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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. Omaha, Nebraska, County of Douglas.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Sunday, December 18, 26,615; Monday, December 19, 23,674; Tuesday, December 20, 23,410; Wednesday, December 21, 23,754; Thursday, December 22, 23,999; Friday, December 23, 23,943; Saturday, December 24, 24,751.

Average Circulation for November, 26,059. THERE has not been a new theological trial set on foot for several days.

THE snow that lies on the wheat fields of Nebraska is contributing in its silent way to a bountiful harvest next year.

THE report that ex-Senator Ingalls wears ready-made clothes overtakes public credulity. Mr. Ingalls is not running for anything in Kansas just now.

THERE is talk of a war between Chili and the Argentine Republic. It is certainly time for further hostilities in that part of the world, there having been a lull for several months.

IT is suggested by the St. Paul Pioneer-Press that Tom and Jerry now shake hands across the polished mahogany. This is the first intimation the public has had that Thomas and Jeremiah were not on friendly terms.

MR. CLEVELAND may try to retire from public view in order to throw the office seekers off the scent, but Adlai E. Stevenson stands out in the full glare of publicity and seems to enjoy it. We suspect that Mr. Stevenson will not march that he is living after the 4th of March.

THE Salt Lake Tribune asks if, in the case that Utah were admitted to statehood, the chiefs of the men who are in the majority there would renew their determination to establish a distinct kingdom. There is no danger of the admission of Utah to statehood under conditions which would make it possible to establish a kingdom of any kind.

AN APPEAL in behalf of the suffering poor at Homestead says that "the strike has come and gone; and all the criticism in the world cannot make things as they were before it was inaugurated." There is a world of pathetic philosophy in this. It does not matter now whether the strikers were right or wrong. They need help; and as sufferers they have a true claim upon public sympathy.

THE back taxes due the county from the Pullman Palace Car company exceed \$6,000. There is no good reason why the county should allow these back taxes to accumulate. The Pullman company is not in distress. It is only shirking taxes and staving off payment as long as possible. The county officials are expected to do their duty and levy upon the company's property if they cannot collect otherwise.

THIRTY of the public schools of New York City have been condemned by the Board of Health on account of their bad sanitary condition. This is an important question in every city, and it is no less important in Omaha than elsewhere. At present, owing to the careful inspection and improvements made by our Board of Health last fall, the public schools of this city are in a good sanitary condition. They should be kept so.

IT is expected that another effort will be made in the legislature of New York this winter to repeal the electrical execution law. Governor Flower is opposed to the death penalty and will certainly sign the bill if it is passed. But since the electrical system passed out of the experimental stage and thus lost its horrors there have been few protests against it in the Empire state. As a substitute for the gallows it seems to serve well enough.

IN ABOUT a month the famous steamships City of Paris and City of New York will be American vessels and will carry the stars and stripes. Under the new management these ships will land passengers at the new docks at Southampton, where a special train will be in waiting to carry them to London, thus saving a day over the old Liverpool route. Who says that the Americans do not know how to manage the steamship business?

MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER has strengthened his claim to be regarded as one of the foremost public benefactors of the time by presenting the Chicago university with a second gift of \$1,000,000. It was a most magnificent contribution, but the total of Mr. Rockefeller's benefactions amounts to several times this sum, yet less than thirty years ago he was comparatively a poor man. No greater financial success than his has been achieved in this country and he seems to have wisely determined to devote a portion of his great wealth to the benefit of the public while he lives. In this he is setting a worthy example.

THE PUBLIC LANDS. The time has passed when it could be said of the United States that it possessed an almost inexhaustible area of public lands. There are still many millions of acres unoccupied, but the greater part of it is now unfit for cultivation and can only be made available for supporting population by an extensive and expensive system of irrigation. There is an area in the west sufficient for the seat of a great empire if it were reclaimed, but to do this will be the work of generations. It means an enormous outlay of money for which the nation is not now prepared and which must await the necessary development in population and wealth. There are great arid deserts out of which future states will be built, with prosperous cities and farms, but the realization of this will come to another generation.

According to the statistics of the general land office, the demand for public lands has been greater within the last few years than ever before. During the present administration about 64,000,000 acres have been patented, as against 27,000,000 in the four years preceding, and certain tracts of land have been removed from the area subject to general entry, so that at present the Indian reservations are being slowly purchased and opened to settlement as the only means of satisfying the demand of the growing population for homesteads. The reduction of Indian reservations during the recent past has secured the restoration to the public domain of about 29,000,000 acres, and a large part of that area has already been opened to settlement, many of the Indians taking land in severalty and thus becoming citizens of the United States, nearly 6,000 having taken advantage of the privilege. It is expected that within the next few years about 10,000,000 more acres will be secured by the government in the same way, and undoubtedly all the land thus offered for homestead entry will be taken up as soon as it is opened to general settlement.

The certainty that within the next few years there will be a scarcity of arable public land makes the question of irrigating the arid lands of the west one of great interest and importance. The next resource of intending settlers must be the region which under irrigation will yield abundant and remunerative harvests, and the time is not very far distant when the demand for these lands will become urgent. What shall be done, in the meanwhile, to make them available? This question has been subject of quite general and serious discussion for several years, and it cannot be said that much progress has been made toward reaching an answer. Conventions have been held; bills have been introduced in congress, and the subject has been freely discussed in the press, but the difficulties in the way of a wise solution have not been overcome. Nothing is to be expected of the present congress in relation to the matter, but it is not an unreasonable expectation that the next congress may adopt some practical legislation that will give an impetus to the work of reclaiming the vast arid region that may be made available for agriculture. Few subjects have greater importance in their relation to the future development of the country.

THE QUESTION OF SILVER PURCHASES. It is reported from Washington, on the authority of a member of the banking and currency committee, that the bill of Representative Andrew of Massachusetts, relating to the currency, will be reported to the house with some modifications. The opinion is that the committee will recommend that portion of the bill which provides that national banks may issue circulating notes to the par value of the bonds deposited to secure circulation, that it will not be in favor of reducing the amount of bonds required to be deposited in the national treasury by national banks, and that it will be in favor of reducing the rate of taxation on national bank circulation. With regard to the proposed repeal of the silver purchase act, the committee is said to be hopelessly divided.

The Andrew bill provides, with regard to the silver law, that so much of chapter 708 of the acts of the first session of the Fifty-first congress, approved July 14, 1890, as authorizes the purchase of silver bullion by the secretary of the treasury, and the issue of additional treasury notes therefor, is hereby repealed. The author of the measure, in stating its purpose, said that so far as the banking provisions go it was simply intended to relieve the national banks from some of the embarrassments they now suffer, and which are resulting in more or less contraction of the currency. As to the suspension of further purchases of silver Mr. Andrew argued that it would restore confidence in the ability of the treasury to meet its obligations in gold and silver, in a measure, the drain of gold from the treasury. An interview with Senator Sherman is published in which he reiterates his previously expressed opinion that the law which bears his name ought to be repealed. It is said that there is a probability that soon after the holiday recess President Harrison will send a message to congress urging the repeal of the law, or its modification so as to permit the temporary suspension of purchases. It is also said that Mr. Cleveland has told a number of democratic representatives that he would like to be relieved of the necessity of keeping up the silver purchases, and that he will appoint a secretary of the treasury who is in accord with him upon this proposition.

It will thus be seen that this question assumes leading importance in connection with the currency legislation of the immediate future. Men of both the political parties are arrayed on both sides of the question, and as the situation now stands it is impossible to predict with any degree of certainty what would be the result of action on the proposed repeal in the present congress. There is a strong element in both branches opposed to any interference with the existing law unless there is something substituted for it that will insure an equal or larger use of silver.

It is understood that another attempt is to be made in the present congress to remove the Southern Ute Indians from their present reservation to Utah. The proposal to do this is vigorously opposed by the Indian Rights association, and it must be admitted that it offers very good reasons for its attitude in the matter. The Indians have good lands where they are and they are contented, prosperous and peaceable. The reservation to which it is proposed to transfer them is not equally desirable and the effect upon them would be greatly demoralizing. Justice and fair dealing seem to demand that these Indians be allowed to remain where they are.

MURAT Halstead is fully prepared for war. He says: "Never mind the lake cruizers they could be rammed out of sight by and with the aid and consent of the ferry boats of Buffalo, Toledo, Detroit or Chicago. When the war breaks out we should be ready to make two jumps— one from the North Pacific railroad to capture the Canadian Pacific, and one from Niagara to seize the Welland canal. The regulars should be concentrated for the railroad and the militia for the canal. Leave the cruizers to the ferry boats, convertible in a night into rams." Field Marshal Halstead seems to have the plan of campaign all arranged; but the question is, what is to be the occasion of all this bloody business? Let us have something to fight about before this is carried any further.

LABOR AND CAPITAL. One of the prominent delegates to the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor at Philadelphia was William Weyhe, who has been conspicuously connected with the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, having been until recently the president of that organization. His views in regard to the uses of conciliation in the settlement of labor disputes are thoroughly sound. "The great object of the amalgamated association," said Mr. Weyhe, "is to get at the cost of producing a ton of iron or steel and to secure for the workman a just recompense for his labor. Our method has always been one of conciliation, and to that much of our success is due. Conciliation is much the same as arbitration, though outside men are not called in to adjust differences. Committees of manufacturers and men meet in annual conferences prepared to talk intelligently upon differences that may have arisen during the year, and especially upon questions affecting the price of iron and the rate of wages based upon that price. They simply go over the ground in a conciliatory spirit until a conclusion is reached. If no conclusion is reached, then the men don't go to work."

It is one of the most hopeful signs of the time that the value of conciliation and friendly intercourse between employer and employe is becoming more and more appreciated. Mr. Weyhe says that conciliation is much the same as arbitration, but it is really very different and very much more effective, for the reason that it brings employer and employe into touch with each other and places them upon a footing of mutual interest, while arbitration is generally regarded with distrust and suspicion by one side or the other in the controversy, and sometimes by both. It is a matter of record that state boards of arbitration have never accomplished anything beyond the drawing of their pay from the public treasury, to which the laboring man is usually a contributor.

It is for the interest of both employer and employe to "get together" when differences arise in respect to wages. This is what Mr. Weyhe calls conciliation, and it is a good general name for the attitude of friendly and fair consideration of disputed questions to which he refers. By this means strikes may often be averted, and moreover, a friendly spirit may thus be promoted that will secure cheerful and effective services on the one hand and fair and considerate treatment on the other.

The population of Canada is 4,820,411 and the public debt is \$289,899,230. In the event of annexation who is going to pay the great debt? It is pretty clear that the present inhabitants of that country cannot pay it. The idea of the Canadian annexationists is that the increase in the population would be so great that the per capita tax would be reduced to an amount that would be reasonable. But that public debt will stand as a bar to immigration, as in fact it does today. For years the Dominion government has sought to attract settlers to develop the unexplored resources of that country, but all efforts to induce immigrants to go to that country have practically failed. What is the reason? In the first place, the immigrants who come to this continent usually prefer American institutions instead of those of Great Britain as they exist in modified forms in Canada; in the second place, that great public debt, constantly growing in a time of peace, convinces the immigrant that Canada has no attractions sufficient to offset the burden of taxation which he must bear as the price of his citizenship. The average immigrant expects to identify himself with the country in which he makes his home. He makes his institutions his own and undertakes to share its obligations. If Canada could at once be filled up with settlers the per capita tax would not be very burdensome, but in the nature of the case the increase in population must be slow, and thus the decrease in individual burdens of taxation must be gradual. This is the most serious part of the annexation problem.

It is reported from Washington that the friends of the Forney bankruptcy bill are hopeful of being able to get that measure before the house during the present session. A petition asking the committee on rules to fix a time for the consideration of the bill has been numerously signed by democratic members of the house, not all of whom, however, are favorable to the measure. It is probable that the bill will be given a chance at the present session, but there appears to be some uncertainty as to its fate, although a recognition of the public demand for this legislation would insure its passage. There is practically no opposition to it in the great commercial centers of the country.

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CONCILING REFLECTIONS. Kansas City Journal. Outside of the solid stout Harrison's pluriarty over Cleveland was almost half a million. That is to say, in all parts of the country there will again march with republican party is still much the stronger organization.

POOR BUSINESS POLICY. New York Commercial. It does not require a great financial mind to at least conceive the proposition that if the government can buy cheap silver it would not be smart business policy to keep on paying a stiff price for it. Very few of us would pay the barons \$30 for coal if we could have the same quality of the article dumped into the hearth for \$1.

PANAMA AND NIAGARA. Philadelphia Record. France's trouble in the Panama canal business can not, of course, be repeated by us if we pledge the credit of our government to the Nicaragua Canal company for the construction of a waterway so different from what they are in the former. Nevertheless, we must refrain from entering into entangling alliances with that corporation.

PATRONAGE A PARTY COURSE. Philadelphia Record. There are, no doubt, still a good many politicians of high standing in the democratic party who have not yet learned, however clear and impressive the lessons of experience may have been, that patronage is not a blessing, but an unmitigated curse, to administrations, political parties and candidates. It is to be expected, in accordance with this knowledge, and his predecessor can give him no better proof of kindly feelings than by doing his duty as it is not done now, he would have to do himself.

NEEDLESSLY ARMED. Philadelphia Record. General Miles has set a wide circle of newspapers to talking by marshaling the 140 English vessels whose draft of water would enable them to enter the lakes by the Welland canal. Of these, however, twenty are torpedo boats which cross the Atlantic with extreme risk, and of the fifty-four gunboats at least half are on police duty from which they could not be relieved. It is true, however, that there are from thirty to forty vessels which Great Britain could not send to sea without the aid of the American troops, as it undoubtedly would be with an officer like General Miles on the frontier.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS. Perkins county people believe they have struck coal. The Presbyterian church at Coleridge has been dedicated. It cost \$1,814. Another branch alliance in Custer county has broken up because of the state residence of Lon Cooper at Tecumseh was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$1,200. A stove too near a wall started a conflagration in the postoffice at Mead, but prompt action by citizens prevented extensive damage. Junilia has a first-class steam combination feed mill which is doing an immense business.

TRIPLES BRIGITLY TUNED. Yonkers Statesman: It is authoritatively asserted that "the triplets" of the redoubtable Red Bull Sioux and ward of the government, would like a small appropriation from congress.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 28.—The opening exercises of the second national conference on university extension were held before a large audience at the Drexel institute to-night. Many prominent educators from all parts of the country were present. President Edmund James of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, welcomed the delegates and short addresses were made by President James McAlister of the Drexel institute and Superintendent Edward Brooks of the city schools. The leading address of the evening was made by President Wm. Rogers of the Northwest-ern university.

BOOMING MORRISON. New York, Dec. 28.—Congressman Owen Scott of Illinois is here in company with Speaker Crisp. Speaking of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, Mr. Scott said: "The whole democracy of my state asks that Mr. Morrison be chosen as secretary of the interior. We would prefer to see him at the head of the Treasury department, but it is considered certain now that Senator Carlisle will get the treasury portfolio. When the Illinois legislative meets it is pretty certain that the democratic members will formally endorse Mr. Morrison for a cabinet office. The talk about the other Illinois candidates amounts to nothing. All the democratic leaders are for Morrison."

HE WAS AN ARISTOCRATIC FRAUD. New York, Dec. 28.—Arthur Glynn Birge, a young Englishman, a cousin of Lord Wootton and the son of a lieutenant colonel in the English army, was held in a \$3,000 bail on a charge of theft to the Tombs police court today. The charge was brought by James Blackwood, a son of Sir Arthur Blackwood, the secretary of the London postoffice and a cousin of Lord Dufferin. Birge pleaded guilty. One of the victims, Claudius Payne, an English actor, Jameswood Palmer, the artist, W. T. Sothen, the actor, August Belmont and Richard Harding Davis, death of Noel Coward, Birge was arrested. Birge has been cutting a very wide swath in this country for the last eight years.

TRAVELING MEN'S ASSOCIATION. Chicago, Ill., Dec. 28.—The eighteenth annual session of the Northwest Traveling Men's association was held here today. About seventy-five members were present. The secretary's report showed disbursements to beneficiaries of \$1,810,850 since the inception of the association, while for the past year the sum of \$475,000 has been paid out in behalf of the needy. Secretary S. C. Inam and President Reed were unanimously re-elected, and one member from each state was elected a vice president. The following were elected to serve two years as directors: O. D. Farry, Isaac Meyer, Willis Young, J. C. Miller, George W. Bailey.

SENATOR STEWART'S PREDICTIONS. New York, Dec. 28.—Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada is in town. "The monetary conference," he said, "is a failure. It won't amount to anything. If the republicans do not hurry up and pass a free coinage bill this winter they will carry a state west of the Rocky mountains in 1896. If the democrats do not pass a free coinage bill when they come into power the populists will elect a president free of coinage. Senator Stewart said he thought the populists had come to stay. Free coinage would be one of their principal planks.

END OF A PLEINOUS VOYAGE. New York, Dec. 28.—The Portuguese steamer Vega, which arrived today from Lisbon, reports having encountered hurricanes and tempestuous seas, during which the steamer shipped vast quantities of water, carrying away the after-companion way and smashing about everything on deck. The following were elected to serve two years as directors: O. D. Farry, Isaac Meyer, Willis Young, J. C. Miller, George W. Bailey.

CANADA AND UNCLE SAM. Sam Walter Foss in Yankee Blade. Fair Canada, a maiden sweet, As fresh with roses at her feet, Standing half reluctant, cold, but fair— The glowing snowflakes in her hair, Being the first to come in from the north, Her ribbons of the Northern Lights, Her cape the winds blow free and far, Her dress is fastened with the Polar Star, The Pleiades are diamonds fair, With which she pins her laced cheek of hair, And blue is her laced cheek of hair, stands the fair Maiden of the Snows.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 28.—The opening exercises of the second national conference on university extension were held before a large audience at the Drexel institute to-night. Many prominent educators from all parts of the country were present. President Edmund James of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, welcomed the delegates and short addresses were made by President James McAlister of the Drexel institute and Superintendent Edward Brooks of the city schools. The leading address of the evening was made by President Wm. Rogers of the Northwest-ern university.

PHILADELPHIA RECORD: Overheard on the street—Brown—Why don't you be merry, Smith? You look so cross-faced. Smith—How can I be cheerful when I've got \$150 for Christmas presents, and all I've got out of it is a pair of slippers and a pen-wiper?

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WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE. 318 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., DEC. 28. These democrats who had hoped to find in Speaker Crisp's visit to Mr. Cleveland an amicable settlement of all the bad blood rendered by the Reform club incident were amazed and thunderstruck today by the reported interview with Mr. Cleveland in today's papers in which the president-elect expresses his opposition to Mr. Murphy's candidacy for the United States senate. There are not many New York democrats in the city whose opinion is worth quoting, but those who are here distinctly disagree with the views of Congressman Hayes, who says: "This settles Mr. Murphy."

On the contrary, they believe that Senator Hill knew what he was talking about when he declared just as he was leaving Washington for the holidays that Mr. Murphy would be elected United States senator. Betts are freely offered here tonight that in spite of perhaps an account of Mr. Cleveland's avowed opposition to his candidacy, Mr. Murphy will succeed Senator Hill's place. Cleveland Presents His Plans. Since Speaker Crisp's departure for New York to meet President-elect Cleveland, the terms on which the president-elect will withdraw his opposition to Mr. Crisp's reelection have become a subject of much interest. Mr. Cleveland will insist on a practical reorganization of the entire house, so that the principal committees will be composed of men who are in entire harmony with Mr. Cleveland's views both on tariff reform and silver. The four committees whose chairmen must be replaced by men satisfactory to Mr. Cleveland are ways and means, appropriations, coinage weights and measures, and banking and currency. In the case of the ways and means committee, Mr. Cleveland demands the removal not only of Chairman Springer, as already stated in the dispatches, but also of Mr. Bryan of Nebraska, Montgomery of Kentucky, Mr. Bourke Cochran of New York and Mr. Stevens of Massachusetts.

Mr. Cleveland objects to Mr. Cochran's reappointment to the committee because a gentleman is by no means in harmony with him on the tariff reform theories which are to be carried out at the next session of congress. Objects to Mr. Bryan because of the gentleman's violent free silver tendencies. His objections to Messrs. Montgomery and Stevens are in general, that they are too closely allied to Mr. Crisp, and that he wants their places for more radical Cleveland tariff reformers. On the appropriations committee he objects to Chairman Holman and on the coinage committee he very strongly objects to "Silver Dollar" Board because of that gentleman's well known free silver views. In thus reiterating such prominent free silver opinions, Mr. Cleveland wishes to indicate that the country need have no fear of any free silver legislation. The present chairman of the banking and currency committee, Bacon, has not been re-elected and Mr. Cleveland expects Mr. Crisp to select a chairman for that committee who, like the chairman of the coinage committee, shall be recognized as a strong anti-silver man. As for the extra session in the early spring Mr. Cleveland's principal objection lies in the fact that the session will be too prolonged. If congress would meet and adjourn immediately after the reorganization of the house, there would be no strong objection. Mr. Cleveland does not believe that the condition of the treasury is such as to render necessary an extra session in the spring.

Secret of Cleveland's Opposition. A New York democrat who holds very close relations to Mr. Whitney and who was Mr. Whitney's closest and most confidential assistant whilst he was secretary of the navy and has been since constantly near him, says today: "Mr. Cleveland's opposition to Mr. Murphy is not exactly personal. He holds that for the last forty years the city of New York has never been represented on the floor of the senate and because of her vast commercial and financial interests the next senator ought to come from the city. Personally Mr. Cleveland prefers Bourke Cochran partly on account of his abilities and partly because he wants to reward Cochran for the loyalty he displayed in the campaign."

There are many here who believe that in the event of a Cleveland and anti-Cleveland victory the following were elected to serve two years as directors: O. D. Farry, Isaac Meyer, Willis Young, J. C. Miller, George W. Bailey. And Uncle Sam has turned his eyes toward those blushing northern skies, And the coy silver snowflakes in her hair, But he is patient and will bide his time, And the old mother over the sea shall give her daughter with a will, She need not dread the coming of the years, Stand smiling, weeping frozen tears, But through she sports and turns away, He'll wait for her to name the day.

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SATISFACTORY EXPLANATION. Brooklyn Life. I did not want a theater hat. What earthly use would it be? It was not high and wide and that's the way the hat is made. I did not move my head and talk and laugh aloud in grief. And come in late with a swagger walk. The crowd could hear and see. Dear me! If I did not act this way, He'd get his money's worth of the play And he wouldn't notice me.

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NO INDICATIONS OF PEACE. Cleveland and Hill Elements Can Make No Amicable Settlement. NEW YORK'S SENATORIAL STRUGGLE. Avowed Opposition of the President-Elect to Murphy Believed to Increase That Candidate's Chances for Success. Details of the Situation.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE. 318 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., DEC. 28. These democrats who had hoped to find in Speaker Crisp's visit to Mr. Cleveland an amicable settlement of all the bad blood rendered by the Reform club incident were amazed and thunderstruck today by the reported interview with Mr. Cleveland in today's papers in which the president-elect expresses his opposition to Mr. Murphy's candidacy for the United States senate.

On the contrary, they believe that Senator Hill knew what he was talking about when he declared just as he was leaving Washington for the holidays that Mr. Murphy would be elected United States senator. Betts are freely offered here tonight that in spite of perhaps an account of Mr. Cleveland's avowed opposition to his candidacy, Mr. Murphy will succeed Senator Hill's place.

Cleveland Presents His Plans. Since Speaker Crisp's departure for New York to meet President-elect Cleveland, the terms on which the president-elect will withdraw his opposition to Mr. Crisp's reelection have become a subject of much interest. Mr. Cleveland will insist on a practical reorganization of the entire house, so that the principal committees will be composed of men who are in entire harmony with Mr. Cleveland's views both on tariff reform and silver.

Mr. Cleveland objects to Mr. Cochran's reappointment to the committee because a gentleman is by no means in harmony with him on the tariff reform theories which are to be carried out at the next session of congress. Objects to Mr. Bryan because of the gentleman's violent free silver tendencies.

Secret of Cleveland's Opposition. A New York democrat who holds very close relations to Mr. Whitney and who was Mr. Whitney's closest and most confidential assistant whilst he was secretary of the navy and has been since constantly near him, says today: "Mr. Cleveland's opposition to Mr. Murphy is not exactly personal. He holds that for the last forty years the city of New York has never been represented on the floor of the senate and because of her vast commercial and financial interests the next senator ought to come from the city.

There are many here who believe that in the event of a Cleveland and anti-Cleveland victory the following were elected to serve two years as directors: O. D. Farry, Isaac Meyer, Willis Young, J. C. Miller, George W. Bailey. And Uncle Sam has turned his eyes toward those blushing northern skies, And the coy silver snowflakes in her hair, But he is patient and will bide his time, And the old mother over the sea shall give her daughter with a will, She need not dread the coming of the years, Stand smiling, weeping frozen tears, But through she sports and turns away, He'll wait for her to name the day.

PHILADELPHIA RECORD: Overheard on the street—Brown—Why don't you be merry, Smith? You look so cross-faced. Smith—How can I be cheerful when I've got \$150 for Christmas presents, and all I've got out of it is a pair of slippers and a pen-wiper?

HARVARD LAMPSON: Helen—They say Harry has many fields of college. Dorothy—I should say not. He's a prominent member of the St. Paul's society and the Young Men's Christian association.

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BROWNING, KING & CO. Largest Manufacturers and Retailers of Clothing in the World. A Great Kicker. Was John Randolph of Roanoke? They say he was so much opposed to the tariff on wool that he would go 40 rods out of his road to kick a sheep. He had it so