# THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: To the Editor.

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All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

Parties leaving the city for the summer can have THE BEE sent to their address by leaving an order at business office.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, }
County of Douglas, }

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending November 25, 1893, was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sunday, November 19 | 25,540 |
| Monday, November 20 | 23,370 |
| Tuesday, November 21 | 23,110 |
| Wednesday, November 22 | 23,130 |
| Thursday, November 23 | 23,185 |
| Friday, November 24 | 23,110 |
| Saturday, November 25 | 23,674 |

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 25th day of November, 1893.

P. N. FELL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for October, 24,315.


CONGRESSMEN may enjoy their vacations just one week longer.

DID you compare THE SUNDAY BEE with would-be rivals? If not, do so and be convinced of its unapproachable superiority.

THE Washington hotel keeper's countenance is lighting up with the return of the hungry horde that follows at the heels of congress.

IF THE republican state central committee decides to maintain permanent headquarters at Lincoln the problem of how to provide a visible means of support for Tom Cooke will have been solved.

NOW that the insurgent war against the republic of Brazil has reached the stage where New York newspapers print maps and diagrams transmitted by cable the public may expect startling developments.

THE railroad managers appear to have learned at least one lesson from their experience with the World's fair traffic. They will not wait until the last month of the Midwinter fair before reducing passenger rates to the coast.

UP TO the present writing not a single newspaper in Nebraska has said a word in defense of the illegal bond investment companies, and yet the authorities persistently refuse to take any steps to drive the fraudulent concerns out of the state.

THE report that the Ottumwa people will prosecute the men who participated in the disgraceful lynching affair in that city last week has a decidedly familiar flavor. The leaders ought to be prosecuted and punished, but there is little probability that they will be.

SPECULATION may still proceed upon what matters will first occupy the attention of congress when it convenes. Will it be the tariff, the condition of the treasury, or our relations with Hawaii? With so many important subjects awaiting its consideration congress will have no excuse for wasting valuable time before settling down to actual business.

CONGRESSMAN MCKEIGHAN'S troubles seem to be falling thick and fast. Without going into the question of political motives that may possibly have been behind his prosecution for attempting to defraud a hotel keeper out of his board bill, no such excuse can be offered for failing to pay personal notes given to the defunct Capital National bank. A sod house congressman ought to be able to defray his living expenses out of a salary of $5,000 per year.

AN INTIMATION in the cable news from San Salvador may throw a little light upon the disappearance of some of our gold coin. The government of San Salvador is insisting that a specified percentage of the import duties paid by its merchants be turned into the treasury in United States gold coin, the object being to secure the basis of a sound and stable currency in that country. Just how much American gold has been taken away from us in that manner has not been disclosed, but if other South and Central American countries are pursuing similar policies this fact may account for one of the factors that has been potent in draining our gold reserves.

IT IS quite a novelty to see the extreme temperance advocates joining hands with the members of the Whisky trust in attempting to further the proposed increase of the internal revenue tax upon spirits. The temperance people have been led to believe that a higher tax will operate to reduce the total consumption of liquor by raising its price. The Whisky trust is interested only in the profits that will accrue to it out of the stock that it now has on hand. The success of the efforts to increase the tax means thousands of dollars to the Whisky trust, while the question of its assistance to the temperance movement is one that is at all events open to serious doubts.

THE people of Nebraska are beyond question interested in the attempt to place sugar on the free list. Nebraska is a sugar-producing state in a small way. The work already accomplished at Grand Island and Norfolk has proven beyond a doubt that the soil of this state is adapted to beet culture. Nebraska can sustain scores of beet sugar factories and this state alone could supply the entire northern Mississippi valley if the industry is properly fostered. It may be too much for Nebraska to insist that the bounty shall be retained for her especial benefit, but Nebraska can at least adopt measures to encourage her own industry. The question of state bounty has never yet been given the consideration its merits deserve.

### GLADSTONE.

The report that Mr. Gladstone is rapidly growing more feeble physically and is showing alarming proofs of debility will not appear at all incredible when it is remembered that he is nearly 84 years old. The distinguished statesman who has been half a dozen times prime minister of England and whose influence upon British politics has been greater, perhaps, than that of any other man of his time, was born December 29, 1809, so that a few days more than a month hence he will, if he live, be 84 years old. It is a great age, though other English statesmen who have occupied the position of prime minister lived to more advanced years. Earl Russell died at 86 and Lord Lyndhurst was 85 at the time of his death. Lord Palmerston did not attain so great an age, dying at 81. But while it must be realized that the life of Mr. Gladstone cannot be greatly prolonged, the intelligence that his growing feebleness and debility are becoming so marked will cause an almost universal feeling of regret and sadness, for among the eminent men of the time he enjoys in larger measure than any other the esteem and reverence of the civilized world. This is due not more to the achievements of his political career than than to his lofty character, his great intellectual attainments, and his broad, sympathetic humanity. His whole life furnishes a splendid example of moral rectitude, his almost boundless mental resources have given invaluable contributions to nearly every department of literature, and his interest in the people has won for him world-wide affection and admiration. No English statesman, with the possible exception of John Bright, was held in higher esteem than William E. Gladstone by what are called the "upper middle," the "middle" and the "lower classes" of the British electorate.

The death of Mr. Gladstone at this time or his retirement by reason of disability would be a great misfortune to the cause he represents, for there is no liberal statesman competent to take up the task he would relinquish. It is said that the liberal leadership would probably fall to either Sir William Vernon Harcourt or Lord Rosebery, both bright and brainy men of considerable popularity, but hardly equipped to take up and successfully carry forward the immensely important work which the "grand old man" has in hand. Of the two perhaps Rosebery is the best equipped to succeed Mr. Gladstone, because he has enjoyed the close confidence of the prime minister, knows more fully, perhaps, than any other his plans and desires, with which he is in most hearty sympathy, and would undoubtedly be the preference of Mr. Gladstone were it his privilege to name his successor. But these considerations might possibly be to his disadvantage with the queen, who is not an admirer of Mr. Gladstone and would hardly feel disposed to elevate his closest political friend to the highest position in her gift.

But Gladstone still lives, and the friends of the cause for which he has done such brave and noble battle will devoutly pray that his life may be spared until the contest is ended and the victory won.

### THE SOUTH IN THE SADDLE.

It is somewhat surprising to find a democrat like Representative Holman of Indiana attributing the democrtic defeats this year in part to the fact that the south is so strongly in evidence in the legislative department of the government. In a recent interview Mr. Holman said that the injustice done the north and west in the make up of the house committees is one of the many reasons which brought about the popular revulsion at the polls. He referred to the fact that every democratic member of the ways and means committee, excepting two, comes from the south, and this committee has the most important work of any in congress. The appropriations and almost every other important committee in the house is headed by southern men.

The obvious fact is that the south is practically in control of the present house of representatives and to all intents and purposes is also in control of the senate. Mr. Holman may attach more importance to the influence of this fact upon the voters than it merits, but it was not entirely without weight. The people of the north are not altogether indifferent to the circumstance that the men who are charged with shaping the most important legislation relating to the financial and industrial interests of the country are committed to policies which have little concern for the interests of those who are not of the south. Of course this is not true of all the southern people. Portions of that section are as earnest in demanding that the policy of protection shall not be abandoned as are the people of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio, but these constitute a small minority. They are making themselves heard with notable vigor, but with how much effect will only be known when the tariff bill is reported.

That the south is in the saddle there can be no doubt, but it is possible that its control of the democratic party will not be absolute. The representatives from that section who wanted free silver, and nearly all of them did want it, were not permitted to have their way. The free traders of that section, and very many of them are for free trade, may find their efforts in this direction defeated, and indeed it is reasonably certain that this will be their experience. Mr. Holman was right when he said that the make up of the house committees is an injustice to the north and west, but it is not the first time this wrong has been done and will not be the last. It will be repeated as often as the democratic party has control of the house of representatives.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S forthcoming report will probably relieve the uncertainty that hangs over the mission of Assistant Treasurer Jordan's visit to London. If he says nothing about a proposed foreign loan people will be inclined to believe Mr. Jordan, who declares that his trip is prompted by his private business only. If, however, the secretary recommends the floating of a bond issue it will be difficult to persuade the people that Mr. Jordan was not sent over to be on the ground and to report upon the financial situation. The assistant treasurer will be expected to acquaint himself with the conditions of the London money market for his own better information, if for nothing else.

### A FALLEN LEADER.

At the session of the general assembly of the Knights of Labor on Saturday General Master Workman Powderly tendered his resignation. He had been re-elected only a few days before after a bitter factional fight, in which he was charged, with his associate officers, with having applied loose business methods to the finances of the order. One of the factions was headed by John W. Hayes, the general secretary-treasurer, against whom the accusation of having misapplied the funds of the order was vigorously urged by the friends of Powderly. The contest which this arraignment brought about was acrimonious in the extreme and the Powderly faction having elected its man waged war upon the leader of the opposing faction relentlessly. It put forward a candidate for general secretary, but Hayes was re-elected and this victory of his supporters naturally made them more determined. The next struggle was over the election of a general executive board, the nominating of candidates being vested by the constitution and laws of the order in the general master workman. Mr. Powderly, after some delay and much urging by the assembly, submitted a list of candidates for the board. It was not satisfactory to his opponents and they selected a board that suited them. This Powderly refused to accept, declaring the action illegal, in which it would appear he was entirely right, and failing to have his own list considered he tendered his resignation and withdrew from the assembly.

The course pursued by the opponents of Powderly and the spirit it denoted make it highly probable that his resignation will be accepted and a successor chosen at once. The triumph of Hayes will not be complete until this is accomplished, and it would be manifestly impossible for these two men to work together hereafter in harmony. It would doubtless have been better for the Knights of Labor if both of them had been thrown overboard, but to retain both, with their bitter personal antagonisms, as officers of the order, would certainly be disastrous. It may safely be assumed, therefore, that Terrence V. Powderly has at last reached the end of his career as a labor leader. It has been in sight for some time, or ever since the order of which he has been so long the head began to rapidly decline owing to his unwise and destructive management. It was reported a few months ago that Powderly intended to retire from the office of general master workman and take up the practice of the law. It would have been better for his reputation if he had done so, instead of waiting to be forced out, but the position pays more money than Powderly could probably make at the law, and he is not the sort of man to voluntarily throw away a good thing. The retirement of Powderly can do the Knights of Labor little harm. It ought, indeed, tend to benefit the order if a successor is chosen who has the judgment and the honesty to give intelligent and proper direction to its future course. As a consequence of false policies, impracticable theories, discord and dissension, for which the general master workman was very largely responsible, the order is today but a fraction of what it was, in numerical strength, when at the height of its power, and it is problematical whether it can ever regain its lost strength and influence. It certainly could never do so with Powderly at its head.

### DISCRIMINATION IN EXCURSION RATES

After more than a year's deliberation the Interstate Commerce commission has finally promulgated its decision in the case brought against the Southern and Union Pacific railways by the delegates to the people's party convention at Omaha, who charged that the railroad managers had discriminated against them in refusing to allow the people's party the same excursion rates that were granted for the conventions of the other political parties. The conclusion at which the commissioners have arrived is that the interstate commerce act does not enjoin it upon any railroad to make excursion rates for any purpose. That law merely permits excursion rates to be made and leaves it in the discrection of the railroad officials to determine when the circumstances are such as to warrant them in exercising the power thus left them. The railroads, then, had a perfect legal right to reduce their passenger rates for those who attended the conventions of the republican and democratic parties at Minneapolis and Chicago respectively and to exact full fare from those who were traveling to the people's party convention at Omaha.

But while sustaining the cause of the railroads in this particular case and deciding it in their favor, the commission, through Mr. McDill, goes on to say that "as a matter of equity there seems to be considerable justice in the proposition which results from the claim of the complainant, that if a carrier establishes an excursion rate on account of a particular occasion it ought also to allow reduced rates when, soon afterwards, a similar event takes place unless it appears that the first excursion rate was unprofitable." That is to say as a matter of justice and equity there should be no discrimination in excursion rates, always providing that circumstances are substantially similar.

The case of the people's party convention at Omaha is not the only example of the evil effects of excursion rate discrimination. Not to go outside of Nebraska, we had an instance of it in connection with the recent republican state convention at Lincoln. It had been the usual practice of the railroads to sell reduced fare tickets to such conventions, but this time, in order to discourage the attendance of delegates who were opposed to railroad dictation, they decided to depart from the customary rule. It lies within their power, as the laws now stand, to favor one political party at the expense of another. The opinion of Commissioner McDill suggests that it might be proper to ask congress so to amend the interstate commerce law as to forbid discriminations of this kind. That would apply of course to interstate rates only; for its abolition within the state the state legislature is the only authority having jurisdiction. Having proscribed discrimination in regular rates, discrimination against persons and discrimination against places, the law should stop this remaining loop-hole for discrimination by prohibiting arbitrary action in the granting of excursion rates.

### REVIVAL OF LOCAL TRADE.

Bradstreet's weekly review of trade throughout the country announces that there has been a noticeable stimulus of sales of seasonable staples of cotton wear in Omaha and that the demand by country merchants for winter clothing, flannels, shoes, hats and hardware has been greatly increased. It also chronicles a marked improvement in collections by Omaha merchants and sees in these surface indications most encouraging signs of an approaching revival of business. Of course in this case we do not need to go away from home to learn the news. The past week has given unmistakable evidence of improved trade in all the various branches of Omaha business.

The chief impetus to business is necessarily to be found in the favorable turn of the weather. A cold snap brings home to the consumer, in a way that nothing else can equal, the immediate need of goods for winter wear. The proposed purchases, previously deferred from time to time, can no longer be delayed and business receives a quickening all along the line. It is a trite observation that improvement in a few branches of industry means improvement in all. No advance can be made by the merchants selling winter clothing and other winter wear without affecting the other trades to the general advantage of all.

In addition to increased sales and more prompt collections, another sign of reviving business is seen in the increased advertising resorted to by local retailers. As an advertising medium THE BEE always stands unrivaled alone. The merchant advertises in THE BEE because he knows that it will pay him to do so. The intelligent business man perceives the growing demand for goods such as he is selling, and makes use of newspaper advertising to acquaint the public of the advantages offered in his store. The advertising columns of THE BEE are an unfailing register of the condition of trade, and their crowded appearance during the past week would alone be ample evidence of an improving trade. Viewing the situation from all sides, the prospects for the immediate future must be taken to be extremely encouraging. The present revival is all the more welcome as bringing to a close the period of depression which has so hampered business during the summer and autumn just past.

AFTER all the exertions put forth by the ocean steamship companies to cooperate with the government officials in carrying out the provisions of our immigration laws it seems rather unjust for the superintendent of immigration to decide, as he has just done, that the representatives of the steamship companies are not entitled to be heard in cases arising under the provision of the law that ineligible immigrants must be returned to Europe at the expense of the company that brings them. A hearing is always allowed the person whose right to land is questioned. The decision affects the steamship company, which, according to the law, must suffer for the negligence of its employes in receiving ineligible immigrants as passengers. It seems to be only fair that the company, which has as much at stake as any one, should have an opportunity to prove the facts in its possession. It is mere sophistry to say that the judgment affects the immigrant personally touching his right to land. If the law sustains this ruling it certainly ought to be changed in the interest of justice.

SEVEN hundred and thirty pheasants reads rather large as the record of the recent hunting trip of the emperor of Germany. We understand that President Cleveland thinks himself something of an expert when it comes to shooting ducks. Can't some enterprising manager arrange an international shooting match between Emperor William, the pheasant pulverizer, and President Grover, the duck demoralizer? If Germany comes out ahead of the United States in the gun contest perhaps President Cleveland can fall back upon his rod and tackle.

LISTEN to the breathless expectation that awaits the birth of the promised tariff bill.

#### Give Them Their Deserts.

*Plattsmouth News.*

If the county attorney in Lancaster county does his duty he will yet bring Farm Boss Hubbard and W. D. Sewell, the asylum plunderers, to feel the weight of the law. There are still several indictments pending against these men and some of them ought to be tried with a new jury. Maybe the new democratic sheriff can head off the jury fixers. The public hopes that he can and will get an honest jury, and awaits his introduction into office and the second trial of the defendants with more interest than it did the first trial.

#### A Surprising Exhibition.

*Lincoln News.*

Considerable excitement was occasioned at the state house when it was learned that the State Board of Transportation had ordered a reduction in freight rates. Colonel J. W. Johnson, who has devoted the past six months to an abstruse calculation as to the number of ties between here and Kearney, allowing thirty off for bridges, absolutely refused to believe it, while Colonel Koontz had an attack of heart disease, owing to the intense suddenness with which it was sprung. A number of the clerks and employes dropped in to see the novel sight, which Secretary Allen took great delight in showing to visitors. It is hoped that the doors of the state house will be kept open Sunday in order to allow the working classes a chance to witness this rare phenomenon.

#### International Remonetization.

*Globe-Democrat.*

It is said the administration feels hopeful of securing some action favorable to silver by the principal European nations in the near future. The hope is reasonable. England has been the chief obstacle in the way of an international remonetization of silver heretofore, but British bimetallists now think that she will be forced by India to join in a scheme in the next few years to bring about a general rehabilitation of the white metal.

#### The Same Old Enemies.

*Chicago Post.*

Hon. Walter Q. Gresham is not in need of pity, sympathy, aid or comfort in his present difficulty. He is an old hand in fights for the right of things. It is not many years since we saw him standing erect and doing battle as a circuit judge for justice against a far more powerful foe than this Hawaiian cabal can be.

The same men under the leadership of the same newspaper that assaulted Judge Gresham for his decision in the Wabash receivership case are assaulting Secretary Gresham for his attitude in the Hawaiian affair. But they get what the old inspiration. Their attacks are less cunning. They show what the foot ball players call lack of team work. They are not as well coached. Jay Gould is dead.

#### A Unit Against Free Trade.

*Chicago Tribune.*

As the day approaches when the tariff question is to be considered by congress the protests from the south against the anticipated reductions of duties begin to pour in. Their number shows how faith in the efficacy of protection has grown in the south, not among the politicians, so many of whom are ante-war bourbons, unable to learn anything, but among the producers. The representatives of the great coal mining and iron ore interests which have grown up in the south during the last decade object to free trade in those products. The market gardeners around Norfolk are as much attached to the duty of 25 cents a bushel on imported potatoes as are the New York farmers along the Canadian line, and object to its repeal. The men who have invested their money in the extensive forests of the south, the lumber from which is being brought into the market in increasing quantities, do not want free lumber. The Floridians do not want oranges and lemons made duty free. There comes a protest from Missouri against the free admission of foreign wool. The Louisianans are getting stirred up on the sugar question, and are afraid their industry will be ruined. The south, with growing prosperity, is ceasing to be a unit on the free trade question, except in democratic conventions.

### PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The fall in temperature is partly responsible for the elegant crop of whiskers on current humor.

Bond promoters sought a vindication in the federal courts. They got it—beneath the piccadilly.

A Colorado woman, stimulated by equal suffrage, has applied for divorce from two husbands at once.

Admiral Mello might further young Pedro's cause by an application of Cleveland's crown restorative.

In modern foot ball the main question is not which club won, but how many were killed or maimed for life.

Cult has reached such lofty heights in Chicago that the ethics of garroting are receiving marked attention.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat discusses whisky and sugar in a manner that leaves no doubt of the writer's knowledge of the combination.

A novelty has been introduced in the national game in Chicago. Two masked men scooped in a rotund poker pot without stacking the cards.

All that is necessary to make the Hawaiian picture complete is an eruption of local volcanoes. The spouting should not be confined to America.

A patriotic Kansan will stand up for his state even though he provokes a funeral. A Topeka man, testifying in court on the efficacy of prohibition, swore he had been drunk continuously for seven years.

So general is the desire to serve the dear people in Chicago that the unambitious divert suspicion by hanging banners on the outer walls inscribed: "Neither member of this firm is a possible candidate for mayor."

Captain Horace Bixby, who taught Mark Twain what he knows of steamboating, is at present pilot on the steamer T. G. Sparks, running south from Memphis. Captain Bixby has an iron-clad health and good for many years of active work.

The mayor of South Norwalk, Conn., Mr. Lockwood, not only did not oppose his wife's application for divorce, but furnished evidence upon which it was granted upon statutory grounds. Then the churches of the town went for the young mayor with such vigor that he has resigned the office and moved out of the town.

George Burns, a marine engineer, who applied the other day for admission to the poor house at Albany, N. Y., is a badly broken up man. He wears his heart on the right side, his right knee cap is twisted to the back of the leg; he has had five ribs removed, and he carries six ounces of silver in his skull as the result of a trepanning operation.

Maine has other vigorous veterans besides ex-Mayor Thomas, Portland's nonagenarian. Colonel Benjamin F. Eastman, Portland's oldest citizen, has just celebrated his 93d birthday and is in good health. General Neal Dow is 89. Ex-Governor Alonzo Garcelon is 81, and of the same age is Albert W. Paine, the state's most noted law maker. Nelson Dingley, father of Congressman Dingley, is 84. James W. Bradbury, now the oldest ex-senator of the United States, is 88. He visited the Chicago fair. Of equal age is Daniel Stickney, the state's oldest newspaper editor.

There died last week in the poor house of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, a man known as Johnny Carr, but whose real name was Johannes Zeer. He was born in Germany in 1797. When a young man he entered the Prussian army under Field Marshal Bluchler and was in the battle of Waterloo. Fifty years ago Zeer came to America and settled in Wayne county, where he bought a farm in Berlin township. He was prosperous, but ten years ago he lost his property by endorsing for his stepsons. For a time he struggled against adversity, but finally took refuge in the poor house, where he died.

#### NOSHI SAN.

*St. Nicholas.*

It was the rosy flush of dawn
In beautiful Japan,
When through the ancient garden ways
Came little Noshi San,
Her strapped and lacquered wooden shoes
A-clicking as she ran.

She stopped beside the mossy well
Beneath the gnarled pine,
And would have drawn but that she spied
A morning glory vine,
Which in the night the pail had wreathed
In exquisite design.

The dainty thief smiled up at her
With velvet eyes of blue.
Uncertain little Noshi stood
Debating what to do;
Then sudden raised her empty pail
And to a neighbor flew.

"Gift-water, friends, I crave," she said;
"For in the night a vine
Has seized my bucket and so fair
Its fragile arms entwine
I could not rudely tear them off,
Pray let me fill with thine."

### BOND SWINDLES.

St. Louis Republic: When the officers of the Guarantee Investment company were indicted at Chicago a few weeks ago on the charge of having used the mails for fraudulent purposes, they reported that they had secured the indictment themselves in order to bring about an early settlement of the legal status of their bond company. From a little telegram it seems that they were equally assidious in their efforts to secure their own conviction, though for what object does not appear.

Chicago Journal: Any company which offers fabulous gains, which promises to increase a man's investment a hundred fold in a short time, is on the face of it dishonest. Such gains cannot possibly be legitimate. The only plea of the defendants was that the investors who stayed in long enough would be paid in accordance with the prospectus, because so many others would become discouraged and drop out. In other words, the company's inability to live up to the spirit of any of its obligations was the only condition of its fulfilling the letter of some of them.

Chicago Record: This peculiar variety of the lottery has become amazingly popular of late, and enterprises such as that whose affairs have been investigated by the court have drawn vast sums from the people. It was quite time for the federal authorities to interfere. The claim that such companies are no more lotteries than are life insurance companies is absurd. As Judge Grosscup pointed out to the jury, life insurance risks depend on the laws of nature, not on the laws of lot. The difference is too great to cause any real doubt as to which is a legitimate enterprise and which is not.

Chicago Post: The guarantee investment people were forewarned that they were in a hazardous business, but they did not desist so long as they were getting $2 from the gullible farmer and returning $1. When brought to book by the postal officers they generously offered to change their system, which was as if a housebreaker caught in the act should consent to invest his plunder in family plate. They were not early enough repenting. The statement of their attorney that the verdict is a blow to all life insurance companies is attorney logic and not worth much. It was a blow at all dishonest life insurance companies, and the more such blows are delivered the better the honest insurance companies will like it.

Chicago Tribune: The officers of the "Garantee Investment company" have been found guilty of the charge made against them in the United States court in this city. They are adjudged to have used the mails for improper purposes—namely: the running of a scheme which, to all intents and purposes, is a lottery, though they have tried to make it appear otherwise. Tuesday they were laughing in court over the supposed prospect of an acquittal. They were so sure of this that they recently had sent out circulars claiming that all their difficulties with the government had been settled satisfactorily to themselves, and asking for "new business," which meant fresh victims. Now the laugh is on the wrong side of their mouths, and even their supreme gall cannot distort it to the semblance of a smile.

Chicago Herald: Judge Grosscup characterizes the methods of the Guarantee Investment company, whose officers were convicted in the federal court as being even more infamous than the operations of an ordinary lottery. Indeed, he holds that the average lottery scheme, as compared to the plan of the investment company is "honest and free from the opportunities of chicanery." The man who invests his money in a lottery has at least one chance in many thousands to get it back, while the investor in the other concern is "dependent upon the honesty or accuracy of a secretary with whom it is as easy to put one application through the register as another." In conclusion the judge describes the Guarantee Investment company as "a cunning trick to attract the cupidity and ignorance of men." This is not pleasing information to the gullible individuals who have purchased bonds in the concern, but they have at least the satisfaction which knowledge is said to confer. They undoubtedly know more now than they did when they invested their money.

### THE DEADLY FOOT BALL.

Philadelphia Times: Twenty deaths in one year from foot ball is a perversion of its true purpose. The ball is intended to be kicked, not the bucket.

New York Evening Post: Another young man has lost his life from injuries suffered while playing a game of foot ball. This makes the fourth case reported this autumn, one each in New Jersey, Indiana, Ohio and Wisconsin. The latest is perhaps the most shocking of all. It occurred during a game between the elevens of the Toledo (O.) High school and the Adrian (Mich.) college, which was played at Adrian on Saturday. A Toledo player, Carew, says the report, "had the ball, and downed to save it. Three Toledo boys dropped to save him, and in an instant the Adrian team was upon them. When the struggle was over Carew remained motionless upon the ground. The crowd cried 'Fake!' but it was soon discovered that the young man's neck was dislocated." Upon examination it was found that his body was paralyzed from the chest down and his spinal column injured, and he died the next morning without having recovered consciousness. Another member of the Toledo team was kicked in the groin and injured so badly that he could not return to his home. A third player suffered serious injury to his right leg. English newspapers just received mention the death of a foot ball player in West Hartlepool "from the effect of injuries received in a foot ball match, when he was kicked severely in the stomach."

### CARLISLE AND HIS METAL.

Minneapolis Journal (rep.): The address of Secretary Carlisle clearly enough defines the financial policy of the country. It may not suit people who have been talking "double standard" without knowing what the term means; but it will strengthen the confidence of all who believe in honest money and stable national credit. And these are a large majority of this nation.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican (ind.): Secretary Carlisle's speech at the New York Chamber of Commerce banquet is notable as marking the complete change in his views on the money question which has taken place since, only a short time ago, he appeared speaking and voting for free coinage in congress. He is a very exacting "gold bug" who can find any fault with the secretary's present position.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat (rep.): Secretary Carlisle is right in saying that the real friends of silver were the men who voted in favor of repeal. Those men put the country in shape to work effectually in the cause of international bimetallism. When international bimetallism comes—and the course of the United States is likely to hasten it—the last estate of silver will be infinitely better that the first.

Atlanta Constitution (dem.): Mr. Carlisle is not ignorant. He is only playfully critical, and we have no doubt the Chamber of Commerce shook its jocund sides until the gold in its breeches pockets rattled when the secretary made his quizzical remarks about the "double standard." These millionaires dearly love their little joke, and they must have nudged each other heartily when Mr. Carlisle jumped on the poor "double standard."

Rocky Mountain News (pop.): It would be a severe but just reply to Secretary Carlisle's views on the relation of silver to the money of the world, expressed in his speech at the New York Chamber of Commerce banquet, to quote Mr. Carlisle's convictions on the same subject, again and again expressed in congress when he was speaking for his constituency and his country, and not formally defending the foreign financial policy of an administration to which he belongs.

St. Louis Republic (dem.): Mr. Carlisle is in error and in error badly. Some of those who will rise up to denounce him are as far from the democratic platform and the Voorhees bill declaration on one side as he is on the other. Between the two extremes in the party is the mean of safe and beneficial free coinage. And between them is the main body of southern and western democrats who intend to nominate a presidential candidate on a bimetallist platform at the next national convention.

Cincinnati Commercial (rep.): There is not any opening for misunderstanding or misconstruing the remarks made by Secretary Carlisle at the dinner table of the New York Chamber of Commerce. He declared his belief in a single monetary standard—gold, of course—in positive, emphatic and unequivocal language. He unquestionably voices the views of the president. Mr. Carlisle is a "gold bug." There is not any getting away from that, for he says: "Gold is the only international money, and all trade balances are settled in gold, or, which is the same thing, on a gold basis, all other forms of currency being adjusted to that standard."

### POINTED REMARKS.

Chicago Inter Ocean: "I can't understand why Miggs ever married such a plain, quiet little girl as he did."

"Well, you've never met her mother, or you would."

Chicago Tribune: Barber (applying the lather)—I think I've got a better soap now than I've ever used before.

Customer—I can't see any difference. It all tastes alike to me.

Indianapolis Journal: Hungry Higgins—Wot's this here hypnotism that the papers talks about so much?

Weary Watkins—W'y, its the trick of makin' a man do jist as you please by the power of the human eye.

Hungry Higgins—I wonder if it would work on one of these here farmers' dogs.

Washington Star: "Dear me," said the girl with black snappy eyes, "I wish I was a foot ball player."

"What do you mean?" asked her mother, aghast.

"Just what I say. I wish I was a foot ball player, and that hateful, snippy little Sallie Giggles was on the other side."

Chicago Record: "Do you hear that?" said the stranger from Orange, N. J., to his wife as the foghorn on the lake front blared through the muffled night.

"Yes, Isaiah," said his wife.

"An' yet," said the stranger in the accents of disgust, "they tole me they wan't no muskeetahs in Chicago in November?"

Detroit Free Press: "But, papa," wailed the young woman, "you can have no idea how he loves me. He is willing to die for me this very minute."

"Well," said the old man, scratching his chin thoughtfully, "I don't know that I have any objection to that. I was afraid he wanted to marry you."

New York Weekly: Attorney—If you leave all your property to your second wife, your children will certainly try to break your will.

Rich Client—Of course. That's what I want them to do. I want them to have their full share of my money.

"Then why bequeath it all to your wife?"

"Well, you see, it will be easier for my children to break my will than it is for me to break her's."

"She's my 'Lily,'
I'm her 'Gro,'
She's my sweetheart,
I'm her beau.
Soon we'll marry,
Never more to part!
Lili-uo-ka-la-ni
Is my sweetheart."


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