THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. (Without Sunday) One Year.... OFFICES.

Omaha. The Rec Deciding.
South Omaha. corner Nand Twenty-fourill streets.
Council Rinds, 12 Pearl street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, comis 13, 14 and 13, 7 chamber of Washington, 313 Fourteenth street.

CORRESPONDENCE. All commendations relating to news and ed-terial matter about the address of To the Edito BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be rederessed to The Bee Pholishing company Omaha. Drafts, chocks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

Factics beaving the city for the summer can have The Bur sent to their address by leaving an order. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. Etate of Nebraska. (County of Douglas.)

Goo, B. Taschieck, secretary of The Ber Publishing company, does selectedly swear that the chualcirculation of The Dality Ber for the week riting November 25, 1803, was as follows: urday, November 25 SEAL presence this 25th day of November, 1893
P. N. FELL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for October, :24,315.

THE tinkle of falling wages is not very pleasant music for the tariff tinkerers.

BARRETT SCOTT is just now easting envious glances in the direction of Gornam Betts. FATHER TIME has now completed

deven-twelfths of the journey which he napped out for 1893 at the commencement of the year. A SUGAR schooner, eleven days out of

Honolulu, brings intelligence that all is quiet in Queen Lil's land. This will only add to the mystification as to where Mr. Willis is at. A BILL to prohibit prize lighting suc-

hope for a bill to abolish negro lynching in the Palmetto state IF city councilmen are supplied with gas in their houses free of charge this simply means that private consumers,

who pay their monthly bills, pay also

ceeded in passing the South Carolina

general assembly. There must still be

for those who get free gas. THE satisfactory settlement of the Lehigh strike would have been a most acceptable Thanksgiving offering to the workingmen rendered idle by reason of this controversy. It will still be acceptable, even though it be a trifle delayed.

THE secretary of agriculture recommends legislation compelling the immediate destruction of any animal or carcass condemned by United States inspectors. Experience has proved the wisdom of such law and the public is entitled to the protection it contemplates.

IF COMMISSIONER BLOUNT had engaged in his present encounter with ex- defined—the republicans would have the code of southern honor would have compelled him to challenge his opponent to a duel long before matters had been carried to the point that they have now reached.

HARVARD overseers are to investigate the merits and demerits of foot ball as now played by college teams. They should not overlook the prime advantage to be derived from foot ball exhibitions in recovering thousands of the curious public's dollars into the treasury of the college athletic organization.

RHODE ISLAND has finally come around to the prevailing method of choosing elective officers by plurality votes. The plurality election has proven by experience to be the only practical system that insures the rule of the majority, and the rule of the majority of the electors is the first requisite of a republican form of government.

From the best information at hand it is estimated that less than 30,000 immigrants have taken up homes in Nebraska the present year. Harvest excursions, so popular in years past, have not been productive of results this year. Dull times obstruct progress in many ways. It is fair to predict that next year Nebraska will draw her full quota of set-

THE supreme court's treatment of the Barrett Scott case will meet general approval throughout the state. The court has simply met the requirements of the case, and of course is indifferent to and is not in need of popular support on account thereof. But it is in such sharp contrast with the treatment accorded malefactors in this state the past year, especially in Lancaster county, that it attracts favorable notice, to say the

RECENTLY the barbers, of Omaha sought a Sunday closing ordinance at the hands of the council. THE BEE objected on the ground that such ordinances were inadvisable and unjust to the patrons of the shops. A Kansas City judge has just decided that a barber shop is a necessary adjunct to a hotel for every day in the week and acquitted an arraigned barber for shaving a guest on Sunday. If hotel shops do business on Sunday it is unfair to prevent other shops from doing the same.

THE manager of the Nebraska binder twine factory takes a dubious view of the Wilson tariff bill. This industry has grown the past three years until this year it consumed the product of 1,700 acres of hemp. Its benefits are two fold: It enables the farmers to greatly increase the earning power of land and gives employment to many factory hands. I creates a new business in Nebraska. where the raw material can readily be grown to profit. Nebraska is bidding for all institutions like this. The state cannot have too many of them, and our people will nover sanction any law the enforcement of which would close them lown and bankrupt their owners.

The official vote in the recent election contest in Nebraska does nothing but confirm the position taken by THE BEE immediately after the results were approximately ascertained "that there is nothing in the election returns to warrant the assumption that the people's independent party in Nebraska is osing ground to any extent or to warrant the presumption that the republican party has gained in strength." The figures presented by THE BEE within forty-eight hours after the close of the polls were so nearly correct that there is no necessity to revise the calculations that were based upon them. All that the official canvass adds to what was then presented are a few additional

culations, The total vote for judge of the supreme court was: Bittenbender 6,357, Harrison 72,032, Holcomb 65,666, and Irvine 37,545, Harrison's plurality over Holcomb being 6,366. Judge Harrison ran 6,047 votes behind Estabrook, the highest man on the republican ticket, while Judge Holcomb ran 10,650 votes ahead of Heath, the next highest Irvine ran 5,524 votes behind Doolittle, the highest man on the democratic ticket. Of the 5,524 democratic votes which Irvine failed to receive at least 3,000 must have been cast for the repubican candidate, so that Harrison did not poll over 69,000 republican votes.

To get an approximate estimate of the strength of the republican element that was alienated by the railroad methods by which Judge Harrison was nominated, compare the vote for regents upon the everal tickets with that for judge of the supreme court. Estabrook's plurality over Heath, the highest man on the independent regents' ticket, was 23,063, and over Monroe, the lowest on the independent regents' ticket, 24,758. If Harrison had polled the vote secured by Estabrook and Holcomb, that secured by Heath, Harrison's plurality would have been 16,697 more than it is. And had Harrison polled the vote secured by Estabrook and Holcomb, that secured by Monroe, Harrison's plurality would have been 18,372 more than it is. Half of this, or 9,000, represents the absolute defection by reason of the defeat of Max-

The Lincoln railroad organ juggles with the official figures in order to compute what would have been the result upon the complexion of the state legislature had that body been chosen at the recent election. It takes as the basis of its calculation the vote upon the regent for the short term, "because that seems to have been a strict party vote without personal or fusion feeling in it." It then figures that out of ninety counties the republicans would have carried forty-four, the independents thirty-five and the demeorats, giving the composition of the senate as republicans twenty-one, independents nine, democrats three, and of the house as republicans sixty-six independents twenty-three, democrats eleven. Calculating, however, the legislative and senatorial districts upon the vote for judge of the supreme court -a vote which shows where the people stand when the railroad issue is clearly Minister Stevens but a few decades ago | carried only thirty-one counties and the senate would consist of sixteen republicans, thirteen independents and four democrats, and the house of forty-two republicans, forty-four independents and fourteen democrats, omitting all consideration of probable fusion between democrats and independents in many doubtful districts. In other words, the intrusion of the railroad issue would deprive the republicans of five senators and twenty-four representatives and leave them upon joint ballot in a worse position than they were during the last legislature.

The result of the official canvass shows the election of Judge Harrison by so greatly a reduced plurality to be just what THE BEE originally pointed out. It is an organized protest against the disreputable corporation methods that succeeded in turning down a faithful and fearless judge who had shown his devotion to the people. It means that the republican party cannot count on victory at the coming state election if it remains bound hand and foot in the toils of the corporation lobby. Only the repudiation of railroad influence can restore to the republican party its former

hold upon the hearts of the people. THE WAR DEPARTMENT REPORT. The military establishment of the United States commands less of the public attention than it should perhaps receive. Our little standing army of about 28,000, including officers and men, is so insignificant in comparison with the great armies of Europe that it is hardly a subject of interest to anybody outside of military circles, and yet this small force is our safeguard against internal disturbances which might defy the authority of individual states, and is the nucleus for a great army should an exigency arise requiring the creation of one. The standing army, small as it is, exerts a great moral force, and this is all that is necessary in a free government. The time may come when it will be necessary for this republic to maintain a larger standing army than at present. When the population shall have become double or threefold what it is now and the incentives to internal discord are more numerous than at present a greater military force will probably be eessary, but so long as the existing political system remains we shall not have need of any such standing army as even the smaller powers of Europe ara compelled to maintain. It is hardly possible that our government and people will ever become imbued with the spirit

of militarism. The annual report of Secretary of War Lamont shows the expenditures of his department for the last fiscal year to have been a little less than \$52,000,-000, and he estimates that for the fiscal ear 1895 about a million more will be required. But all this expenditure is not for military purposes, the War department having charge of river and harbor improvements, and deducting the outlay for these and miscellaneous objects it appears that the military establishment proper cost in the last fiscal year but little over \$23,000,000, or

EXTENT OF THE RAILROAD REBUKE. | say about 35 cents per capita of the pop- | far as literary quality goes is alulation. This is certainly no very serious burden upon the people. Most of the recommendations and suggestions of the secretary will interesting chiefly to the army, as for instance changes in the law regarding enlistment, the policy of enlisting Indians, and the question of three battalion organizations for infantry regiments. It would seem that the score-. tary does not agree with the view of General Schofield and some other army officers that the experiment of enlisting Indians has been a success, but it is to be continued on a small scale until there is more decisive evidence as to whether it is desirable or otherwise. The recommendation that a reserve supply of arms figures that go to supplement those calbe gradually manufactured with a view to the organization of the militia is doubtless in accord with the best military judgment and will be generally approved. It is obviously a wise precaution for the government to thus provide for the equipment of the militia.

Progress is being made in the construction of coast defenses, and the work is to be extended. The secretary makes no recommendations under this head man on the independent ticket, and involving additional appropriations, and undoubtedly none will be provided by this congress. The amount already appropriated for this purpose, although far short of what the government engineers have estimated to be necessary in order to construct a complete system of defenses, will keep the work in progress a year or two longer, by which time the condition of the treasury may allow of further liberal appropriations for this object. Secretary Lamont recognized the Importance of improving the harbors and waterways of the country in the interest of internal commerce, but thinks that a somewhat reduced appropriation for this purpose may be judiciously made for the ensuing year. The organized militia of the country is in round numbers 112,000 and the secretary of war regards the requests for the co-operation and assistance of the federal government in the equipment of the militia as the index of intelligent interest in the nation's military growth.

THE TARIFF AND THE TRUSTS.

The supporters of the new tariff bill profess to believe that if it becomes a law it will have the effect to suppress the trusts and combinations, for the existence of which they claim the protective policy is responsible. They do not offer any reasons for this assumption, nor is it apparent what they can say in defense of it. The claim that protection has had anything to do with fostering trusts will not stand in view of the fact that similar combinations exist in free trade England, and it is well known that the most formidable trust ever organized in this countrythe Standard Oil-was not affected the slightest degree by the tariff policy, but was wholly independent of it. If there is anything in the theory that the protection of domestic industries stimulates competition-and experience is conclusive on this point-it cannot be favorable to trade combinations. The truth is, however, that since trusts exist with both free trade and protection it is obviously fallacious to assume that either fiscal policy is promotive of them or in any way responsible for their creation or existence. Instead of expecting the suppression of industrial combinations by reducing protective duties and thereby offering to foreign competitors a better chance in the American market, it would be more reasonable to assume that such a policy would have the effect to induce the domestic manufacturers to combine in order to better resist foreign competition. From every point of view it is plain that the professed belief that the new tariff bill, if enacted into law, will have any effect in the direction of suppressing existing trusts or preventing the formation of others has no substantial basis. The modern system of trade monopoly takes no account of fiscal policies.

If the democratic party is relying upon its tariff policy to suppress the trusts, instead of enforcing the law against these combinations, it is entirely safe to predict that the relief which it promised to give the people from the exactions of what Mr. Cleveland chareterized as conspiracies against the interests of the people will not be realized. It may well be doubted, however, whether the democratic party is really very solicitous about suppressing trusts It has been in control of the executive department of the government nine months, with knowledge of the fact that there is an anti-trust law on the federa statute books, the validity of which has been affirmed by the courts. The democratic national platform demanded the rigid enforcement of the laws made to prevent and control this form of monopoly and Mr. Cleveland in his inaugural address declared that "to the extent that they can be reached and restrained by federal power the general government should relieve our citizens from their interference and exactions." Yet not a single step has been taken by the administration, so far as the public knows, to enforce the law. Six months ago it was reported that action in this direction was contemplated, but if such was the case no proof of it has been furnished, and in the meantime the trusts have continued their exactions and grown more formidable under the toleration accorded them. Undoubtedly the rank and file of the democratic party sincerely desire the suppression of the trusts. It is questionable whether the

THE promised answer of ex-Minister Stevens to the official statement of Commissioner Bloant has made its appear ance, and the supporters of the provisional government of Hawaii will find in it additional backing which may be rather more valuable to them than the statement of Mr. Thurston, whose testimony was somewhat weakened by the fact that he was a leader in the revolution and is still an interested party in the result. The statement of Mr. Stevens makes interesting reading for those who care anything about the Hawaiian issue and its history. He writes well, has a vigorous style, rounds off his periods smoothly, and so

together superior any of the contributors to the Hawaiian discussion. He tells his story fluently and he knows how to apply sarcasm. But, after all, his statement does not carry conviction. As to the question of veracity which he raises it may never be settled and people will determine for themselves according to their feeling on one side or the other. The vital fact is that the course pursued by Stevens at Honolulu was disavowed by the administration that sent him there, and this is enough to discredit him. Commissioner Blount may have been misled as to some of his information, but the admission of this cannot help the case of Mr. Stevens. His hasty and ill-advised conduct stands without proper excuse or justification.

Now that Powderly has been deposed the active minority in the American Federation of Labor is attempting to defeat Samuel Gompers, president of that organization. Western members seem to be dissatisfied with the record Gompers has made and long for a change in the interest of harmony. There is no reason why labor chiefs should have a perpetual title to rule the affairs of those organizations. It is in accord with the spirit of the times that such positions should rotate among the brainy men high in the councils of organized labor. And in many instances they cannot begin to rotate too soon. THE amended petition in the gas

franchise ordinance injunction case makes some sensational allegations in respect to the use of corporate influence in securing its passage through the council. The petitioner asserts that it has long been the practice of the gas company to furnish gas free of charge to members of the city council and that this practice cannot but operate as a bribe to the recipients. The ordinary citizen is unable to see by what right a city councilman is entitled to free gas unless it is given in exchange for the betrayal of public interests.

SECRETARY LAMONT recommends the extension of instruction in military drill under the guidance of trained army officers to high schools of our larger cities. Some of these high schools have already formed voluntary military organizations, which acquit themselves quite creditably when brought it competition with other voluntary military companies. If we are to have a well trained militia it will be well to begin with the youths in our high schools. The secretary's recommendation should receive the favorable consideration of congress.

STATISTICS show that during the past sixteen years dire Insurance companies doing business in Nebraska have paid in losses 41.9 per cent of total amount of premium receipts. Add to this 35 per cent for average expenses there is still left 23 per cent profit on all business done in Nebraska. Cut this in two and a fair average profit is shown which ought to satisfy any company bidding for business in this field. At any rate, there does not seem to be any sound reason for increased rates in this neck 'o

FREE soup houses have been tried so often and have so generally proven of doubtful value as a means of reducing pauperism that the decision of the Associated Charities to charge the cost price for the meals furnished in its new soup house must be regarded as a wise move. Food that is earned always tastes doubly

Improve the Quality.

Chicago Post. Secretary Morton made many valuable suggestions in his report to the president, but he neglected to state that the best way pularize the Department of Agriculture is to furnish a better quality of seed.

> A Harrisonian Squeat. Chicago Times

Mr. Cleveland's action in appointing Bolter Hesing postmaster over the implied protests of 65,000 Chicago democrats who had petilioned for the appointment of Frank Lawle would induce the suspicion that the presi-dent concurred in the sentiment expressed by the rate Mr. Vanderbilt—"the public bedamned!"

Lively Times Ahead.

Hartford Courant What with the lacerated feelings of the outhern coal, iron, lumber, rice, sugar and tobacco men, Schator Morgan's disapprovaof the Cleveland-Gresham Hawaiian pro-gram, Mr. Bland's new free comage bill and this little difference of opinion about the progressive taxation of incomes, the coming session promises to be considerably more interesting than harmonious,

Increasing Gold Product. Philad-lphia Press.

It is probable that the production of gold this year will be \$6,000,000 larger throughout the world than that of 1892. Men and nations never needed or thought they needed gold so much as at this time, and the increased production could not have come more oppor-tunely. The increase, it is likely, will be found to come almost entirely from Africa, and the production of that continent will closely approach that of the United States.

Temperance Foily.

Boston Herald. The temperance organizations all over the country are showering the committee ways and means in Washington with peti-tions asking for a tax of \$1.50 per gallon on the giant enemy, whisky, instead of only an increase of 10 cents per gallon. One of the petitions comes from Iowa, and recites that prohibition having proved a failure in that state, the friends of temperance now look to the ways and means committee to come to the ways and the their assistance. These good people seem to need to be instructed on the proper scope of tariff reform.

Storage Butteries as Motors. Chiledgo Tribune,

The storage battery is now in use on the Twenty second street line of street railroad in this city and promises to be a success. If the promise be honored the result will be a doing away with the dangerous and un-sightly trolley wires of that line and ultimately of all other lines over which they are now in use. The trolley is confessedly a uisance, but httherto has held its own or the score of economy. It will have to go if the storage battery is proved capable of sup-

street cars as cheaply as the power is ob-tained by using the trolley. It is said this is gained by means of a recent improvement in the construction of the storage butteries.

A Cosity Fad.

Indian ipolis Journal. Great Britain, having completed at a cost exceeding \$100,000,000, a system of naval ship building, a few years ago, under the naval defense act, is called upon for another \$100,000,000 to insure the supremacy of that country in the Mediterranean, which is ed by France and Russia. costly fad now to the mistress of the seas.

Unsurp issed.

Plattsmouth Journal. The New York Herald cablegram service which was lately taken from THE OMAHA BRE by the World-Herald doesn't seem to cripple THE BEE to any alarming extent. The foreign dispatches which appeared yesterday's BEE were as complete as t readers could wish for. To our notion THE Bee is not surpassed at news gathering by any newspaper published in the entire Missouri valley.

Governor Boies for Congress.

New York World. It is to be hoped that Governor Boles will dhere to his reported determination to run for congress. He is too able and popular a eader to be crushed by one defeat, and in ongressional race he would not have to con tend against a platform embracing both sides of national and state issues, such as the republicans constructed for the recent . The issue would be narrowed down to national questions, upon which many Iowa republicans are almost persuaded to be demograts. Governor Boles is needed to complete the work of conversion so well begun under his leadership.

Wasteful Public Documents.

Kansas City Star. Secretary Morton is eminently correct when he declares against the indiscriminate distribution of books printed by the Depart-ment of Agriculture. These books are exment of Agriculture. These books are ex-pensive, and, after the public libraries are supplied, there is no reason why there should not be a reasonable price charged for them Politicians have used these books to gladder the rural heart, but the books are generally written in a technical jargon and might as well be Greek for all the average farmer gets from them. The politician is the only man who is really benefited by the free dis tribution of these public documents. taxpayers can use the money that is poured into this hole to much better advantage.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

Thieves broke into a clothing store at Cortland and secured a quantity of goods. The Nebraska Press association will hold ts annual meeting at Lincoln February 16. George Richards, an old settler of Gage county, died at his home in Holmesville, aged 60 years.

Miss Julia Hatch of Grand Island has just started for Siam, where she will engage in missionary work. An Oakland young woman awoke the other

forning and found that she had dislocated her jaw during her sleep. The needs and advantages of a canning

factory are being urged upon the capitalists of Columbus by the Journal, The revival services at Bostwick have re-

sulted in forty additions to the church and the meetings are still in progress. The city attorney of West Point has comenced action against the saloon keepers for failure to pay their occupation tax.

Robert T. Kelly, postmaster at Blue Valley, died suddenly, aged 65 years. He had been a resident of York county for twenty years. The engineer of the Loup City accommodation on the B. & M. the other morning discovered a red bandana handkerchief tied to a stick and standing in the middle of the track south of the St. Paul bridge over the Loup river. The train was run cautiously and the bridge examined, but nothing found wrong until a culvert over a slough south of the city was reached. A horse, in crossing, had fallen through. The section men and train crew were unable to extricate him, so that the head of the animal was cut off. The horse was discovered by a farmer in passing early in the morning, and, knowing a train was due, put his handkerchief out as a danger signal for the crew and no doubt saved a serious wreck.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

H. E. Carr, an ex-banker, who is in fail in Tuscumbia, Ala., is arranging to issue there-from a newspaper, for which his wife is soiciting subscriptions and "ads." Neal Dow of Portland, Me., known as the "apostle of temperance," will be 90 years old on March 20, 1894, and temperance societies

all over the world will unite in celebrating the anniversary of his birth. Liliuokalani is said to have ordered the gown in which she expects to be re-installed. There is so much bias one way or the other on the Hawaiian question that may be she

has had it cut that way to be in the prevailing style. It used to be said of General Grant that the only air that he could hum was "Hail to

the Chief." and he got so weary of that one that he finally hated it. Of Ex-President Harrison, it is said his only tune is the sol-diers' chorus from "Faust," but he's fond of

Ashbel P. Fitch, in his speech at Delmon-co's before the Sons of the Revolution, referred to the fact that Washington and his generals were hard drinkers. Whatever may be the truth in this matter the only really essential fact is that they were elevated by the "spirit of '76."

Bishop Ethelbert Talbott of Wyoming and Idaho is visiting friends in Baltimore. He tells interesting stories of life among the niners in the west. One of them is how he keeper of a gambling house in Idah came a regular annual contributor of a \$20 gold piece to the bishop's mission. It aided in building up a church, and the affable ways of the bishop so won upon the man that he made all of his chums "chip in" to help along the cause of Christianity. As a result the church was greatly benefited.

The most conspicuous instance of mislaced confidence is that of ex-Courressman Frank Lawler of Chicago. He was r staunch supporter of Cleveland before and at the wigwam convention. The writer met um on a boat bound for Jackson park the afternoon preceding Cleveland's nomina-tion. In the group were two Tammany delegates, who expressed their contempt for the man of destiny in vigorous terms. Frank listened calmly until the delegates had exhausted their vocabulary and then poured soothing syrup on their troubled spirits. "You are mistaken, gentlemen," said the ex-congressman with dignity and delibera-tion. "Cleveland is a different man now to what he was four years ago. I know whereof I speak. I conversed with him not long
ago and I can assure you on my honor had
he been elected in 1885 the democratic
leaders—the workers—would have been
even the reward of their labors." The given the reward of their labors. given the reward of their labors." The Tammanyites edged closer, and Frank continued: "At the close of his first term Cleveland was between two fires—the straight democracy and the mugwumps. He feared to favor either element lest it would be injurious to his campaign. He assured me in emphatic terms that if successful then he would have terms that if successful, then he would have devoted his energies to strengthening the party by placing true democrats on guard everywhere. I feel confident these are his sentiments now, and the party will have nothing to regret by nominating and elect-ing him." Sentiments like the above were industriously pumped into Tammany ears and were instrumental in procuring the Tammany motion making the nomination unanimous. Mr. Lawler's opinion of Cleve land's loyalty at the present time is enveloped in a silence too dense for a Chicago foghorn to penotrate.

BISHOP HURST ON EXCLUSION

Eloquent Methodist Divine Preaches Strong Sermon at Washington.

LAWS AGAINST THE CHINESE DENOUNCED

Treatment of Americans in China Forcibly Contrasted with the Policy of This Government Toward the Un-

fortunate Heathen.

Washington Burrau of The Bee, 513 Pourteenth Street,

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30. There were many attractive Thanksgiving ermons delivered in Washington today, but he one which fell from the lips of Bishop Hurst of the Methodist Episcopal church, so well known and beloved in Omaha, attracted the greatest attention. Bishop Hurst preached at the Foundry Methodist Episopal church, which is but two squares distant from the white house, and he talked straight from the shoulder against the anti-Chinese policy of this government. He took as his text this clause from Jeremiah xviii, 7-10: "Every nation is the arbiter of its own destinies." He scored the government severely for its anti-Chinese policy, and warned the people that a cruel government as well as a person or people would fall. Among other ultra sentiments uttered by the great Methodist bishop were these:

Rights Here and There.

"We have never committed a crime as a people for which we haven't had to make full payment and meet full penalty. The Chinese government has just as complete a right to exclude American missionaries from anding as we have to keep Chinese from our country. The American missionary expects to send his savings back to America for investment. He expects to return to America as his final home; he doesn't adopt the Chinese costume; he never becomes a citizen of China; he is an ahen wherever b lives, and remains such until he leaves or dies. If the Chinaman in this country re tams his native costume, sends his savings back to China and never becomes a citizen, and obeys the laws of the country as well as the average of our citizens he only places nimself on a par with the Americans it China. Yet the Chinese government treats the American missionaries with justice and respect and has never passed an exclusion law or one requiring them to produce letters of identity or exhibit their photographs.

Where the Chinaman Differs.

"There is one respect, however, in which the parallel is broken. When the Chinamar omes here he makes no war upon the Chris-ianity of the United States, but when the American missionary goes to China he wages bitter and unrelenting war upon the national faith of the land that has been fol lowed since the days of Confucius. Loud indeed would be the wail in our congress if 500 Chinamen would be going up and down this city haranguing people at street corners and building chapels and schools and carry ing on a ceaseless propaganda against the faith we love so dearly. But we do not hear that the Chinese government has yet noted a prohibition against the Christian missionaries who have never ceased their evangelis tic campaign. Let us be careful to stop this great imquity and escape the danger of God's avenging justice."

Bothered Over the Deficit. Since It has become evident that only by

an accident can the empty coffers of the government be replenished, a good deal of talk has been renewed about an immediate increase of the government's assets. There is only one way, in the estimation of many democrats as well as republicans, in which a bond issue can be avoided. That is to increase the whisky tax and make the whisk in bond after a certain period, not far dis-tant, pay the increase. The effect of this would be a great rush to take whisky out of bond and a consequent plethory of Uncle Sam's purse. Any method which will meet the deficit in the treasury without requiring the issue of bonds will be jumped at by the democrats. At the present they shall do to meet the deficit. Mr. Car. lisic can see no way excepting the coinage of the seigniorage or the issue of bonds. He is the seigniorage or the issue of the seigniorage vigor-a Kentuckian and of course opposes vigor-a the whisky tax. The isty an increase of the whisky democrats in the house under the lead of speaker Crisp assert in the most positive erms that no bill for the issue of bonds can get through congress. They declare that any increase in the national debt, with the congressional elections coming on next year would be fatal to them.

No Bonds Will Pass. It may be put down as practically a cer-

tainty that no bill for the issue of bonds will pass. The only thing left is the coinage of the \$54,000,000 seignforage. This act of in-famy will never be carried into effect if the republicans can prevent it. The effect on the business interests of the country would be very bad, republicans say, and then there is to warrant for coining or certificating the silver seigniorage, which is to be held in trust, as the gold is, as a reserve. But this must be done or some method provided for an immediate increase of the revenues. only way suggested in the minds of some democrats is a system of rebates which would put the tariff into effect on January 1

next. The democrats are just now in a cold perspiration. They are damned if they do and damned if they don't.

Personal Mention Guy C. Barton and wife of Omaha are at

J. Scott of Dubuque, S. B. Wadsworth of Council Bluffs and G. W. McGrath of Omaha are at the Ebbitt.

R. Morrison of Omaha is at the National.

William M. Moss, the Indiana editor who
was recently appointed an inspector of Indiana schools, is to be assigned to duty in
Nebraska. Moss is a clever editor and an
affable gentleman. Perny S. Heath.

affable gentleman. LOW PRICE OF COTION.

Inquiry that is Being Prosecuted by the Agricultural Department.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30,-Reports received from the subcommittee on agriculture which is investigating the low price of cotton are to the effect that the committee has almost concluded its investigation in the cutton growing district. The committee is at present in New Orleans, where it has been engaged for the past ten days, having gone there from Memphis, where eight days ime was spent.

The investigation has been very thorough ito the cause of the depression and the testimony of many persons who are in posses sion of facts bearing upon the question, and of those who hold opinions, has been taken by the committee. There is some complaint of overproduction and of the lack of a diersity of crops in the south, but the ceneral belief seems to be that the scarcity of money has much to do with the existing depression. The committee expects to be through and return to Washington in time for the assem-bling of congress next Monday or a few days later, it is probable that the committee will visit New York and other cotton manufacturing districts of the eastern states soon after the holidays.

HAD THE FUNDS IN HIS BUNK.

Peculiar Position of Minneapolis' Ex-City Treasurer.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 30. - Kristen Kortgaard president of the defunct State bank and ex city treasurer, was placed in a peculiar position yesterday through the litigation attendant opon the settling of the affairs of the bank. Kortgaard, when city treasurer. placed the larger portion of the funds of the city in his bank, and when the institution went to the wail over \$105,000 of the city's funds were still there. Yesterday the claim presented for that sum against the bank by A. C. Haugan, present city treasurer, denied by the assignee, William Hahn, the strength of objections filed by John W. the strength of objections filed by John W. Arclander, one of the creditors. In his objections he stated he had reason to believe that Kortgaard, when treasurer, fell short \$105,000, and that he used the bank's funds to fill the hole. The creditors object to the payment of the claim and will try to force City Treasurer Haugan to collect the amount from the bondsmen. Haugan will appeal from the decision and the case will come up n the present term of the district court, and it is expected that the city treasurer's con-nection with the matter will be thoroughly sifted. It is stated a secret investigation is already in progress.

John Burns Dangerously Ill. London, Nov. 30 - John Burns, the labor eader, was suddenly seized with a dangerous illness yesterday. It is supposed that ie is suffering from influenza.

REFRESHING REMARKS.

Life: "Ef this Queen Lily O'Killarney is an Irishwoman, I'm with the administration," said Pat. Glen Falls Republican: The messenger boy s wedded to his idles.

Chicago Tribune: "What makes you think you have discovered a valuable medicinal spring on your land?"
"Why, confound it, it tastes so nasty we can't drink it."

Chicago Record: The Coquette—I'm afraid I've got too many diamonds on. Beauty una-dorned's adored the most, you know. The Flatterer—Nonschee! Your diamonds are not half so beautiful by themselves.

Dallas News: Some nervous people waste almost half their time getting there too early. Indianapolis Journal: Watts — Did you know that six men had been killed by foot ball within a year? That is a worse record than is shown by prize fighting:

Potts-Yes: prize fighting is getting to be

cretty tame nowadays.

Somerville Journal: Griggs-Why, don't you ever have any trouble whatever in meeting your bills?
Spriggs-Trouble? Not a bit of it. I meet 'em everywhere I go.

Tid Bits: Customer—Have you a copy of "Fifteen Decisive Battles?" Bookseller—No. sir; we are sold out. But we can give you "Reflections of a Married Man."

Puck: Did I ever work? No. sir. I never con-tracted the habit. Work habit jest as bad as the opium habit. A man gits in the habit of takin opinim. Suppose he stops it; what becomes of him? Why, he dies! A man contracks the work habit. Stop his work once; what aces he do? Why, he starves to deathhedies! One jest as bad as the other. None in mine, thank you.

UNCLE EBEN'S RICHES. Washington Star. Mere poverty kain't keep us F'um de beauty dat we prize. We kin revel deep in glory Ef we'll only use our eyes.

Folks is pore in Foggy Bottom, But of gems we has a few— Our opals am de sunset An' our di'mon's am de dew

BROWNING, KING

The large it makers and sellers of fine clothes on Earth

LOOK UP



On Page 5.

Our announcement's there and it'll tell you all about that drop.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

Send the money and we'll pay | S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.

Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

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