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THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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GEO. B. TZSCHIUK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in 5 skall presence this 25th day of November, 18t P. N. FRIL, Notary Public

Average Circulation for October, 24,315.

THE foot ball enthusiast may now per mit the barber to cut his hair.

Crry officials will probably learn by bitter experience that they were not elected to conduct brokerage business in city warrants.

NO ONE killed on the Thanksgiving foot ball field! Let the president proclaim another day for thanksgiving, fasting and prayer.

NO AMERICAN president over had so much trouble in securing followers to accept cabinet positions as is being undergone by President Carnot of France.

WE CALL attention to THE BEE'S full and accurate reports of all the great sporting events of Thanksgiving day. As usual THE BEE's reports were unrivaled in its territory.

CANDIDATES for the United States senate are becoming thicker in Iowa as the temperature grows colder. By the time winter arrives there will be more candidates than members of the legislature.

AN INCREASED tax on cigarettes is proposed as a tax to repress a nuisance. This may be a very proper tax to be imposed for a very laudable purpose, but isn't it getting quite a distance from the tributed to either dishonesty or ignor-"for revenue only" idea?

THE adherents of the Nebraska and Iowa football teams certainly deserve credit for gentlemanly behavior during their short stay in Omaha. They are doing much to redeem the student fraternity from the disrepute into which it has been dragged.

of the larger cities which elected demo- be accepted by the senate.

SPECIFIC AND AD VALOREM DUTIES. A feature of the new tariff bill which its framers and supporters profess to regard as of very great impostance is the general change from specific to ad valorem duties which it provides for. As heretofore stated, it has long been a controverted question as to which is the better system, but the weight of intelligent opinion and of practical experience has been largely on the side of specific duties, and not the least valuable of this opinion has come from democrats. Quotations from a report sent to congress on this subject by Daniel Manning, the first secretary of the treasury under Mr. Cleveland's former administration, furnish most convincing arguments in favor of specific duties. Speaking of the contrivances then in operation to evade the revenue by false invoices or by undervaluation, or by any other means under an ad valorem system, he said that they were incontestably and notoriously inherent in the system. "One advantage," said Manning, "and perhaps the chief advantage of a specific over an ad valorem system, is in the fact that under the former duties are levied by a positive test which can be applied by our officers while the merchandise is in possession of the government. But under an ad valorem system the facts to which the ad valorem rate is to be applied must be gathered in places many thousand miles away and under circumstances most unfavorable to the administration of justice." The same authority said that the records of the Treasury department proved that undervaluation did not disappear by reason of low ad valorem duties. This testimony is fortified by the opinion of Manning's successor as secretary of the treasury, Mr. Fairchild, who said in a report to congress that in revising and reducing rates of duty they should be made specific instead of ad valorem, for the reason that "the

latter are the too easy source of deception and inequality at the custom house." Ex-Congressman Abram S. Hewitt of New York, a democrat whose judgment in matters of this kind, at least, is entitled to very high consideration, said of the new tariff bill, after pointing out some of its inconsistencies, that the ad valorem feature is radically wrong. Nearly every secretary of the treasury who has up to this time discussed this subject has favored specific duties uniformly for the reason that undervaluation and fraud are inherent in the ad valorem system. The present tariff law respected this consensus of opinion and as a result frauds on the revenue have almost ceased under it. The proposal to return to ad valorem rates, on the alleged ground that it will stop fraud, must be at-

The specific duties of the present tariff are a great protection in themselves to most of our manufacturers, and what is no less important they are a protection to the national treasury. Under this system the temptation to fraud is reduced to the minimum and discrimination between importers rendered almost impossible. The house may agree to the WATCH for some lively scrimmages in general change to ad valorem duties, but the coming mayoralty elections in two it is not likely that this departure will

ance.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1893.

of this currency would not possess the legal tender quality, though the state, by reason of its guaranty, would probably be bound to receive it for taxes and all dues from its citizens. Under such a plan the financial business of a state would be done very largely or altogether with its own currency. It would receive that currency for taxes and pay it out again, and under such circum-

stances the question is, how would the state secure the lawful money necessary to redeem its currency? The efforts to find some plan by which a state currency can be made as safe and desirable as the currency we now have will fail. There are but two ways to treat this question. One is to let the tax stand, the other to repeal it unconditionally. The constitutional authority of congress to impose the tax has been affirmed by the supreme court and is unquestioned, except by a few of the advocates of repeal who hold extreme views regarding the rights of the states. The power of congress to prescribe any conditions under which the states may authorize state banks to issue currency is questionable. At any rate the exercise of such a power, granting that it exists, could not insure the country a currency equally as good as that it now has. The intelligent judgment of the country is against the restoration of a state bank

currency under any conditions. A PERVERSION OF THE SCHOOLS. We wonder whether the people of this

city who have children attending the public schools send them there to be taught the art of professional begging and whether they approve any course of action on the part of their teachers that

practically results in such instruction. The children of the public schools have a perfect right to organize a public entertainment for the 'amusement of themselves or their friends. But there is no color of law which authorizes them to use the public school buildings for entertainments to which an admission price is charged, no matter what may be the object for which the proceeds are to be expended. Every orderly citizen has a right to admittance to the public school buildings of this city, and no teacher or official has authority to demand payment for the exercise of such

privilege. The people of this community have provided liberally for the public schools and they have never hesitated to approve the expenditure of public money for anything that is really necessary to the progress of our school system. It is wrong to ask them to make additional contributions for particular schools when others are not accorded the same treatment. Even overlooking this fact, sending school children around among their acquaintances to sell tickets of admission to a school entertainment savors altogether too much of an imposition on the public. The butcher and the baker are almost compelled to buy of their

customers' children, although they have already, by their taxes, given their due quota to the support of the public schools. It is time that this practice of teaching children how to beg be permanently abolished.

BUGUS OIL INSPECTION.

THE BEE publishes the initial article in a series, by which it will attempt to

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The acceptance by Sig. Zanardelli of King Humbert's submons to form a new cabinet relieves a situation that was more serious than a mere parliamentary crisis. There is probably no italian who has a better chance of coping with the difficulties that beset Italy than the new premier, whose personal and professional and political standing is of the highest. The task is none be an integral part of the Austrian empire. the less herculean, and recalls not only the This is the program of the old Czech party labors of Hercules in general, but the today. The old Czechs profess loyalty to Augean labor in particular. Italy has been the Austrian crown, and deny that they spending an enormous and disproportionate have any desire for the disintegration of the amount upon her armaments and has been empire. They are separatists in the sense brought near to bankruptey thereby. It is that they want autonomy for Bohemia, but possible that with strict frugality in other federalists in that they want Bohemia to redirections, and with strict honesty in this, main a part of the Austrian empire. They she may be able to maintain the military urge especially that the emperor of Austria establishment. Whether the new premier can be crowned king of Bohemia as he is king of enforce frugality and nonesty depends not Hungary. The Germans oppose the federal only upon his own qualities, but upon the good movement because if Moravia and Silesia faith of theItalian politicians. It is a question are joined to - Bohemia they would be how widespread is the corruption that has swamped by the overwhelming majority of been rather indicated than disclosed by the Czechs, and also because their sympathies scandals of the Italian banks. The papal and desire point to a German rather than an juestion, also, is one that will not down. Austrian connection for Bohemia. Of the It must, until it is finally settled one way'or two the Germans are suspected of favoring the program of the young Czechs rather than the federalists. If Bohemia should be the other, remain a perennial source of potential disturbance. But it is at least possible by discreet diplomacy to keep it in abeycut loose from Austria it would be a much ance and to postpone the inevitable conflict easier prey for Germany. until some time deemed to be more oppor-

tune and propitious than the present. reigning pope is said to be failing visibly. It is thought that he cannot possibly live more than a few months longer, no longer, it is predicted, than next March, and there is a chance that the next wearer of the tiara

may be more tractable and conciliatory than Leo XIII. So King Humbert is naturally desirous to avoid complicating the situation at the existing juncture. The indications, therefore, point to the formation of one of those stop-gap ministries, headed by a respectable and inoffensive mediocrity, which are such a constantly recurrent and significant feature of the politics of France.

The average reader of English newspaper must be in a very confused state of mind considering the condition of the British fleet as compared with that of the navies of France and Russia. A table that was published the other day in the London Times gives the impression that during the last four and a half years Great Britain has added only twenty-four battle ships to her fleet, while France and Russia between them have added thirty-three to theirs. A correspondent of the Londou Daily News, how ever, points out that this impression would be all wrong. A careful examination of the table, he says, shows that "since 1889 Great Britain has set affoat nineteen new firstclass battle ships, with a gross tonnage of 201,750 tons; while in the same period France and Russia together have launched only fourteen such ships, with a gross ton-

nage of 121,675 tons. It is true that when the eighteen ships now on paper in the naval offices at Paris and St. Petersburg pite of the fact that the government has have been completed and launched, the prostopped coddling it. The surplus goes abroad portionate increase of their fleets over ours and finds, a ready market at 70 cents or will be as stated in your contemporary, prothereabouts an ounce. The people of Colovided the English admiralty does not make rado already discover that they need not go into bankruptcy or be plunged in despair oc-cause of the repeal of the silver purchase any attempt to extend its building program. But then it is matter of common knowledge. under the Sherman law. Their silver finds derived from the speeches of Lord Spencer a demand elsewhere, and instead of being and Mr. Morley, as well as from more reconloaded in the treasury vaults, where it is useless and causing an inflation of the cur-rency by the issue of treasury notes upon dite sources, that our admiralty has not the slightest intention of sitting still, and that it, it goes abrond and has to be paid for in gold or in its equivalent in products needed at this moment it is considering a new program of shipbuilding. If that program in this country. The exportation of the \$30, 000,000 or \$40,000,000 worth of silver bullion should, as I hope it will, increase the strength of our navy in proportion to that of which used to be absorbed by the treasury must needs have a very substantial and happy influence toward establishing and France and Russia at the rate which has been maintained from 1889 down to the hour maintaining a balance of trade favorable to at which I write, the veriest panicmonger this country. among us ought to be reassured." What

ever the exact truth of the case may be, it is plain that the whole question has been raised for party purposes.

WORK FOR THE LEGISLATORS THE country in the hands of the czar. They lean toward Russia in antagonism to the Triple Alliance, and not because they would jump from the frying pan of Austrian

oppression into the much hotter fire of Rus-Some of the Questions to Consume the Time sian tyranny. The traditional program of of Congress. the Uzechs includes the absorption of Moravia and Silesia into Bohemia, and the formation out of REVENUE MEASURES TO BE DISCUSSED this union of a state which should

大村人山

Tax on Whisky Likely to Be Increased Without Much Opposition-Tariff Bill Will Be Bitterly Con-

tested by Republicans. WASHINGTON BURRAU OF THE BER,) MIR FOURTRENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, Dec. L. Every member of the Nebraska delegation in congress excepting Representatives Mc Keighan and Kem of Nebraska are now in

Washington. All are eager for the feay The proceedings in the house, after the recelpt of the president's message, which will be read Monday, will begin ouite early with the tariff. 'The senate will soon be wrestling with the vacant seats belonging to Montana. Kansas and Washington and then take hold of the bill repeating the federal election laws and the bankruptcy measure, pending the receipt of the tariff bill, which is to be passed by the house before the Christmas holidays.

All interest in Washington just now cen The western people laugh to see the ters upon two questions, aside from the squirming of the eastern protected barons president's message, which is, of course, eagerly anticipated. These two questions are the income tax and the proposed increase of the whisky tax. The first is to be a party question, opposed almost, if not solidly, by There will undoubtedly be some moral courage demanded from congressmen when it comes to be a sacrifice of principles or a the republicans, and the latter appears just now to be a necessity in order to raise suffi-cient revenue to meet the requirements of the government. Then, too, the whisky tax is being watched by speculators. If the tax is increased and the whisky in bond does not

pay the increase whisky trusts stock will boom upward.

in demanding a salary of \$1,500 per month for each. That is only \$18,000 a year for It is held by many good lawyers that the each, which isn't so very much after all when you consider that the receivers have to work a part of the time each year signing government has no right to make the whisk; i bond pay the increase, as when it was put in bond the government and owners entered Indeed, it is too little, as the into an agreement by which the whisky tax was named at 90 cents a gallon, no more. roceivers themselves realize, for they have reserved the right to demand an increase if no less. It was to be taken out of bond and the tax paid inside of three years. Representative Holman of Indiana today

declared himself in favor of the increase of the whisky and the income taxes. He believes both will prevail. He wants the in-come tax to apply to all incomes of \$2,500 or \$3,000 and over and the tax to increase in proportions as the income is increased. This is the position assumed by Representative Bryan One of the most telling arguments which will be made against the income tax is that

to reduce the protective duties upon manu-factures 40 per cent, as is done by the Wilson bill, and levy an income tax upon manufac-tories and mills would be almost a deadly blow to the industries of the country; that if an income tax is to be levied upon corpora-tion shares, the present protection to American industries should be maintained.

Lincoln's Next Postmaster in Doubt. When Representative Bryan stated in an interview with THE BEE correspondent the other day that there were but two candi-dates for the Lincoln postmastership he meant that in his opinion but two aspirants were in the race or had a chance o From what THE BEE man heard today it would appear that Mr. Bryan might be mis taken in his estimate. There are a number of aspirants whose names have been pro sented to the postmaster general and Presi dent Cleveland. Among them the name dent Cleveland. Among them the name of H. J. Whitmore, a prominent attorney of Lincoln, came forward today and he may be a winner. Mr. Whitmore has lived in Lincoln twelve years, has been police judge. practiced law for a decade, and was a candi date on the democratic ticket for various offices at times when there was no hope of success. He served as secretary of the demo cratic state central committee in the cam paign of 1884, and as secretary of the demo cratic congressional committee in 1840. He has been a prominent democratic worker ever since he went to Lincoln, and it is hinted that Secretary Morton looks upon him so favorably that he may yet give him Madison Square Officials Brought Into

Leading Features. Apart from its unrivaled cable, special

telegraphic, press and local news service, The Sunday Bee will contain the following attractive articles:

SUNDAY

Later and

BEE

Tour of the Southern Seaboard:

THE SUNDAY BEE and succeeding issues Mr. Rosewater will publish letters on his recent trip to the south, under the following headings: The Southern Exposition Now in Progress at Augusta, Ga. A Confederate Solutors' Reunion Dress Parale of Georgia and South Carolina ex-Confederate Veterans, with Robel Battle Flags, Sherman's March to the Sea. Columbia, Savannah and Charleston. Sullivan's Island and Fort Moultrie. A Visit to Fort Sumpter - Exterior and Intertor of the Post.

Kate Field on Flunkies:

leaders of THE SUNDAY BEE are familiar with the erisp, forceful style Kate Field e upluys in treating a subject. Her letter tomorrow admin-isters a positive reliefue to the class of obsequious Americans who worship before every tired foreigner visiting the States."

Larrabee on the Railroals:

Ex-Governor William Larrabee discusses the schemes of railroad managers to rule the state. through a subsidized press and a subsidized bar They craftly disguise party leanings until the poll is announced. An instructive name

Settling Nebraska Lands:

Estimate of the immigration into Nebraska the past year - A poor showing. Prospects for next Vear

Their Lives Were Elighted:

ocking miseries of American women who wodded titled rakes The record beloffy sitetched

The Kid and His Crimes:

Exploits of an Apache renegade, for whose head a \$10,000 reward is offered. A summary of his murderous deeds. An October Outing:

The sporting editor contributes the concluding chapter, recounting the joys and trials of a recent Legal Aspects of the Case.

suipe hunt, Troubles of Santa Claus: The difficult problem of selecting suitable Christ-mas presents for old and young discussed on practical lines by Omatia Indies.

Mark Twain All Right: The story of his heavy tinancial losses not well founded Fickle fame of literary people Gossig of literary circles.

Norway's Eagle Nest Farma: Wakeman's letter tells of the primitive lives of content of Norwegian peasants.

Local Features: The week's society news Sporting news and gos-sip – Dorms of secret societies. A complete mar-ket page, and current local news will all find a place in





Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightiv used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with

they find they cannot possibly make both ends meet. A Snug Silver Deal. Philadelphia Times. The report of the treasurer of the United

their report.

States contains one particularly interesting It shows that of \$108,000,000 in gold withdrawn from the treasury during the past year, \$102,000,000 was paid out in redemption of the notes issued in payment o the silver purchased under the Sherman Evidently this substitution of silver

for gold was not stopped any to soon. Hav-ing been stopped at last, there need be no further question of the stability of the currency, provided congress can make the rev enues meet the expenditures.

Populist Gies.

Rocky Mountain News.

The Crucial Test.

Washington Star.

Reign of the Receiver.

Chicago Post.

Nobody should be surprised at the action of the receivers of the Union Pacific railway

over the coming tariff reductions.

sacrifice of constituents.

The Backbone of Sliver. Philadelphia Press. The price of silver keeps up pretty well in

cratic mayors last time-Chicago and Boston. The republicans are keeping up their winning gait and will not be surprised if they shut their opponents entirely out.

FOR orderly behavior the western collegian can give his eastern brethren several points and beat them out. With equal cause for jubilation or regrets the students of the western colleges know where to draw the line on their hilarity, and this is where they are far ahead of their friends in the cast.

IF LOCAL public and private charity too often miscarries within the view of those who are interested in watching it reach its destination, how much more often would a federal appropriation be expended in supporting a horde of useless officials without affording the intended beneficiaries any real aid? Federal grants for public charity have seldom proven a success.

IT IS insinuated that Secretary Carlisle is opposed to the whisky tax because he is a Kentuckian. As more Kentucky whisky is consumed outside of Kentucky than within its borders this insinuation will not hold water. The Kentucky distillers are just as willing as any others to pocket the profits that would accrue to existing stocks of liquor through a higher tax on spirits.

THANKSGIVING demonstrated the possibilities of Omaha for properly entertaining and amosing its citizens and guests. The football game drew a fair crowd in spite of the bitter cold weather. The theaters played to crowded houses at all performances. The numerous balls and minor entertainments were all well attended. No one could complain of a lack of suitable amusements.

THE New York Herald prints a pieture of the ways and means committee discussing the schedules of the new democratic tariff bill, in which Hon. William J. Bryan is visible only as regards the back of his head and shouldors. We trust that the Herald does not intend to convey the impression that he back of Beyan's head is the most inspiring part of him. Bryan's distinguished bearing ought to entitle him to a full face view in the ways and means group.

THE anti-snappers down in New York are trying to perfect a new democratic state organization whereby they may be able to freeze the Hill machine democrats out of state offices as well as federal offices. The machine politicians have been feeling sore far some time over their failure to get any of the plum : which they expected as compensation for carrying New York for Cleveland in 1892. They view the new movement as an unwarranted intrusion on the part of the president and his followers. Tay prospects are for war to the knife. In the meanwhile the republicans will make sure of restoring New York to its former allegiance.

A PLAN FOR STATE CURRENCY.

Among the questions that will press upon the attention of congress early in the regular session that regarding the currency is certain to be prominent. The abandonment of silver purchases brought to an end regular additions to the currency supply, and while the effect of this is not yet felt and the advocates of more money are for the time being silenced by the fact that there is a much greater supply of currency at the financial centers than there is demand for, still the expediency of making provision for the future, when the require-

ments of full business resumption will call for more currency, will be strongly urged and congress will be forced to give it attention. The policy of restoring to state banks the privilege of issuing currency by re-

pealing the 10 per cent tax, which deprives them of that privilege, is still discussed by those who favor it, and there is every assurance that bills for this purpose will be introduced in congress. It is highly probable also that a measure will be reported from the house committee on banking and currency to carry out this policy. The advocates of it are principally from the south, the demand for the repeal of the tax having been incorporated in "the democratic national platform at the instigation of that section, but it also has the support of a few northern democrats, among whom is

Representative Harter of Ohio. In the last congress Mr. Harter introduced a bill to repeal the 10 per cent tax which did not receive much attention. He has a revised plan which he will doubtless formulate in a bill and introduce in the present congress. His proposition is to repeal the 10 per cent tax on state bank issues and to impose a tax of 1 per cent on such issues, to be guaranteed as redeemable at par in the lawful money of the United States by the state granting the charter. The novelty of this scheme is in the proposition to create a state currency the redemption of which in parfunds the state is to be responsible for. The act of creation would really be that of congress, but beyond this congress

would have no responsibility. The first objection to this plan is that it is very questionable whether congress can compel a state to guaranty the redemption of a currency created by its act. But let it be admitted, for the sake of argument, that it can, there is then presented the objection that congress would have to increase the issues of lawful money to keep pace with the increase of the currency guaranteed by the states. Thus if all the states should issue in the aggregate two or three hundred millions of currency it would be necessary for the national government, in order to provide for its redemption, to e ntinue to issue lawful currency in a constantly increasing amount. There would be created a process of currency inflation to which it would be difficult if not impossible to fix

any limit, and a considerable propertir a | ing them in the box.

show that the provisions of the oil in spection law are not proparly observed. The statute is not what it should be and does not insure that degree of protection to oil consumers that the laws of Iowa and Ohio amply provide. It is known that oil rejected by the official inspectors of those states is dumped into Nebraska, where the test is not so critical and where it is likely to pass muster regardless of the legal test fixed by our law.

THE BEE has bought samples of oil of retail dealers at various points throughout the state, and at some expense has had each sample tested by an expert of unquestioned integrity and large experience. The result fully confirms the belief that the oil companies doing business in this state are setling dangerous compounds to local dealers, who in turn innocently sell to private consumers.

This flagrant disregard of a wise and benificent law must stop. While the law is imperfect it is infinitely better than no law at all. The official inspectors are sworn to enforce it. THE BEE will make it manifest that they are not doing so. It also expects to prove that the oil companies have laid themselves liable to the severe penalties prescribed for a violation of the law.

THE president of the New York Academy of Medicine has taken up in his recent annual address the cudgel against the free dispensing of medical services to those who are fully able to employ a reputable practitioner at his regular rates of compensation. The work of public boards of health in vaccinating, at the expense of the community, children of wealthy parents who happen to be attending the public schools and employes of rich corporations running large retail stores comes in for a particularly hard rap as lowering the standard of medical fees and depriving worthy physicians of a practice which properly belongs to them. Free dispensaries and free vaccination are only possible, however, by reason of the encouragement of medical men, and the president's address calls upon these to draw the line sharply between patients who might pay and those who cannot pay. This is the old, old controversy and resolves simply into the question how far society shall go to protect its own health when the individuals

comprising that society neglect to take necessary precautions. Society must protect itself even at the risk of giving free medical service to a few who are in a fair position to look out for themselves.

ANTAGONIZING Tammany in New York and the Harrison element in Chicago puts President Cleveland in the attitude of killing the goose that laid the golden egg.

A Mortosian Specific. Washington News. It is something of a shock to find that Secretary Morton in his annual report con-fines his consideration of the poll evil to the time-worn suggestion that voters should properly mark their ballots before deposit-

The increasing friction between the Egyptian government and the English chiefs of departments is said to be obvious enough in Cairo to excite a good deal of public comment. The present premier, who is credited with honesty of purpose, is a statesman trained in the old Oriental school, a believer in centralization and personal government He is mistrustful of proposals made by subordinates, and is firm in opposing and astute in preventing all extension of European influence in government departments, believing that the Egyptians are ready for self-government. As a result of his influ-

ence and example it is said that the work of the English administrators is much ham pered and that the natives complain of the revival of old abuses and wonder why England permits them. The condition of affairs is attributed in no small degree to the Russian and French intrigues. All the natives, however, are not blind to their own interests, and a number of signed letters in the chief Arabic journal are quoted to show that Egyptians owning property are anxious for larger measures of English control. What discontent there is is believed to exist chiefly among office seekers and such office holders as are unable to grow rich by the former methods of extortion.

Although as yet the word revolution is but whispered in Italy, it is plain enough that the champions of the monarchy fear it, for their newspaper organs already discuss the

expediency of making Sig. Crispi a virtual dictator; that is to say, of allowing him, as prime minister, to do in Italy what Bismarck did in Prussia from 1862 to 1866, namely, to govern without regard to parliaments. But Italy is very far from being what Prussia was at the epoch named, a highly centralized country, containing a population fervently loyal to its sovereign. Moreover, it is one thing to violate a constitution for the purpose of maintaining an army, indispensable, as events were to prove, to a nation's security and aggrandizement, and quite another thing to violate it for the purpose of shielding members of a royal family from proof of complicity in shameful frauds. Under the latter circumstances it would need a stronger man than Bismarck to govern autocratically the diverse elements of a population so heterogeneous and intractable as is that of the Italian peninsula.

The party of the young Czechs in Bohemia is become the distinctively nationalistic party. It stands practically for the absolute independence of Bohemia as opposed to the growing German influence, as well as the domination of Austria. Not only Bohemian autonomy in the sense that Hungary has autonomy is aimed at, but Bohemian independence from all external interference from any power. There is a strong pro-Russian feeling among the young Czech leaders, but no disposition to trust their

bank directors who have been indicted were formally arraigned this morning before Recorder Smythe in the court of general sessions to plead and have a day fixed for their trial. Joseph F. Blaut was arranged on two charges of perjury, eight misdemeanors and one charge of fraud ulent insolvency committed jointly with the other directors, Adolph D. Kalisper, Ronald T. McDonald, Simon Olenberg, Andrew S. Leonard, Charles A. Selover, Frederick A. Kursbeedt and Emil Frankel. McDonald and ulard were arraigned on eight indictments charging misdemeanors.

BANK OFFICERS ARRAIGNED.

Court for Trial.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.-The Madison Square

President Blaut entered a plea of not guilty to all eleven of the indictments and obtained the privilege of a week's delay in which to determine either to withdraw the plea, demur to the indictment, make a motion concerning it, or let the plea stand. The other directors asked and obtained a week for deliberation, a privilege similar to that granted to the others excepting Solover, who did not appear. His counsel was instructed to produce him at once.

BREEZY BREVIILES.

Yonkers Statesman: The man who is "driven o drink" usually has to walk back.

Philadelphia Record: No. Maud dear, all ectings of lumbermen are not board meet ngs.

Lowell Courier: A railroad pass has ne e when two trains violently meet on a single track.

Galveston News: Some people succeed in aking time by the forelock, but they cannot

Indianapolis Journal: Watts-I don't be-ieve Jonah was swallowed by a whale. A whale's throat is too narrow for any such performance. Potts—But think how small the man must have felt when he realized that he was the original Jonah.

Puck: Lady-This is the second time you have received food from me, isn't it? Tramp-It is, madam; and you are at liberty to mantion the fact to your friends if you wisb.

Detroit Tribune: Lady of the House (just returned from a visit) Poor Polly! All alone Parrot (feverishly)-Give me a stack of

white

Truth: "The engagement was broken off." "What was the cause?" "Oh, a lovers' quarrel." "What was the nature of it?" "A dispute between them as to which loved the other best."

Philadelphia Record: Hoax-I was playing over with a blind man last night, and he saw

my bet. Joax—That's nothing. I played with a deaf muts once, and when I raised he called me.

Washington Star: "This life," said the man who stood on the cellar stair with a coal bucket in his hand, "would be one succession of sweet surprises if coal only came up as easily as the price does."

HEH LACK Indianapolis Journal. Though woman may learn to debate, Though she may yet acquire a vote, Yet never will she

An oracle be At the little country groceree, Until she is able to raise a set of Pearl gray chin whiskers patterned after the style of the beard of the William Goat.



his endorsement, which would of course, secure the office. Whitmore, who is a cousin of Representative George W. Houck of Ohio, a prominent democrat, is an old-time friend of the secretary of agriculture. Personal Mention.

Representative Mercer has returned from Omaha. He called at the Department o State and procured a passport for Nicholas Yager of Omaha. Postmasters appointed today : Iowa-Alta Vista, Chickasaw county, Henry Kieler, vice H. Radtke, removed; Carlisle, Warren county, I. P. Webster, vice W. R. Randle County, I. P. Webster, Vice W. R. Randie man, resigned; Palmyra, Warren county, C. W. Farley, vice J. Bartholamew, removed, Idaho-Market Lane, Fremont county Charles Harwood, vice Etta Webb, resigned. PRURY S. HEATH.

A Business Barometer.

Globe-Democrat

Railroad earnings, which constitute tolerably accurate business barometer, are increasing. They are smaller than they were a year ago, but the shrinkage is not as great as it was in the past summer or in the fall. This is an encouraging feature of the trade situation.

less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleas ant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative ; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weaks ening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.



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