production. Whatever the silver interest may think about it, the difficulty with silver is overproduction. No attention has been given to the law of supply and demand, and silver is no more exempt from the operation of that law than any other commodity. Even gold is subject to it. In order, therefore, to rehabilitate silver the surest course is to decrease the output and leave the law of supply and demand to operate without artificial restriction. The cure for depreciation in value caused by producing more of a commodity than the world wants is to produce less until the excess has been used up. If the production of silver were to be reduced one-half the effect upon the price would be more salutory than could possibly be secured through any sort of legislation.

Nobody wishes to see the silver interest of the country decline. It is an important industry which it is desirable to maintain. But it must be carried on upon the same business principles that are necessary to the success of other business industries. It cannot ignore the all-pervading and all-regulating law of supply and demand and be successful.

COMPROMISE OR NO COMPROMISE.

Tremendous pressure is now being brought upon the council from parties that depend on railroad favoritism to ratify City Attorney Connell's union depot compromise. To give the scheme the semblance of popular backing a meeting of taxpayers has been called for tonight at the council chamber to discuss the provisions of the proposed revised compact between Omaha and the Union Pacific.

And now the *World-Herald*, which has become the official organ of the Interstate Bridge and Terminal company since the deal was consummated for the Omaha Club house lot, comes to the support of the compromise with two headed editorials. One of these assures us that "the Omaha bridge monopoly which we tried to break with a contract with the Union Pacific, is being broken far more effectually by the great new bridge enterprise at East Omaha. Therefore we need no longer fight so desperately for an open bridge nor need we in the future fear that the Union Pacific will try to lord it over Omaha as in the past. The new terminal project is a guaranty of new roads and new roads mean competition for the Union Pacific, and competition will put the big company on its good behavior. We want the Union Pacific and Burlington to have a respectable depot, and we would like to have the depot bonds canceled. We would also like to get without litigation the lands along the river."

This is very smooth and almost reads as if it had just come off the Interstate bridge typewriter.

Who cares whether the bridge bonds are canceled or not. Every lawyer in town knows that they are worth no more than the paper they are printed on. If they were legal the Union depot company would have found a way to get them out of the mayor's vault by this time. The Interstate bridge is a fixed fact, but if its projectors design to make it a competitor of the Union Pacific they are a very queer lot. Does it stand to reason that Mr. Holdrege would build a bridge that will draw new roads from the east or south to compete with the Burlington road? Does any sane man imagine that George W. Holdrege, Fred Ames and their associates intend to build an interstate passenger depot in Omaha that will compete with the Tenth street union depot? Or are we to infer that the scheme of the Union Depot company is to make the Tenth street depot a mere station and force all the roads that want to come into the union depot to cross by way of East Omaha into the new interstate depot?

The Burlington and Union Pacific roads should have a respectable depot in Omaha, but what is there now in their way to prevent them from building it? The Union Pacific has built respectable depots at Cheyenne and more recently at Portland. The Burlington has several respectable depot buildings on its line. What need is there then of a compromise by which Omaha forever cancels the original contract by which the Union Pacific is required to maintain its passenger and freight transfers at Omaha and the contract of 1889 under which that company obligated itself to offer equal terminal facilities at reasonable rates to every railroad that may desire to enter Omaha over its bridge?

What need is there of pushing the proposed compromise through in the expiring hours of the old council when everybody knows that work cannot be resumed on the new depot before the 1st of April?

SHALL VOTING BE COMPULSORY?

A curious and interesting case involving the question whether or not citizens can be compelled by law to vote in spite of their disinclination to do so is reported from Kansas City. It appears that there is a provision in the charter of the city which makes it obligatory upon the voter to vote at the general city election every two years, and those who do not comply are to be charged with a poll tax of $2.50 each. It is shown by the registration books that there were several thousand voters who did not exercise their right of franchise last spring, and at $2.50 each these delinquents would owe the city a large sum that is just now greatly needed. It is stated that half of the best known business men, manufacturers, professional men and capitalists, who have large property interests, will find themselves among the number who are to be sued under this provision of the municipal law, which excuses no man from voting.

It is said that there is some doubt in the minds of good attorneys as to whether this charter provision is valid and the penalties can be collected. It would seem as if there might be very good ground for such a doubt; indeed, it would be amazing if it should be determined that a citizen must go to the polls whether he pleases or not. But there is an idea underlying this singular provision in the charter of Kansas City that should have great moral force, whatever its legal status may be. The duty of the citizen to perform his part in behalf of good government for the municipality whose benefits he enjoys and whose protection of his personal interest he invokes cannot betoo srongtly emphasized, whethe it can be enforced or not. The chief cause of corruptand inefficient government in all cities where it exists—and all have it in greater or less degree—is the neglect of citizens of influence and right purposes to do their proper share in local politics; not only as voters but also as influencers and directors of wholesome politics. Are there not hundreds, nay, thousands of business and professional men in Omaha who never pay the slightest attention to the government of the city? The idea that they should be compelled to do so has, perhaps, never entered anybody's mind, but it is often said that they deserve to pay the natural and logical penalty which they do in extravagant taxation for municipal corruption, incompetency and mismanagement. Possibly the time may yet come when this evil will be regarded as sufficiently great to call for compulsory legislation.

NAVIES ON THE LAKES.

The question of maintaining war ships on the lakes, which it is alleged Canada is contemplating, is apparently becoming of rather serious importance. For sixty-five years Great Britain and the United States have faithfully observed the treaty stipulation by which each country has limited its armed naval force on the lakes to the small number of vessels required in 1817 to keep the commercial peace of these inland seas. It would be a misfortune for both countries if the reported purpose of Canada to increase the naval strength of the Dominion on the lakes should lead this country and Great Britain to create a largely increased armament in waters where for two generations there has been no demand for ships of war.

The report recently made to the secretary of the treasury by Lieutenant Carden of the revenue marine service relieves all doubt that may have existed as to the character of the vessels constructed by the Canadian government for lake service. They may be called revenue cutters, in order to come within the provisions of the treaty, but they are essentially war vessels, or at any rate are so built that they can readily be converted into war vessels. Lieutenant Carden states that the United States revenue cutters now on the lakes would be utterly worthless against those of the Canadian government, and it is said that the Treasury department is fully aroused to the necessity of putting on the lakes new revenue cutters of modern type, capable of coping, if need be, with those of Canada. It would seem that there can be no difference of opinion as to the expediency of doing this, and it would also seem to be plain that it should be done with as little delay as possible. Of course Canada will continue to disclaim any intention to violate or evade treaty requirements, but experience with that government has very fully demonstrated that it cannot be trusted to observe treaty obligations, and it has not been the rule of the imperial government to require it to do so. The only safe plan, therefore, is to meet its action in this matter with a like policy. Such a course might have the effect to bring the British government to a realization of its duty in connection with the treaty of 1817.

Meanwhile that treaty ought to be revised, as Secretary of State Foster has suggested, because it has become antiquated and unsuited to the changed conditions since it was negotiated. It is probable that both Canada and the United States need a larger force of revenue cutters on the lakes than is allowable under the treaty, and of greater armament, and if so the treaty should be changed to permit this. But in any event we cannot permit Canada to go on constructing vessels which can be made available for war purposes while we maintain on the lakes revenue cutters which, in the language of Lieutenant Carden, court immediate destruction. Such a policy might not have any serious results, but it is not wise in a matter of this kind to leave anything to chance. The security of the vast property interests on the great lakes requires that we either insist upon Canada adhering strictly to the terms of the treaty or meet her in the policy she is evidently pursuing.

MR ERASTUS WIMAN, who has for years been a most earnest advocate of commercial union between the United States and Canada, regards annexation as being impossible now. He says that so great an event as to lessen by 40 per cent. the area of the British empire would only be brought about by revolution or constitutional means. A revolution is impossible in the presence of the ballot box and a responsible government, especially when Great Britain is ready to yield everything to Canada short of separation. As for constitutional means, Mr. Wiman says that not in a single Canadian constituency could a member of parliament or an alderman be elected on this platform. Mr. Wiman urges continental free trade, which he says could be established without interfering with existing protected interests. It is questionable whether such a plan is practicable. England would hardly consent to it.

THE old friendship between the United States and Russia has been still more strongly cemented by the gift of five ship loads of food stuffs and $100,000 sent by our generous and prosperous people to relieve the wants of the czar's poor subjects. The people of Nebraska, who contributed liberally toward Russian relief earned a good reputation for this commonwealth wherever the knowledge of the great Russian relief contributions has spread.

THE ill health of Mr. Blaine during the latter part of his service as head of the state department placed responsibilities upon Mr. Foster, the present secretary of state, which will render him invaluable in the Bering sea arbitration to which he is soon to devote all his time, and with the details of which he is thoroughly familiar. In his capable and experienced hands American interests in this controversy will be well cared for.

IT IS about as we expected. Later reports from the new gold fields in southern Utah are to the effect that old miners "think there is gold there" but that thousands are doomed to disappointment and hard times. More than 1,000 men are in the camp in midwinter, provisions are enormously high and nothing is being done. If those gold seekers could manage to contract a fever for agriculture they would be better off.

The Spirit Effervesced.
Washington Post.

The annual report of the New York Reform club is out, but it is not near so loud as was its recent dinner.

It Would Not Work.
Philadelphia Times.

It would be a big advantage to this country if the constitution prohibition against officials accepting any foreign insignia were amended to preclude their taking orders from bosses.

Postal Improvement.
New York Advertiser.

The experiment of transmitting mail matter between this city and Brooklyn through tubes or other conduits, the power to be furnished by electricity, will be watched with interest. Present methods are antiquated and too slow.

Where a Navy is Needed.
Buffalo Enquirer.

It is time that the United States took some steps looking to the defense of the lakes. It would take but a short time to float a navy on these waters which would be an ample defense. There are shipbuilders enough to do the work. The country is abundantly able to pay the bills.

Look Ahead and Be Happy.
Globe-Democrat.

The more the democrats compare the aggregate vote for the two big parties in 1888 and 1892 in some of the important states of the east and west, and note the falling off in the latter year, the more they are convinced that the outlook for 1896 is not as rosy for them as it seemed five or six weeks ago.

Bring on Your Reform.
Chicago Herald.

If the democrats in congress shall fail to administer at once and effectively the commission with which they are charged they will have disobeyed and forfeited it. For this infidelity to duty they will be held accountable.

No cowardice, no trimming, no paltering, no delay, is the demand made at the ballot box. It is the recorded will of the voters.

Legislative Responsibility.
Lincoln News.

The suggestion made by an independent paper to the effect that the republicans should be allowed to organize the legislature, "and so place all the responsibility upon the shoulders of that party," serves to emphasize the fact that the republican party will have no excuse for the shortcomings of the next legislature. While it may not have a majority of the members, it outnumbers either of the old parties, and it can prevent any harmful legislation. The republican party after the first of the year will control all of the state offices and be in practical control of the legislature, and the responsibility for the acts of the legislature must rest with that party.

In the last two years many promises have been made by the republican party, through its platforms and candidates, and in the next three months there will be an opportunity to prove to the satisfaction of the public that these promises were not merely meaningless declarations, cheap devices to win votes.

Public confidence in the republican party has to a great extent been restored. It now remains to be seen whether the reform movement, which has already found expression in the nomination of clean candidates, will be continued and made effective in the enactment of needed legislation and in the reduction of the expenses of state government.

If the legislature shall disregard the interests of the people and allow itself to be dominated by the railroads and the gang of professional lobbyists which for more than twenty years have been a biennial curse to the city and the state, the responsibility will have to be borne by the republican party.

Republican members of the legislature must realize the responsibility of their position. The welfare of the party is in their hands. If they do their duty by the people of the state the party will be made stronger than it has been for years.

Home's Loss and Majors' Gain.
Plattsmouth Journal.

It is a matter of public notoriety at Lincoln that Tom Majors has become the head center of political power and patronage on the part of railroads. Church Home formerly exercised the power without limit of issuing passes wherever they would do the most good, but the wily Majors has completely usurped his place and privileges with all that it implies. The railroad lobby now has the lieutenant governor for a leader, and in return for his influence will doubtless do its worst to make him senator or if that cannot be done, will turn its guns in whichever direction he dictates.

SENATORIAL POTPOURRI.

Crete Vidette: For United States senator from Nebraska—A Republican.

Plattsmouth Journal: The supreme court decision against the republicans is considered by the politicians as a knock-out blow for the Tom Majors contingent.

Lincoln News: The republicans still lack a majority on joint ballot in the legislature; but the prospect for the election of a republican United States senator is excellent, inasmuch as the democrats are apparently unable to agree on a candidate and a number of independents have declared that they will not go into a combine.

Fremont Herald: THE BEE says that "The rank and file of the republican party of Nebraska is not in sympathy with any scheme to either steal or buy the senatorship." But we shall watch them mighty close, just the same. The time when they are dangerous is when they begin to protest. We believe Mr. Rosewater means what he says, but the leaders of his party would think it was particularly cute to get the legislature in the very way he suggests.

Oakland Independent: No consistent independent can vote for J. S. Morton for United States senator. He has repeatedly and publicly announced himself uncompromising in favor of a single gold standard of money. This means less money and lower prices; it means to play into the hands of the money power of Wall street and gold bug of England. Let independents stand firm and vote for none but a straight independent for the senate.

Beatrice Democrat: The strongest point yet made in support of Senator Paddock's return to the senate, is the fact that he had a colored woman appointed as janitress to the ladies' cloak room, the first appointment made this session of congress. This seems to show that the senator has great influence with the administration. It also indicates to the friends of the senator that his association with that "culled pusson" may have changed his luck.

Grand Island Independent: We have ourselves mentioned Governor-elect Crounse as one of the most desirable candidates for United States senator. But we must confess that there is one strong objection to his selection. And that is the fact that we cannot spare him, because we need him for governor for the next two and perhaps for the next four years. For this reason we believe that it would be better to make Judge Maxwell our candidate for senator. He is not only an excellent man for the position, but also a very available candidate, who can be elected.

Hastings Nebraskan: The Adams county representatives to the legislature should most thoroughly canvass the situation in relation to the election of a United States senator so far as it is possible for them to do before taking their seats in that body. The importance of electing the right kind of a man to represent Nebraska in the United States senate for the next six years is so apparent that all due caution, vigilance and good judgment should be exercised by the men to whom the people have delegated this power, to the end that their best interests may be served.

Fremont Flail: The people of Nebraska should see to it that if Paddock is defeated for the United States senate his successor shall be no less an anti-monopolist and no less a manly man of the people. There are able aspirants for Sid Paddock's shoes who, as men for the common people, would not be worthy to untie his shoe strings. The railroads and other corporate powers do not need a senator from Nebraska to watch their interests. They are and will be fully protected. The people need the Nebraska senator and the people's representatives in the legislature should see to it that their needs are carefully looked after.

FUN AFTER THE FEAST.

Lampoon: "Well," said the impatient street-car conductor to the corpulent party trying to catch the car, "come ahead or else go afoot."

Truth: "Hallo, Vanderloin; some of your people coming in on this train?"
"Yes; I'm expecting a sister of mine."
"Sister, eh! By birth or refusal?"

Washington Star: "How are you getting along?" asked the mother who had sent Tommy out to wash.
"I am losing ground rapidly," replied the lad, who had been playing in the dirt.

Chicago Inter Ocean: Aluminium buggies are now in the market. They should find special favor, as they will be light even on the darkest night.

Philadelphia Ledger: Hotel Visitor—That room you've given me is like an ice chest, and there's no way to heat it that I can see. Clerk—No, sir; unfortunately there's not. But a box of cough drops goes with it every twenty-four hours.

Tinklings: There are said to be 50,000 muscles in an elephant's trunk: It must have been packed by a woman.

Tinklings: A lady, dying in Paris, left her forture to a cat. It is doubtful if this is using money for a noble pur-puss.

Somerville Journal: A man should always tell the truth if he says anything at all; but there are times when it is advisable to keep dead still.

Chicago News: "I understand Bilkers, the critic, spoke in enthusiastic terms of your new picture."
"Did he? Good!"
"Yes. He said that never in his whole life had he seen so much paint used on a single canvas."

Philadelphia Ledger: A farmer in St. Albans, Vt., used five casks of cider in a fruitless effort to save his house and barn from fire. Now he's an outsider, so to speak.

Washington Star: "That man is one of the greatest art patrons I know of."
"In what way?"
"He buys cigars on the strength of labels on the boxes."

Indianapolis Journal: "That must have required considerable preliminary practice," said the tenderfoot, as Blizzard Bill shot the ashes from the cigar his partner was smoking at a distance of forty feet. "Practice!" said William, "I should twitter. I guess I spiled more'n two dozen Chinamen learnin' that there trick."

Judge: Polite Doctor (cautiously)—Your husband is suffering from overwork or excessive indulgence in alcoholic stimulants, it is, ahem, a little difficult to tell which.
Anxious Wife—Oh it's overwork. Why, he can't even go to the theater without rushing out half a dozen times to see his business partners.

Dicker—Buying ribbons for a typewriter is quite a serious item of expense; mine last year cost me fifteen dollars.
Ticker—She let you off easy.

A TIMID MAN'S PROPOSAL.
Chicago News Record.

Before: What will she say? What will she say?
This is the question I ponder:
It ought to be "aye," but it may be "nay"—
What will she say? I wonder.

After: "What did she say?" "What did she say?"
"How was my question replied to?"
"How can I answer these questions today—
When I couldn't ask, though I tried to!"

CRISP BECOMING ANXIOUS

He Will Call on Cleveland to Secure His Views.

HOW THE SPEAKER IS INCLINED

Not Disposed to Oppose the President and His Friends Provided He is Permitted to Retain His Position.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 25.

Speaker Crisp will be in New York on Tuesday or at the latest on Wednesday next, and whatever else may be assigned as the motive for his visit, his chief reason for going is to see President-elect Cleveland. He has been much disturbed of late by the stories which have come to him of opposition to his re-election as speaker, and he has been alarmed more than all else at the position which friends of Mr. Cleveland have at times represented that gentleman as taking. Mr. Cleveland's frequently expressed admiration for Mr. W. L. Wilson of West Virginia indicates him as the man to lead the movement against Crisp and the latter, when he sees the president-elect will not only discuss the question of an extra session of congress, but will endeavor to find out just what he has to expect in the way of opposition from the incoming administration.

Not Pleased With Springer.

Mr. Crisp recognizes that the policy of Mr. Springer, the present chairman of the ways and means committee, of "reforming" the tariff by specific bills has been very unsatisfactory to President-elect Cleveland and his friends in the house of representatives, and that their support of Mr. Wilson, who is a radical tariff reformer, is based more on Mr. Crisp's chairman of the ways and means committee than on personal hostility to the speaker himself.

It is understood that Speaker Crisp is willing to entirely reorganize that committee, placing Mr. Wilson at the head and associating with him any gentleman Mr. Cleveland may select, so that the framing of the new tariff bill can be accomplished in a committee which is in entire harmony with Mr. Cleveland's views. In regard to the question of calling an extra session, Speaker Crisp, though himself quoted as favoring a spring meeting, is willing, if Mr. Cleveland so desires, to use all the influence of his position in defeating the schemes of those members of the present house who threaten to make an extra session unavoidable by placing some obnoxious rider on one of the great appropriation bills and thus insuring its defeat in the senate.

Western Pensions.

The following western pensions granted are reported by THE BEE and Examiner Bureau of Claims:

Nebraska—Original—James M. Lowder, Charles N. Barrow, John S. P. Cadwell, George J. Hendricks, Henry Fulton.

Additional—Leonard Z. Preston, Charles G. Hogberg, John Manspeaker, Lorent Fournier.

Original Widows, etc.—Sophia Thompson, Anna R. Davis, Sabina Bailey.

Iowa: Original—William A. Spurgin, Daniel Kline, Martha V. Hulse, George Hull, John Mehan, Hiram Lyons, Dennis Feeney. Additional—John Clark, William W. Gitchell, Henry H. Bosworth, William Townsend deceased. Restoration and increase—William Horsfall, Levi R. Stearns. Increase—Elias C. Aurand, Isaac Colson, Dr. A. Cummings, William L. Cutter, Thomas Foreman. Original widows, etc.—Johanna L. Westling, Maria F. Townsend, Ellen Burge, Mary E. Archer, Mary H. Aldrich, Amanda E. Call, Diana Colson, Frederick Burmeister father, Selina Marsh, Honoro Verhei, Henrietta W. Loeber, Matilda J. Highland.

South Dakota: Original—Dwight L. Hiscox. P. S. H.

LAWS AND LAWMAKERS.

Hastings Nebraskan: When the Nebraska legislature meets the people of the state expect that it will do something more than to just walk up the hill and then walk down again.

Papillion Times: While our legislators are straining themselves to reduce railroad freight rates they should not overlook the fact that the king robber of Nebraska people is the average express company.

Ainsworth Star: The Nebraska legislature should see to it that the present state banking law is amended to the end that the people may have some protection from sharks that are robbing their depositors in many towns in the state.

Nebraska City Press: Otoe county does not want much in the next legislature, but it would like to see two of her statesmen fitly recognized. The gavel of the senate would fit into the hand of John Mattes, jr., and John C. Watson's eagle eye would be a good object to "catch" in the house.

Hastings Nebraskan: The questions of improvement of county roads is looming up to dimensions that demand more than ordinary attention. Legislatures of the states must take this matter under consideration. The roads must be improved by a system entirely different from that now in vogue. Our road taxes are simply frittered away without sufficient compensating improvement. The present system of road improvement is wrong. Any man can readily comprehend that fact. The tax for roads ought to be used and applied upon the same principle as means are used in carrying on a man's business—the labor applied in that way to make it pay the most for the dollar used.

Schuyler Herald: The Nebraska railroad commission should be relegated to the rear by the incoming legislature. Never since it existed has it accomplished any perceivable good for the benefit of the people. It was a republican scheme gotten up for the express purpose of providing a soft berth for a number of politicians. It should be done away with.

York Republican: The present legislature should not adjourn without passing a law requiring holders of mortgages, either real or chattel, to endorse partial payments on the record as fast as such payments are made. If a man buys a farm and gives a mortgage on it to secure back payments, just as fast as each note is paid the record should show the fact. Both the trading public and the mortgagor are entitled to have this done.

Tecumseh Chieftain: The coming legislature will need to make an appropriation for Nebraska's exhibit at the World's fair, if the resources of the state are to be shown up in the creditable way in which they should be. Of course, the last legislature appropriated money for a very nice start toward a creditable display, but the amount was entirely too meager to accomplish the results desired. At least $50,000 more should be placed at the disposal of the officers having the exhibit in charge. Nebraska people want to feel proud of the showing of their state when they go to Chicago next year.

Elwood Independent Citizen: In this state we need a few changes in existing statutes, and only a few. The railroad question is the one which towers above every other in interest to every farmer in the state, whether he be populist, republican or democrat; and the failure to make a considerable reduction in rates by the coming legislature will surely meet the condemnation of an indignant public. We have talked with men representing all parties, and all agree that the railroads must be forced to make some concessions, that the people can not and will not endure such extortion much longer.

Grand Island Independent: Railroad legislation is the most important duty of our legislature. And in connection with such legislative action of their own our legislators ought to memorialize congress, urgently recommending that congress adopt the plan of building and operating railroads from our north line along the Mississippi and Missouri valleys to the gulf, or at least to the points on the Mississippi from which the river at all times in summer and winter is navigable. In this way we would get cheap freights for all heavy goods which we want to ship and to receive. Each state bordering on these rivers would have it in its power to compel the railroads within its territory to carry our exports and imports to and from these government railroads at a fair rate. By such arrangements the people would gain immensely and the railroads not lose anything, as traffic would be increased.

Lincoln News: A number of bills have been introduced in the Nebraska legislature for the abolition of what is known as the Pinkerton system, but for some reason or other they have always failed of passage. Events of the past year have made it apparent that there should be some restrictions imposed by law against the employment by private parties of what have been called, and with some justice, "hired assassins" for service which should be performed by local or state authorities, and the coming session will do well to pass a measure of this kind. Pinkertonism is un-American and it should be abolished. Municipal, county or state authorities should furnish all necessary protection. The Colorado law provides for the appointment of deputy sheriffs, special constables, marshals, policemen for the preservation of public peace, and stipulates that any person or persons who shall without due authority, 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.

Sad End of a Great Career.
Chicago Times.

Poor Ferdinand de Lesseps is broken down both in body and mind. What a sad ending for Le Grand Francais! But mental alienation saves him from knowledge of his utter downfall, and his friends must pray that his earthly career shall end without a return of sanity.

THE GOOD-BY KISS AT THE DOOR.

Cape Cod Item.

Her eyes were illumined with a glance of pride
And her heart with love aglow
As she softly tripped to her husband's side
When he opened the door to go.
And there in her morning wrapper trim,
While a smile her red lips wore,
She stood on the steps and gave to him
A good-by kiss at the door.

She turns to her duties with cheerful heart,
For she has not now to learn
That the wife and husband must often part
When the daily bread's to earn;
And there's peace and joy in her gentle breast
As she sews, or sweeps the floor,
And every task is enjoyed with zest
For the good-by kiss at the door.

And the husband striving in life's rough race,
Where there's little time for play,
Has many a glimpse of her smiling face
In his mind through the busy day.
And his look is tender, his eyes are bright
As he cons his ledger o'er,
For he thinks of the welcome that awaits him at night,
And the good-by kiss at the door.

O wives and husbands, the world is bright
When the heart with love doth glow,
And its path is smooth and its burden light
If you're willing to make them so;
And the sun will shine through the darkest day
And scatter the clouds that lower
And the roses blossom along life's way
For the good-by kiss at the door.