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All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department. BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and resultances should be addressed to The Bee Papitshing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-pany.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual eleculation of THE DATLY BEE for the week ending December 31, 1892, was as follows:

Sunday, December 25.
Monday, December 26.
Tuesday, December 27
Wednesday, December 29
Thursday, December 29
Friday, December 30.
Saturday, December 31. BEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 31st day of December, 1892. [Seat] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for November, 26,059,

KEEP your eve on the senate. There is where the jugglery is to be carried on by which the oil-room lobby proposes to block all legislation in the interest of the people.

A Pants newspaper, in referring to Charles A. Dana, says that he is "one of the most devoted followers of M. Grover Cleveland." It is sometimes necessary to go away from home to learn

THE World's fair is scheduled to open on May 1, but the present prospect is that it will be in a state of chaotic confusion at that date The directors have spent too much time in discussion and too little in action.

THE statement of Attorney General Miller that he will go out of office \$15,000 poorer than when he went in shows that he has entirely failed to take advantage of his opportunities. An attorney general has plenty of chances to make

THE receipts of grain and flour at Buffalo during 1892 amounted to nearly 200,000,000 bushels, showing an increase of about 17,000,000 bushels over the receipts of 1891. This increase has encouraged the belief that more elevators will soon be needed in Buffalo, but it is to be hoped that this never will be realized. A deep waterway from the lakes to the sea will effectually dispose of the elevator monopoly.

THE idea of turning the current of European immigration from the United States to Mexico is much less likely to be realized than the Canadian idea of turning it into the Dominion. There is in Mexico to attract Euro peans. Although the country is about one-fourth as large as the United States and has a population of not more than 12,000,000, which leaves abundant room for settlers, the conditions of life there are not attractive. About one-half of the people are full-blooded Indians, one-half of whom are uncivilized, and it is estimated that fully 9,000,000, or twothirds of the whole population, have Indian blood in their veins. Under the circumstances it is hardly to be expected that Mexico will soon advance to a high state of civilization, and it will require greater inducements than can now be offered to start any considerable movement of European immigration in that d rection.

THE announcement of the promotion of General John P. Hawkins to the position of commissary general of the army has been received with feelings of great satisfaction among a host of his warm friends in and out of the army in this section. General Hawkins has won his spurs to the highest rank in the commissary department by efficient service during and since the war. During his incumbency as chief commissary of the Department of the Platte, he was highly esteemed among our business men for his sterling qualities in the discharge of his duties, and made many friends in our best social circles. General Hawkins is withal a firm believer in the future greatness of Omaha, and he backed his faith by investments in Omaha realty, which he still retains. In the years to come, when he retires from active army life, we hope to see him resume his citizenship in Nebraska's metropolis. It is certain that no recent promotion in the army has been received with a keener sense of gratification to many citizens of Omaha and Nebraska than has the promotion of General Hawkins.

THE men who are plotting revolution in France and the mobs that are exciting popular feeling at their behest are not the ones that have lost money by the Panama canal robbery. The subscriptions to the canal fund came chiefly from the small traders, artisans, peasant farmers and other thrifty people, and not from the class that is represented in the Parisian street mobs. There is no more danger of a revolutionary movement among the industrious and saving people who have invested canal securities than there is of an uprising among the American farmers. Taey have been cheated but they are not making any disturbance about it. The men who have taken stock in the Panama canal scheme are the same who own a great share of the bonds of the French Republic. A public debt amounting to about \$8,000,000,000 is mostly owed to these thousands of small investors. The republic has little to fear from those who have suffered most by the canal steal. The agitators who never saved a dollar in their lives, and those who have personal ends to serve, are the real enemies of France.

ALTOGETHER TOO SUMMARY. The independents in the legislature should bear in mind that might does not always make right. Neither does a wrong committed by one man or party justify the commission of a wrong by the oppowing or injured party.

The summary manner in which the independents of the house and their democratic allies disposed of the Norton-Kruse contest savors more of a lynching bee trial than it does of a legislative adjudication of a contested claim to popular representation. The brief time taken for inquiry into the rights of the contestant is its itself conclusive evidence that the findings of the committee were arrived at arbitrarily and without regard to right or wrong. It is a clear case of political injustice and a very bad precedent to establish. It simply means that the majority of a legislature may at will disfranchise any district, regardless of all law, whenever such action tends to strengthen the hold of the majority. Who knows but two years bence the tables may be reversed and the Knox county procedent may be cited to justify a summary seating of a bogus claimant without hearing and without reference to the legality or illegality of his credentials. THE BEE has never upheld any at

tempt to oust rightfully elected members from their seats and it has never countenanced usurpation by any co-ordinate branch of government. We do not contend even now who was or who was not entitled to represent the Twentieth district in the house but we do not approve the packed jury verdict by which Norton was ousted and Kruse seated after a farcical inquiry by a special committee before even the house had elected a speaker. Such a thing never was done by any Nebraska legislature, and it is to be hoped may not again occur, no matter what provocation any party shall have at the hands of its opponents while trying to organize the legislature.

IN THE FIELD OF A GREAT MONOPOLY. The interest of inland cities in questions of transportation is not limited entirely to those questions which relate to the interior railroads or the lines of communication with the Atlantic seaboard. The efforts which are now being made to break up the Pacific Mail steamship monopoly by establishing the North American Navigation line to compete with it may result in a decided cutting down of railroad freight rates to the Pacific coast, as it is alleged that the Pacific roads have had a deal with the Pacific Mail to keep rates up. As a consequence of this alliance between the railroads and the steamship company, shippers have found it cheaper to send goods around Cape Horn than by the isthmus or the transcontinental railways. The Chicago Tribune states that a few months ago a shipper at Council Bluffs who had some merchandise for San Francisco sent it by rail to New York and thence by clipper ship to its destination and saved money by so doing. It seems that the Pacific Mail has long had a contract with the Panama Railroad company by which the latter was bound to do the transportation business of the former across the isthmus to the exclusion of other lines. By reason of this agreement the steamship monopoly has been able to maintain its rates, notwithstanding that the subsidy heretofore paid to it by the Pacific railroads has for the present been stopped. But the agreement between the Panama Railroad company and the Pacific Mail is to be cancelled by the former about the first of next month, and this has encouraged the formation of the rival steamship company, which has a capital of \$3,000,-000. The purposes for which it is formed are "to purchase, sell, lease and build all kinds of vessels, cars and other vehicles: to carry on the business of common carriers between the ports of San Francisco and Panama and elsewhere;

may afford, communication to New York and other ports," etc. Considered as a movement toward establishing competition where monopoly has long existed this enterprise has an interest for all shippers. Its effect upon transportation rates to the Pacific from this part of the country will only be important in so far as it may stand in the way of any further deals between the transcontinental railroads and the Pacific Mail for keeping up the rates by Panama route. But it is at least a step in the direction of removing the restraints upon competition which are everywhere operating to the disadvantage of the shipper. The country needs more enterprises of the same character.

to make connections with the Panama

Railroad company's tines and all other

railroads, steamers and other com-

municating agencies that afford, or

THE QUESTION OF GOLD PAYMENTS. There is unquestionably a feeling in some quarters that suspension of gold payments is a possibility of the not remote future if the present policy of the government regarding silver is main tained. It is not wise to treat this feeling as unworthy of regard, for it is entertained by men who have given to financial affairs a lifetime of study and practical application, and who may fairly be assumed to desire what believe to be best for the they country financially. There is another class who make this question a cause of alarm, exaggerating the conditions, exciting groundless fears, and endeavoring to create general distrust. These are largely speculators, and they exert a dangerous influence, A member of congress said in reference to the financial flurry in New York some two weeks ago that he had direct and personal advices that it was the work of gamblers, and he observed that it is a remarkable fact that a few gamblers can bring this country to the verge of a panic by the

investment of \$20,000 or \$30,000. These people have taken every op portunity to create a public impression that the national treasury is in imminent danger of having its gold reserve invaded, that the sec etary was extremely anxious regarding the situation, and that there was a concerted effort on the part of European governments and European investors in American stocks and securities to deplete this country of its gold. Although repeated assurances from tself. Another advantage of this means

been given that there was no immipent danger of this kind and both facts and experience support such assurances, there is still more or less apprehension that unless there is a change of policy serious trouble is not far off. In order to understand how little substantial ground there is for this fear it is only necessary to consult the figures of the gold supply of the United States.

The stock of gold in this country on November 1 inst, according to the report of the secretary of the treasury, was approximately \$65 041,863. Since that date the net loss of gold has probably not exceeded \$16,000,000, so that it is safe to say that on January 1, 1893, the stock amounted to \$640,000,-000. Of this amount there was in the national treasury, according to the statement just issued, \$238,000,000 in ound numbers, of which sum about \$24,000,000 is "free gold," that is, gold against which nothing is outstanding. Comparing these figures with those of a year ago, it appears that the loss of gold to the treasury and the country has been comparatively triffing. The estimated stock of gold in the United States on Novemberl, 1801, was in round figures \$671,000,000, and on November 1, 1892, \$656,000,000, a difference in favor of the former date of \$15,000,000. At this rate of decrease the time at which the stock of gold would be disposed of is so remote that it need cause no present apprehension.

The importance of maintaining the gold reserve of the treasury, and perhaps of increasing it, as was suggested by the secretary of the treasury in his inst report will be conceded by every one who desires a sound currency. In order to do this the secretary of the treasury may, in the event of other resources failing, sell bonds, but sagacious financiers question the expediency of a'lowing matters to reach a point when this would become necessary. They urge that the danger of a suspension of gold payments is in the continued purchase of silver by the government, and that the danger can only be averted by abandoning this policy. Undoubtedly the effect of doing this would be very damaging to silver, but this could hardly be so serious to the general interests as would be the consequences of a suspension of gold payments. This subject will receive early consideration in congress, and the indications are that there will be some change from the existing policy, because leading men of both parties, some of whom have hitherto been staunch friends of silver, are committed to a change.

THE INTERSTATE LAW. Senator Culiom, chairman of the senate committee on interstate commerce, intends to push the proposed amendments to the interstate commerce law, and he is said to be very hopeful that some legislation will be gotten through at this session. He admits that the act has been very seriously crippled by judicial decisions, while the commission concedes that unless the law is amended there is no way for it to break up the unjust system of discrimination. As to the railroad companies which filed arguments with the senate committee asking that the law be amended, they admit that governmental supervision of railroads has ome to stay and assert that they are perfectly willing to be supervised by a government commission if it be done in

the right way. Senator Cullom has offered two amendments to the act, one to section five and the other to section ten. The first allows contracts or agreements between common carriers, having for their object the establishment and maintenance of just and reasonable rates and the prevention of unjust discrimination, such agreements to be subject to the supervision of the commission. In other words, it is proposed to allow a regulated system of pooling. The other amendment provides for the prosecution of any corporation subject to the provisions of the act as for a misdemeanor, the penalty for each offense, upon conviction, to be a fine not exceeding \$5,000, The provision of the law for punishment by imprisonment is repealed, and it is provided that persons required to testify in any case under the law shall not be excused on the ground that the testimony called for would tend to criminate or implicate the witness, "but such person shall not be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which he may thus testify; except that this provision shal not exempt such person from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in testifying as afore-

said. There will probably be no opposition to the latter amendment, which is framed in accordance with the suggestion of the supreme court in the Counselman decision and is indispensable to give force and vitality to the law. As to the other amendment, however, there is pretty certain to be considerable discussion and its adoption can by no means be regarded as assured. It is said that even Senator Cullom is not fully convinced of the expediency of pooling, though if the general sentiment in congress should prove to be favorable to the proposed amendment he will doubtless give it his vote. The proposal it embodies has undoubtedly been growing in popularity during the last year or two, and there is reason to believe that its adoption would be satisfactory to the business interests of the country generally.

THE practical value of the storage battery as a source of propelling power for street cars has been demonstrated in Detroit to the satisfaction of expert engineers and others. A storage battery car has been doing daily service for some time past in that city, running seventy miles each day, always on time at every point fu the route and proving in every way superior to the trolley car. It costs less to propel it than it does to popel the trolley car, the difference in favor of the storage battery being about \$1 per day. It is absolutely free from danger so far as the motive power is concerned. It is stated that a person may with perfect safety touch any part of the car, the battery or the motor

the most authoritative sources have of propulsion is that an accident at the central power house cannot stop all the cars on the lines Each is independent of the other and of the power supply source. The storage battery car seems destined tosoon take the place of the trolley car and do away with all the ugliness and danger of the trolley system. The citizens of Omaha will gladly welcome it as a substitute for the present system in this city. If it is the unqualified success that it is declared to be in Detroit, why should it not speedily

be adopted here?

THE debt statement of the treasury for December shows that the government is not yet insolvent, the net cash balance at the close of last year being a little over \$29,000,000. December was an unusually heavy month for expenditures in all branches of the service, and dispecially so for pensions, the latter amounting to \$15,000,000. Had it not been for the fact that the revenues of last year were largely increased over those of the precoding year, an evidence of general prosperity for which republican policy must receive some credit, there would now be a deficit, but as it is there seems to be no reason why the treasury cannot work along smoothly until the next administration. There is manifestly nothing in the financial situation, so far as the government is concerned, that can warrant any disturbance of public confidence. The democratic secretary of the treasury will find something in hand to do business with whenever ho assumes his duties.

HASN'T the farce which the democratic railroaders and the republican railroaders of the Lincoln legislative lobby have been carrying on in order to make it appear that there is a party struggle for supremacy in the state senate gone on far enough? What is the difference between a railroad democrat as acting president or secretary of the senate and men of the same breed with republican labels? The pretended deadlock is too transparent to deceive anybody. It is merely a by-play to justify the attitude of the railroader of both parties in voting for each other regardless of party in the interest of the combined corporations.

Democracy Translated.

The Indian name for the democracy is Old-Party-Afraid-of-Hself

Merely the Second Round.

Chicago Post. The session of Montana's legislature began with a row. Moutana is rapidly getting into the harness of older statchood.

To the Center Shake!

Gents-De next ting on de program will be a sharp ax contest between Grover Cleve-land, de Buffalo wonder, and Ed Murphy, de

Troy terrier. Time! The Kangaroo in Ohio.

Cincinnati Commercial. In the far west and southwest the desir ability and possibility of introducing the kangaroo is under discussion. In Ohio we have the kangaroo ballot law, and that is enough of the kangaroo for as.

Mr. Lease's Pull. Minneapolis Tribune.

If Mr. Lease is a dutiful husband he wil remove his drug store to Topeka and send over to Kansas City for a few more barrels of the same. A well-conducted drug store has been known to work wonders with a Kansas legislature.

Eastern Provincialism. Kansas City Times.

Public spirit hardly has an existence in New York or in any large castern city Westerners who stay for a few days it hotels and public places cannot realize the small range of thought and utter common laceness of the settled population in one of these cities. Energy is confined to routine Toward new ideas of general application the eastern city mind is indifferent and incredu lous or it is passively receptive. Each citizen knows what he is doing as the days roll, but whither collective citizenship is drifting he does not know or care. He follows the man next to him and never reasons about causes.

The Outflow of Gold.

Frank Leslie's Weskly. The silver men have always contended that the attempt to place silver upon a parity with gold would not drive the latter metal out of the country. They have claimed that this was merely a threat of the "gold The facts and figures in the case are very interesting, and ought to be convincing to to the most rabid silverite. On July 1, 1890 two weeks before the Sherman act was ed, the total gold in the treasury over \$316,000,000, and the net gold \$200,000. 000 and over. On December 1, two and one-half years after the passage of this act, the total gold was only \$247,000,000, and the net \$124,000,000, a loss on the total of \$74,000,000, and on the net of \$66,000,000. Since the shipments during the last month there has been a decided change in the gold fund; the total has dropped to \$23,841,163, and the net to \$119.284.194. One year ago the net gold help by the treasury was nearly \$130,000,000, and the total \$276,000,000. And yet there are some legislators who are too blind even to read the simple lesson told by these figures.

SENATORIAL POTPOURRI.

Lincoln News: The News is confident that the successor to Algernon Sidney Pad-dock will be a good republican. Paddock is not in the race

Plattsmouth Journal: The practical ques tion is, who can best serve the whole people in the senate, and upon whom can all the clements of opposition to republican rule best be united? The Journal believes that man is William Jenangs Bryan.

York Times: They claim three or four democratic votes for Senator Paddock. He ought to have more than that. He has earned them, If a regulation in the world is entitled to democratic votes it is the one who voted with the democrats on the main party issues, and who is now making his canvass for their support.

Nebraska City News: Jerome Shamp proposes to make his influence felt at Liu coin this winter if possible, and is working to have a republican senator elected. Those ex-democrats who were shouting so loud for Shamp last fall and were boasting about "keeping in the middle of the road" can now see how they were used as a cat's paw Beatrice Times: The first work of the legislature, after organizing, will be the election of a United States senator to succeed Senator Paddock. The Times favors the re-election of Senator Paddock for the reason that he is a Beatrice citizen and for the further and more important reason that he has made the state a faithful and able representative in the national assemby. But whoever his successor may be he should be a republican. The republicans lack but five of having a majority on joint ballot, and are therefore more entitled to name the United States senator than either of the other po-States senator than either of the other po-litical parties. If the wishes of the people of this state are to be considered, then our representative in the upper branch of the national assembly should be a republican. The republican state ticket was elected by a a decisive plurality, and in both branches of the legislature the republicans have a major-ity over either one of the other two parties, and as stated lacks only five of having a and, as stated, lacks only five of having and, as stated, faces only the state of the republicans should be allowed to name Senator Paddock's successor. There will certainly be five honest, fair-minded men among the representatives of the two old parties w o will take this view of it.

MONROE DOCTRINE VIOLATED

Panama Canal and Railroad Companies Given a Shaking Up.

UNITED STATES MUST BE CONSIDERED

New York's Supreme Court Decision Setting Aside the Mandates of the French Receiver Regarded as Important and Sound.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE,)

513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 4. The decision of Justice Ingerham of the supreme court of New York, granting an infunction restraining the Panama Railroad company from executing any contract which will have the effect of diverting the business between Panama and the Central American ports from United States interests and setting aside the mandate of the French receiver who gave notice that it would not after the first of next month issue through bills o, .ndin to American vessels plying across the Isthmus of Panama, has attracted considerable attention in congress. Members of the committees on foreign affairs in the two houses said oday that the decision had been commented on by them and they considered the action of the court both important and sound. They regarded it as a determination of the question whether United States courts have jurisdiction and as settling it affirmatively. Senator Morgan of Alabama, who is just

now the best authority upon international questions before congress, and who will be chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations when the upper branch of concress is reorganized, refused to make any direct statement, as he expects the subject to come before the committee, but he re gards the decision as determining the fact that since the Panama Canal and Rrailroad companies are operating under American charters, those corporations are amenable to

Other Views of the Case.

Chairman Blount of Georgia said he did not want to pass judgment on the sub-ject as it was one of high international im-portance, but he believed that this govern-ment has jurisdiction and nothing should be permitted by the present management of the present canal and railroad com-panies which barred out or impaired the interests of this country. Creary of Kentucky who is the oldest democratic members of the house committees on foreign affairs takes very de-cided grounds in the premises. He stated that while he was chairman of the commit-tee in the Fiftieth congress he made a report upon the Nicaragua canal complication in which be assumed that under conditions which surround the Panama affairs at pres ent, the United States government had the right, and should enter a protest against any discrimination against the interests of our

He said he had no doubt whether that the letter, as well as the spirit of the Monroe doctrine, had been violated by the French receiver in anticipating a refusal to issue through bills of lading to our shippers, and he could see no reason why an objection should not be raised by our government. He some of the exciting scenes in connection with the Panama scandals, and it is his opinion that the time has come for some action upon our part. It is believed by some men in congress that before the end of this session an investigation of the affairs upon the Isthmus of Panama as they affect American interests will be ordered.

May Suspend Immigration.

Senator Dubois of Idaho, who is a member of the senate committee on immigration, and who accompanied the committee on its recent visit to Florida and Cuba, whither it went with a view to ascertaining whether, in adopting a bill suspending immigration, it vill be advisable to include immigrants from Cuban as well as European ports, said today that a report would be submitted to the senate within a few days, and that it would would take the ground that immigrants from Cuba should not be barred out

"We found," said Senator Dubois, "that the quarantine laws of Florida, whose ports receive most of the immigrants from Cuba so nearly perfect and are so well enforced that there is little, if any, danger of an epi demic arising in Europe especially reaching us through Cuban ports. Then the Cuban sanitary and quarantine officers have prom ised to co-operate with our officers in keep-ing out of our country all infected immi-

"Do you anticipate any legislation upon the subject of immigration before the 4th of

next March There will be no legislation upon the sub ject of immigration per se," replied the sena-tor, "but I am confident a bill will—become a law which will either suspend immigration for one year absolutely or which will authorize or direct the president to do so under certain conditions.

Not Prepared to Agree.

"Upon that point there is a division of plain between the immigration commis ioners and the two houses of congress lute suspension of immigration for on year while the house committee believes in a bill authorizing or directing the president to suspend immigration for one year at a time under certain conditions, such as the preva-lence of cholcra in Europe, and providing further for the inspection of immigrants further for the inspection of immigrants by the consular officers, the fumigation of ships and so forth. We will pass the senate bill, and I have no doubt the house will pass its bill, then there will be a conference and the differences will be ad-justed. A bill for the suspension of immi-gration will become a law before the 4th of March in the opinion of the senate commit-tee, and I think all of the legislators who are taking an interest in the subject.

will be little immigration during the next year unless the cholera disappears."

The reassembling of congress today brought out ample evidence of the interest in the general subject of restriction of immigration, not only on sanitary grounds but for the protection of American labor. A peti-tion was offered asking for legislation to prevent the employment of Canadian labor-ers, who to the number of between 200,000 and 300,000 cross the border every morning and after working all day for American and after working all day for American wages return to their homes at night. Some of the Probable Results.

The protest against the employment of this kind of labor which is said to have in-

Shameful Confession

It is a shameful confession to make that many people are willing to use adulterated articles because they are cheaper, and in doing so often subjecting themselves to injurious effects, for it must not be supposed that those who are willing, at the cost of reputation and for the purpose of gain, to impose adulterated goods upon the public, would hesitate to use injurious adulterants.

Dr. Price has an established reputation for manufacturing good and pure articles, and his Delicious Flavoring Extracts of Vanilla, Lemon, etc., are the most perfect made.

creased enormously within a few years, will only add to the agitation for annexation.

Interest in immigration was also shown by the discussion in the senate of Mr. Chand-ler's effort to secure a special consideration of the two bills now on the calendar, one from the committee on epidemic dis-eases and the other from the immigration committee. One of these bills proposes a total suspension of immigration for one year and the other would give increased powers of quarantine to the federal government. Mr. Chandier strongly urged the importance of these bills and he amounced that the president, without waiting for additional authority from congress, would in a few days announce new regulations as to quarantin which would affect the whole subject.

That the consideration of this subject comparatively free from partisan influences was shown by Senator Harris (democrat) of Tennessee, who reported the quarantine bill and who declared his perfect agreement with Mr. Chandler. Nevertheless the anti-option bill interferred with Mr. Chandler's effort today, although it will be renewed tomorrow.

Must Show Their Hand. Senator Dubols of Idaho is even more frank than Chairman Cartee in the extent to which he concedes the democratic control of the next United States senate. Only a ow weeks ago Mr. Dubois was figuring ou continuance of republican rule to senate, but recent reports from his neighborhood in the far north-his neighborhood in the far north-west have materially changed his mind. "I think the democrats will carry all six out of the doubtful senatorial contests," said he today. "It will give them a sure majority in the senate and throw upon them the burder of enacting a tariff law. The majority will oc so certain that there will be no occasion for trading with the populists. If the demo-crats were compelled to trade they might escape the burden of tariff legislation, but being entirely independent of populist help they will have no excuse for failing to revise the tariff

Not Entirely Hopeless.

Senator Allison of lowa enters an emphatic denial of the intimation that his intended resignation from the chairmanship of the inited States international monetary confreres indicated an abandonment of the con-ference or was in fact to be taken as an indication that the committees for our country believe the work of the conference will avail .

"It is my intention to tender my resigna-on, not precipitately, but after awhile, before the time for reconvening the conference, simply because I believe the democratic party s entitled to the chairmanship of our cor mission," said Senator Allison to The Bee correspondent today. "While it is probably true that Mr. Cleveland does not hold view upon the silver question which are especially different from those of President Harrison and while it is also true that the commis-sioners selected by President Harrison were named with regard to familiarity with the subject and not upon political lines it is due to Mr. Cleveland that the head of our com missioners should be a man in sympathy with him politically and otherwise. I shal not go back to Brussels under any circum-

Do you believe the repeal of the Sherman law, requiring the monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of bullion, would help to precipitate action at the hands of the interna-

Will Precipitate Final Action.

Senator Allison was a little surprised at the strictness of the question, but he replied: "Yes, I believe it would actually precipitate flual action, and probably such as we are try-ing to get, but I do not believe congress will repeal the law. The house would have to take the iniative. It is not likely that it would do so under present conditions, when a large majority is pledge to free silver, or what approximates free silver. The a free-for-all discussion of the proposition to repeal the law might create an impression upon the mind of Europe that would be to our disadvantage, in that it would show the decision of sentiment existing in this country. If we could take up the bill to repea the Sherman law and push it through with-out debate it would, no doubt, have the de-sired result. Europe would see that we were not inclined to bull the silver market. Now she is more or less indifferent, and yet I believe we will succeed in making an agreement. All European nations agree with us that something must be done upon the silver question. It canno run along as at present. We will all ulti

mately suffer from it.' "Have the European commissioners any more authority than you have to bind the

governments they represent?" "No, like us they can only recommend action by their governments; they are, howmatter as we are.

Miscellaneous

A circular has been issued by the commis oner of the general land office inviting bids for making the survey between Nebraska and South Dakota and erecting monuments upon the sline Bids will be received til January 28.
Dr. H. L. Kindred has been appointed a

member of the pension examining board at Pender, Thurston county and Dr. H. B. Arnold at Greely. The postoffice at Wake-field having been raised to the presidential class, Postmaster E. C. Hunter will be nom inated for continuance in the office.

Assistant Secretary Lambertson has doned the full ermine of his office, and is trans acting the routine work of the Treasury department like an old hand at the busines His postoffice address is the Treasury de-

Representative Bowman today introduced bill to remove the charge of desertion igainst the military record of William

George M. Campbell of Davenport, Ia., is at the Riggs.

Emma D. Wight was today appointed postmistress at Fulton, Hanson county, S. D. vice S. D. Twogood, deceased. Hon. Samuel H. Fairall of Iowa City, Ia.,

B

judge of the Eighth judicial district of that state, and Colonel I. B. Kincaid, editor of the Johnson County Herald, are in the city on a brief visit. Judge Fairall, who is now serving his second term on the bench, has been spending the holidays among his old felends in Maryland and Virginia Sonator Pettigrew is expected to return from South Dakota tomerrow. P. S. H.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

The Baptist church at Gering has been icdicated is nearly free from debt. The Superior Times has suspended because it didn't have enough patronage.

Rev. Mr. Cole has resigned the pastorate of the Columbus Congregational church and will become an evangelist. Mrs. Leopold Jacgei of Columbus has

begun suit for divorce from her husband on the ground of crueity. Mr. Jaeggi is a prominent citizen of Columbus and the suit as caused a sensation. S. C. Malone has been arrested at Fair-

ory charged with forgery. He pleaded guilty to the charge and is now in jail awaiting the action of the district court. He obtained \$30 of merchants by forging the name of Walter An extensive program has been prepared

for the eleventh annual convention of the Nebraska State Volunteer Firemen's association, which meets at Kearney on the 17th, 18th and 19th. The visiting fire lads will be entertained in royal fashion by the Kearney

Joe Miller of O'Neil accidentally shot himself in the right log at the knee cap, shattering the bone and flesh so that ampuation above the knee was necessary. The inclined occurred while Miller was starting ut in a burgy for a hunt. His team started run, upset the buggy and in some manner he gun was exploded with the above result. The man has a family of a wife and two children in destitute circumstances.

The family J. B. Harrison near Table Rock have just had a reunion. The family consists of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison and twelve children, and the weight of the whole family was found to be 2,500 pounds. One of the children is five, another nine and another cleven years old, so it is a good average. Mrs. Harrison weighs nearly 300, the 11-year-old daughter 160, J. D. Harrison jr. of York about 225, W. H. Harrison of Grand Island

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

George Francis Train says the word "damn" is of Asiatic origin and signifies "banana." The definition is commended to the Nebraska supreme court before the record is made up.

Indianapolis News: A large fountain has just been completed and given to Chicago. The flowing water is a great curiosity to the

Atchison Globe: Every man believes that any other man would sink under his weight of trouble.

Chicago Post: One of the central African tribes compels its debaters to stand on one leg while speaking. In this country some of the debaters who speak haven't a leg to stand on.

Indianapolis Journal: Mr. Flim-What is there about these long-haired musicians that attracts you women so? Mrs. Grim-Just think how easy a longhaired man is to manage Lowell Courier: It is the leemen now who

Ringhamton Leader: The police justice tenerally speaks of a man as he fines blue.

Chicago News Record: "What! Are you brinking again? Thought you had sworn off." "So! have. I just want to make sure that I'm superior to the temptation." Life: "John," said Mrs. Norton as she seated herself at the hotel breakfast table, "did you call a waiter?" "Yes," said Norton, looking up from his paper, "I called him and he had a tray full."

Philadelphia Record: Mrs. Buggins, sitting up in bed—What was that noise? What o you break? Mr. Buggins under the influenc Nuzzin'ze mazzer, my dear. Just broke my New Year's rezzolution, zhat's all.

Indianapolis Journal: Uncle Mose-I wants Indianapolis Journal: Uncle Mose—I wants to swah out a warrint agin de man nex' do' to me, for cruelty to animals. 'Squire Lawless—What's he been doing? Uncle Mose—He keeps his bull dog an' his chickens locked up togedder in one coop, sub. Washington Star: "This is a very agreeable secasion," said the stray horse, "It went off without a hitch."

Jeweler's Weekly: Mrs. Singer-Patti bas a diamond ring worth \$5,000. Mr. Singer-Oh, well, I'll wager she got it for a mere song.

Chicago News: "Excuse me sir: your ears are frozen, and I thought I ought to tell you."
"Well, sir, why do you interfere with my af
fairs? I always wear my ears frozen."

DANGEROUS COMBINATION. Cincinnati Commercial An anxious throng pours down the street, And looks behind with fearful eyes, Then surges still, with hurried feet,

Or to escape in byways tries. Save a poor old horse there's maught behind, Yet they're fleeing for their very lives, They fear you steed, for he is blind, And, lo! a lovely woman drives.

A QUAKER ABROAD. Boston News.

He was a strait laced Quaker, With a gray coat, like a mouse, Who vowed his hat he'd always wear Outdoors or in the house. Abroad he went, saw parliament

And nobles great and small; Dropped in at many a sacred place, And were his hat through all. His broadbrim never left his head Until he went to France And dropped in at a concert hall To see the natives dance.

Alnek! alas! his vows fell flat! The dancers loud did scoff. And—well, you can guess the rest, Leastwise, his hat came off.

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Tail End

Is not always the best to get attached to, for you are liable to need



help when you want to let go. That's our fix now. The tail end of '92 found us with many tail ends of stock to dispose of. Tuesday we beginto let go and wanta whole lot of people to

help us. We'll pay 'em all for their assistance. The boys' suits and overcoats and the same habiliments for the men will all get a slice taken off the price. The slice we take off will be given to those

who help us let go the tail ends. BROWNING, KING & CO.,

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