Omaha. The lies Building.
South Omaha, corner N and Twenty-fourth streets.
Corner Building. 12 Pearl street.
Chicago Office. 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, rooms 15, 14 and 15, Tribune building
Washington, 513 Fourteenth street.
CORRESPONDENCE.

mications relation to news and should be addressed: To the Ed BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Paulishing company. Omaha. Brafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

Parties leaving the city for the summer can have Tirk Bee sent to their address by leaving an order at malances 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 cirding December 2, 1893, was as follows: Sunday, November 26, Monday, November 27, Tuesday, November 28 Wednesday, November 29, Thursday, November 30 GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

FEAL prescuce this 2d day of December 1893. N. P. Fett, Notary Public Average Circulation for October, 24,315,

Sworn to before me and sul

THE president's message seems to have fallen like a damp cloth upon the fires that kindled the breasts of the state bank issue enthusiasts.

WE ARE likely to learn what was contained in the instructions given to Minister Willis on his departure for Hawaii as soon as congress is able to put its fingers in the diplomatic pie.

THE city council is asked to rent space in the city hall for a cigar staud. The next thing in order will be an application to use a room in the city building for a barber shop or a pie stand.

Do Nor expect congress to accomplish anything in the way of legislation until after their holiday recess. Congressmen are constitutionally averse to labor during the last month of the year.

ACCORDING to the Chicago Herald the democratic nominee for mayor of that city is a democrat after Mr. Cleveland's own heart. This is ample justification for the Times to bolt the ticket.

THE rapidity with which the transfer switch law is being put into operation is only excelled by the haste of the State Board of Transportation to move for a dissolution of the maximum freight rate law injunction.

Two MEN have just been convicted in the police court of violating the provisions of the liquor law of this state. But the prohibition agitators go right on saying that there is not a semblance of an effort made to enforce these laws in

THE BEE contends that the coal dealers of Omaha ought to be satisfied with a fair margin of profit. Some of them contest the figures presented by this paper showing their profits to be excessive. The burden of proof is upon the dealers to show where THE BEE'S figures are in error.

NEWS of the amicable settlement of the Lehigh strike must be welcome tidings everywhere. The strike has involved all parties concerned in losses which cannot be reimbursed. The winter will be hard enough without a longer continuance of unnecessary idleness enforced by the strike.

No SMALL part of the credit for bringing the gas company to a reasonable recognition of the rights of the city and gas consumers in the matter of an extension of their franchise is to be given Mr. W. S. Poppleton and Mr. John L. Kennedy, who secured the temporary injunction to restrain the city authorities from approving the fifty-year contract.

THE Pennsylvania State Board of Arbitration, which succeeded in bringing the strikers and the Lehigh railroad to a satisfactory adjustment of their differences, is entitled to a great deal of credit. The success of voluntary intervention of government officials here and in England may do much to bring that method of settling labor difficulties into general favor.

Was the president trying to force the ways and means committee into accepting his plan for the internal revenue schedule when he asserted in his message that the committee had already agreed upon a corporation income tax If the committee finalty decides upon an entirely different revenue measure the president will find himself in a rather delicate position should the bill come before him for his signature.

IN EASTERN cities parents compete with each other for the privilege of sending their children to the senool used as a model for the instruction of students in the teachers' training departments and its work usually stands near the top as campared with other public schools. This may not be the case in Omaha, but parents might give the subject a personal investigation before blindly signing protests against the continuance of the system.

THE Commercial club very properly discussed fire insurance and members manifested decideded opposition to an advance of rates This is a subject which affects the pocket books of the heaviest property owners of this city, and is a legitimate subject for Commersial club treatment. Only recently, however, it was decided that the club had no business to ake a positive stand on the question of the fifty-year gas franchise, a subject far more important to the taxpayers than insurance rates. Fortunately the company has been forced to make reasonable concessions without the interposition of the Com- | from which would be paid by the people mercial club. It is now an open question what the functions of the Commernial club are, and on which subjects and issues the club is to be gagged.

NO WORD AGAINST TRUSTS.

Among the matters of importance which President Cleveland did not refer to in his annual message is the question of suppressing the trusts and combinations which exist in violation of law. The president refers approvingly to several of the recommendations contained in the report of the attorney general and as nothing is said regarding the enforcement of the anti-trust law it is to be presumed that the head of the Department of Justice had nothing to say favorable to enforcing that statute. It would seem that a matter which Mr. Cieveland deemed of sufficient importance and public interest to receive attention in his inaugural address should not have been entirely ignored in his message to congress, even if there was nothing more to be said in relation to it than to give the people assurance that the administration was not unmindful of the implied promise of the president to exert the power of the federal government to relieve them from the interference and exactions of the combinations. At the time of his inauguration Mr. Cleveland declared the "aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests" to be conspiracies against the interests of the people and in all their phases unnatural and opposed to our American sense of fairness. It would have taken but a very few lines in the messsage to have reassured the people that the president still entertains this view of the trusts and still believes 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." Such a statement would have been received

There is an impression abroad that Attorney General Olney is not heartily in sympathy with the purpose of the anti-trust law. He has been, during a large part of his professional career, identified with corporations and he still retains an interest in them, so that there is apparently ground for the belief that the attorney general does not share largely in the general spopular opinion regarding monopoly. From a published abstract of the attorney general's report it appears he has found that the common impression that the aim and effect of the anti-trust law are to prohibit and prevent trusts and combinations is erroneous. This discovery will doubtless surprise the eminent lawyers in and out of congress who have given their opinions that this act was intended to accomplish this very result and was most carefully framed with that very end in view. Ex-Senator Elmunds was a member of the committee which reported this act and he has said more than once that every trust and trade combination in the country can be reached through it. He would be good authority if he stood alone in this opinion, but there are a great many other distinguished lawyers who agree with him.

any part of the message.

It would seem that the attempt of Attorney General Olney to discredit the anti-trust act, as he plainly does in the remark that "it would not be useful, even if it were possible to ascertain the precise purpose of the framers of the statute," has not been without effect upon the mind of the president. The law was a republican measure, and this fact is sufficient to induce the present administration to discredit it, regardless of its merits. That there will no serious effort made to enforce the statute by this administration there is no risk in predicting, nor is it probable that congress will be asked to enact a law whose aim and effect would be to prohibit and prevent aggregations of capital, which Mr. Cleveland only a few months ago characterized as conspiracies against the interests of the people. The indications are that the trusts have nothing to fear from this administration.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The report of the comptroller of the currency, whose office has relation exclusively to the national banks, contains facts and recommendations which are of interest to the general business public as well as to those engaged in banking. It is to be remarked at the outset that the report is friendly to the banks and offers no encouragement to the people who are prejudiced against these institutions. Comptroller Eckels has shown at all times that he recognized the merits of the national banking system, and while he recommends numerous amendments to the law deemed necessary for the improvement of the system, there is nothing in these to suggest that he does not regard the system as the best the country has ever had.

The recommendations of the comptrol-

ler that the national banking associations be allowed to issue circulating notes to the par value of the bonds deposited and that the tax on circulation be reduced are made, it is to be presumed, with the concurrence of the secretary of the treasury, and if so must be assumed to represent the view of the administration. If this should prove to be the case there will be some probability of legislation to this end, though at present the outlook for it is bright. The house committee banking and currency has the proposition under consideration and the finance committee of the senate has devoted some attention to it, but there is an opposition that will not be easily overcome, if it be not strong enough to defeat the proposition. Notwithstanding the fact that to allow the banks to issue circulation to the par value of their bonds deposited would enable them to make a considerable addition to the currency at once the opposition embraces most of those who clamor for more currency, and their sole reason for opposing it is that it would benefit the banks. It is, perhaps, needless to say that a very large part of this opposition comes from the section which demands the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state bank issues and favors a tax on incomes nearly the whole revenue

The comptroller of the currency recmmends amendments to the law with a view to rendering the system more se-

of the north

empowered, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, to remove officers and directors of a bank for violations of law; would provide that no executive officer or employe of a bank be permitted to borrow of such bank, except upon application to and approval by the directors, and would require bank examiners to take an oath of office and give a bond. There is no apparent reason why these recommendations will not be acceptable to all honest bankers who desire to have the national system made stronger in public confi-

The comptroller is of the opinion that there is an ample supply of currency for a time and that congress should not adopt any experimental legislation on this subject. He suggests that congress shall obtain, either through a special monetary commission or the proper committees, detailed information of the various systems of bank issue now in operation in order to enable it to formulate a complete and harmonious system. An obvious inference from this is that the comptroller is not in favor of restoring to state banks the privilege of issuing currency.

FREE RAIL GOAD PASSES.

Notwithstanding the express prohibition of the grant of free railroad passes except to employes laid down in the interstate commerce act, it has long been notorious that that healthful provision of the law was being utterly disregarded. If anything more were needed to confirm what has been generally accepted as true the agreement proposed at the meeting of the general managers of the various western roads at Chicago this week shows to what extent the pass evil has been revived. So flagrant has with more general satisfaction than has become the violation of the federal law in this respect that the different railroads have been compelled to call upon one another to protect themselves from cut-throat competition in the lavish grant of free transportation to one and all who have trumped up a claim to the generosity of the company.

To restrict this almost unlimited distribution of free passes it is proposed to organize a committee consisting of the chairman of the Western Freight association and two managing officers at designated terminal points of the lines, who are to act upon all applications for passes "for other than political, charitable or personal purposes." Leaving out of consideration the administrative machinery to be erected, the agreement proposed admits by these words that the railroads do issue passes for political, charitable and personal purposes-purposes expressly forbidden by lawand that they intend to keep on issuing them. It further goes on to bind the roads not to give free or reduced transportation to influence business, clearly implying that such has been the practice and would continue to be the practice unless the railroad managers agree among themselves to put an end to it at once. The railroads are coming to acknowledge that the game of granting free passes to shippers can be played simultaneously by all of them and that it confers no appreciable benefits, but, on the contrary, deives them of a revenue which ought

The question of issuing free passes almost indiscriminately affects the public in equal degree with the railroads. When certain persons are carried free those who buy their tickets must necessarily pay for those who are not required to pay. Worse than this, the pass system is used to demoralize the public officers of the government, to influence political conventions and to bribe the voters whenever possible to favor railroad candidates for public places. The interstate commerce law and the Interstate Commerce commission have proven quite powerless to abolish this abuse. While the railroads are asking congress for legislation to protect their property from train robbers and train wreckers it would be no more than reasonable to couple with such legislation more stringent regulations concerning the issuing of free passes than have been incorpor

ated into the interstate commerce act. DISCRIMINATING ON COLOR. During the last presidential election the democratic organizers made no little ado over the formation of numerous colored democratic clubs, to which they pointed with pride as an indication of wholesale desertion in the republican ranks. These colored men were drawn into the service by promises of various sorts, the most potent being, of course, promises of appointment to office in case the democratic presidential nominee proved successful in the campaign. By these means it was made nominally to appear that the democratic ticket was receiving support among the colored people both north and south. But the redemp-

tion of the promises has been exceed ingly slow and unsatisfactory. The southern colored leaders who were won over to democracy by assurances of office are said to be particularly disgruntled at the distribution of the plums and are loud in their denunciations of the present administration. They confess that they have been taken in and vehemently assert their intentions of not being caught a second time. One of them, the editor of the National Freeman, hung around Washington for nine months in vain, awaiting a consulship, which he was led to expect in payment of campaign services duly rendered, but has finally left for his home in disgust. He declares that while Van Alen and Roosevelt and others who bought their offices for hard cash have had their goods delivered the colored holders of political piedges have been unable to

have them redeemed. To be sure the administration has given a few sample offices to colored men, but they have all been of minor importance. Two presidential nominations of colored men have been sent to the senate only to be quickly rejected, and in these instances it is intimated that they were intentionally sacrificed. Offices that had formerly been given to representatives of the colored race have been filled by white adherents of tae president's fortunes. Those two nominations just mentioned were to post-

cure. He would have the comptroller | tions usually held by white appointees and this afforded the senate an easy pretext for refusing to confirm them. The administration, however, seeks to claim the credit for the nominations, although

the offices have never been delivered. Colored men are simply learning anew the lesson that they have nothing to expect from the democratic party. To the republicans they owe their emancipation from slavery; to the republicans they owe their political rights, and to the republicans they owe what little political preferment they have already secured. They must look to the repub licans for assistance in the future and their adherence to the democratic administration promises to bring them nothing but bitter disappointment.

LAST spring, when the question o legal publication in the paper of largest circulation was up in South Omaha and publishers were asked to file sworn statements, THE BEE promptly responded, as it always does. The publishers of the World-Herald did not put in an appearance. Thereupon the licensing board passed a resolution declaring that THE EVENING BEE was the medium for advertising applications for license. Although he made threats and talked loud about filing remonstrances and protests, Mr. Hitchcock did not protest a solitary application. He did not dare to do so then and does not dure to carry out his threats now. If he protests he subjects himself a searching inquiry that would at once explode his bogus claims of largest circulation. The whole course of the World-Herald in regard to the license publication is too transparent. It is nothing more nor less than an audacious effort to hold up liquor dealers for \$3.25 apiece. If the paper had a valid claim for this advertising it would not offer to charge \$3.25 for twelve insertions in three editions, morning, noon and evening, when the legal rate for one edition twelve times is \$13.25 and the commercial rate for the same space exceeds that amount.

IT is quite natural that insurance men feel constrained to denounce the valued. policy law of this state, the best measure of the kind ever placed upon our statute books. This law was designed to compel insurance companies taking risks on a given piece of property to pay to the assured after a fire what they agreed to pay prior to a fire. It is a measure calculated to protect the assured against the traveling adjusters employed by insurance companies to bring about a settlement. An adjuster who can make a settlement involving the least possible cost to his company, regardless of the amount named in the policy and regardless of the actual loss sustained is the man who receives the highest salary for his service. The valued policy law stands between the adjuster and the assured. Take the Wakefield lumber risk, for instance. The loss by fire was all but complete. The insurance companies, we understand, refused to meet their obligations, and the assured brought suit, The companies adopted tactics to stave off the trial of the case and seem to be afraid to submit it to the court. This is a great hardship to which no man or firm should be subjected.

THE death of Professor Tyndall removes the foremost physicist of the English-speaking world and one who has been most indefatigable in his efforts to promote the cause of pure science. His contributions to the theories of light and electricity have been most valuable additions to our stock of knowledge on these important subjects, and their practical applications have resulted in material advancement in the industrial arts. Not least among his gifts to science have been the fellowships which he endowed in three or four of the leading American universities for the encouragement of original work in the realm of physical science. The institutions on this side of the Atlantic which have been specially favored by this great scholar ought to unite in erecting some suitable memorial in acknowledgment of his work as a scientist of the first rank.

The Golden Lining. Denver News.

The gold product of the state, when footed up at the end of the year, will astonish even the friends of Colorado who believe in the wonderful productive power of her varied resources.

They Are Looloos. Postmaster Hesing, the new appointee at Chicago, is an Ohio man. Whenever you hear of a particluarly good plum being given out by the bountiful dispenser of govern-ment patronage the chances are that you

will be right in declaring, off hand, that he Defining Lemocracy. Neither sectionalism nor socialism is democracy. The income tax is intolerable to democratic ideas. It is unconstitutional; for, whatever the supreme court may have decided to the contrary under pressure of war emergency, it is a direct tax. If a tax on an income is not a direct tax, there is no such thing as direct taxation. Congress

has no power to lay any direct tax unless it is apportioned among the states according to The Test of Susiness Revival.

So much has been said lately by the calamity howier respecting the pulse of trade, the closing mills and other items in the coutine argument of the alarmists that perhaps the offer inst week of only 16,000 packages of cotton goods at auction by a New York firm against 43,000 last year will surprise even the howlers, if their hides can be penetrated. The receipts from the sale were over \$1,000,000. This is the best in-dication yet that the country is bare of goods The annual auction of cotton with buyers. The annual auction of cotton goods tests the trade as no other commercial process can, and the temper of business in-dicates a rising cids prosperity. There is nothing the matter with the future with boards bare of goods everywhere.

SNAP SHOTS AT THE MESSAGE.

whole, the message is a disappointment and betrays a consciousness of weakness. Chicago Journal (rep.): The Journal wishes the democracy joy of this ponderous fulmination, which will be about as effectual to counteract the revulsion against democrary as a fog bank to resist the July

Chicago Record (ind.): Those who have read the state papers of President Creveland from the beginning of his first administra tion will not fall to detect a new and striking note in this latest message. It is that o

Kansas City Journal (rep.): On the

St. Paul Pioneer Press (rep.): The most ardent admirer of President Cleveland will find it difficult to suppress a yawn over the interminable platitudes and trivialities that fill nearly nine columns of his message to congress. Globe-Democrat (rep.): There are no

novations or surprises in the message. It is on the whole, a clear, well written and businesslike document, and, except on the Hawaiian and tariff questions, will prove fairly satisfactory to the country.

Chicago Herald (dem.): The message sent yesterday by President Cleveland to congress is a simple and straightforward document. It is singularly free from rhetorical passages or platitudes. Each para graph is a compact treatment of a theme of an aspect of one.

Minneapolis Times (dem.): Mr. Cleve land's message is not a remarkable perform ance in any respect. It is written in good vigorous English, is less stilted and sopho public deliverances, but it is about what everybody expected it would be

St. Paul Giobe: Taken as a whole, the nessage shows a careful scrutiny of al suestions of public concern, and an intimate knowledge of conditions political, economic and industrial that betoken the deep per sonal interest of the executive in every thing that concerns the welfare of the people Denver Republican: Not one word

sympathy does Mr. Cleveland express in his message for the unfortunate millions of American citizens who are suffering all the their folly in permitting his re-election last year. Perhaps, after all, they deserve his contempt for their folly. Minneapolis Tribune (rep.): The annual

message of the president fully sustains President Cleveland's record for length and voluminousness of official document. At the same time, it is less circumlocutory than nany of the president's messages dresses, is more simple and direct in statenent, while being less ambitious in rhetoric It is, on the whole, a plainly-phrased and businesslike document, and lacks in form little more than condensation.

Denver News (pop.): Cut from Mr. Cleveland's message the financial part of it and it must be regarded as a straightforward, common-sense, practical state paper It is not brilliant, neither is it dull, comprehensive in its scope and terse in dealing with each separate subject. Where sentiment crops out it is of the robust and No American will occasion to blush for it; those who accord with his views upon macy will have ample ground for enthusiastic praise.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Slushy street crossings invariably produce marked symptoms of anklemania. In the Chicago mayoralty contest it is evident the race will go to the Swift. The age of chivalry is not entirely passed

vhen loyal Knights troop about their Sov ereign. Nineteen million dollars worth of diaonds opened the opera season in New York

last week Perhaps the Corwin takes an autograph opy of Cleveland's message to Queen Lil as widence of good faith.

A cargo of ancient torturing implements were recently landed in New York. A revival of blue laws may be looked for. George Francis Train has returned to New York, mum, morose and somewhat medita-tive. Chicago exhausted his vocabulary. John Hogg claims to be the oldest employed of the government, having served forty years. There is something in heredity after

The appointment of Washington Hesing to a fat federal office in Chicago is regarded as an endorsement of the Dickinson brand of sideburns.

It is given out straight that Boss Croker is to retire from politics in New York. The story is gauzy. Several fat public contracts are about to be let.

Edward Barron, the San Francisco mining man who died a few days ago, landed in Cali-fornia at the age of 20 with 10 cents. He died worth \$2,000,000. The appearance of the story of "Pudd'n-

head Wilson" at this particular time is an amusing coincidence. It is not, however, a biography of a congressman. Dr. J. S. Griffin, who was assistant sur-

geon in General Kearney's command at the battle of San Pasqual, December 6, 1846, is still living in Los Angeles, Cal. After one has read the message from saute to signature, the extraordinary efforts

made to prevent premature publication seem an absurd waste of federal energy. New York police are to be armed with new clubs fourteen inches long, having a core of steel incased in velvety rubber. As usual, there is much blow about the reform Miss Fareedie Flutie of Beyrout, Syria,

as presented to President Cleveland a portrait of himself made of mosaic in Damas-It took four months to complete it and Murat Haistend, ruddy, portly, white-haired, blue-eyed, young as he was twenty

years ago, continues to give at least twelve hours out of every twenty-four to his journalistic and literary work. Sir Thomas Esmond, M. P., is conducting a crusade against the English language in County Cork, Ireland, The effort is to make

the English language unpopular, and with this endin view Sir Thomas and a score of other patriots who own their own carts are naving their names and addresses written in Irish only on the vehicles.

When A. B. Williams, at one time famous as an attorney for the defense in the ster route cases, was dying a few days ago he sent this dispatch to Colonel Ingersoll: "I am dying and want you to know that I died as I lived, an infidel." The characteristic reply was: "My heart is with you. Cling to the willows and live. Give yourself my

The secretary of war has awarded a bronze medal of honor to Colonel Guy V. Henry, Seventh cavairy, now commanding the post at Fort Meyer, "for noteworthy and conspicuous gallantry in leading the assault of his brigade on the enemy's works at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1 and 3, 1864." At this time Colonel Henry commanded the Fortieth Massachusetts volunteers. Since the he has made an excellent record as an In-

One by one the beauties and wonders of One by one the beauties and wonders of the World's fair fade and leave a stain. It has been conclusively shown that the Ferris wheel was a borrowed idea. Now comes Ernst Fuchs, sculptor, claiming that the fanous Macmonnies fountain, in the court of honor, was a reproduction of a plaster model and photographs exhibited by him in Munich and London, the latter being stolen in tran-sit to Chicago. Macmonnies has not replied to the charge of plaguarism.

> Short Cut to Notoriety. Boston Globe.

Any man can make his name a household word, can be the object of the flercest denunciation and the sweetest eulogy, get his name in all the papers and his cartoons in all the funny prints, by simply becoming the author of a tariff bill. It is the short cut to immortality

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



TOBE CASTOR AND THE PLUMS

\$190 less than the price paid under the pres-

Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed has been in-

vited by Custer post No. 7, Grand Army of the Republic, of Omaha, to deliver a speech on the tariff, on December 28, but on account of provious engagements he has been com-pelled to decline the invitation.

The comptroller of currency has received application for the arganization of the Chris

application for the organization of the City National bank of York, Neb., by John R. Pierson of York and his associates

Kepler Hoyt of Laramie is at the Lincoln.

Congressman Mercer has taken perma-nent headquarters at the Normandie for the

winter and is located on the same floor with Senator David B. Hill. Mr. Charles Kloman of Broken Bow is in

Major J. W. Paddeck of Omaha left to-

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

Falls City is enjoying a religious revival.

Columbus has a social club with a mem

The new Falls City High school has been

Hastings proposes to be represented at the state irrigation congress at North Platte.

1. L. Strong, groceryman, and L. Wober &

It is expected that the Nebraska City

packing house will be reopened for business

The barn of George Hurst near Cozad

was destroyed by the and eight horses

The office of the Dawson County Herald,

Lester Ryan, aged 14, living three miles

north of Exeter, fell twenty feet from a windmill tower, striking on his nead on the

frozen ground. The doctor cannot tell the

extent of his injuries, but hopes he will

Burglars entered the store of Davis &

Cooper at Stamford and several over-coats and a quantity of cigars were taken,

Both money drawers were torn from their

fastenings, but as the cash had been taken out at closing time the midnight callers got

A dust explosion in the refler mills at Lex-

ington resulted in a fire in which the milier and watchman were so seriously burned

about the face and hands that they will be

peculiar accident tends to confirm the not

generally known fact that flour dust in an

explosive and may be ignited by coming in

contact with a light. In this case it was the

posed to have caused the mischief. The

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

New York World: The girl of the period ays she objects to flattery, but she likes to rave her sleeves puffed.

Philadelphia Record: An Irish chiropodist announces that he has "removed corns from all the crowned heads of Europe."

Washington Star: Oh, Lilli, Sandwich island

Indianapolis Journal: "One of the differ-nces between myself and Mr. Vanderbilt," remarked the philosopher, "is that he is a utilionaire, while I have ne'er a mill, see?"

Chicago Record: "Did you know that poor

Wilters had gone insane?
"N-no. Only surmised it. I called there a month ago and saw the tissue paper shades Mrs. Wilters had been putting on all the

Detroit Free Press: "The wall flower," remarked the philosopher, "is often the only girl in the bail room who can cook a dinner, "Yes," responded Miss Worldling, "and the girl who dances is the only one who can

Chicago Tribune: "I fear, sir," said the physician, 'your malady is appendicitis."
"I can't afford it, doctor," replied the patient, decidedly. "You may just treat me for plain, common, everyday liver complaint.

Kate Field's Washington: Clara-What makes champagne so different from claret, and port and sherry! Jack-Why, champagne is charged, don't you

now. Clara—But I thought you said you had all

Detroit Tribune.

The frills that danced in breezes soft when

summer days were here Give place to fluffy furs as now the autumn

And all the men find all the malds more

charming with the change, But that is neither there nor here; the thing-that's odd and strange

comes again, we'll find,

queen, excuse us if we state one thing which you, we think, should know—your crown is not

confined to their beds for some time.

mill was saved from destruction.

published at Lexington, has been closed by its creditors and Editor Tooley has secured

Co., druggists, of Holdrege have been closed

dedicated with appropriate exercises.

PERRY S. HEATH.

night for home.

eiship of over fifty

in about two weeks.

perished in the flames.

a job teaching school.

recover.

on straight.

lamps.

digest it.

your wine charged.

days appear,

when summer

with flounce and frill

S. K. Cooper of Council Bluffs and R. H.

ent contract.

Nebraska's Hungry Faithful Are to Have All that Hang Within Reach.

OMAHA OFFICES TO BE GIVEN OUT SOON

Jim MeShane Said to Be Certain of the Surveyorship, with an Unknown Down for the Official Shoes of Ben S. Baker.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, )

VASHINGTON, Dec. 6. Mr. and Mrs. Tobias Castor arrived in Washington late this evening. Mr. Caston arrived on schedule time, much to the surprise of some of his friends, who had been advised by him that he would stop enroute

and not be here under a couple of days. When asked about his mission and the length of his stay, Mr. Castor said to THE BEE correspondent tonight:

"I have come to decapitate a few repub lican officials in Nebraska, and will stay as long as I can find a head above the surface. Mrs. Castor and I will propably be here a couple of weeks."

"Will a customs surveyor for Omaha be amed soon?" was asked. "I think so," said Nebraska's democratic national committeeman and federal office

dispenser. "No; I have only just arrived and don't mow the situation. I may know tomorrow.'

"And also the United States district at torney! "I think so, but I can't mention any names onight."

Will Make a State Today.

Mr. Castor has not yet seen Secretary Morton, who has been out of the city several days, and only returned this evening. There is to be a conference between Morton and Castor tomorrow, and a slate for Nebraska officers, including a number of land offices will be made as rapidly as possible.

It is stated at the Treasury department that the customs surveyorship is settled upon James McShane, and that he has received the endorsement of both Castor and Morton. It is possible that the protest of the American Protective association against McShane's appointment will defeat it, but treasury officials who know the status, out refuse to talk much, do not believe tha McShane's appointment can be sidetracked. It is stated that the president has prom ised to appoint Father McGlynn of New York to the Roman mission, now that Van Alen has resigned. Looking for Articles to Tax.

The democratic members of the ways and

means committee are in a sad plight. They

have been holding daily and nightly sessions for the purpose of finding objects of taxation, and they are yet at it. They have not only found playing cards, eigarettes and incomes and taxed them, but now they are preparing to tax the transactions on boards of trade bank cheeks and drafts, due bills and bills of merchandise, and to increase the internal taxation upon various articles which now pay tribute to Uncle Sam. The committee is divided up into factions, two or three men here and there advocating this and one or two that, and all being unable, as a body, to agree upon anything. The tariff bill is acknowledged to be not a revenue measure such as the party is pledged to make, and the majority of the ways and means committee does not want it to come before the house for consideration until it has found articles of taxation sufficient to raise revenue commensurate with the demands of the government. It is afraid to let the house have its way, and if it does not provide sufficient revenue in the various measures which are to follow the tariff bill proper they are afraid the bent of the great and unwieldy membership of the great and unwieldy membership of the house will run away with them and get beyond their control. Secretary Carlisle is still holding back his report for the committee's decision on internal reve nue. He does not know, nor does the com-mittee, what will be done with the whisky The secretary hones to know by Satur The committee expects to report its tariff bill to the house, accompanied by separate measures on incomes and revenue next Wednesday

It is likely that the ways and means committee will finally agree to an internal revenue tax of but 5 cents per pack upon playing cards instead of 10 cents. Playing card makers now here say that a 10 cent tax would destroy the industry except upon the high grade articles. They have practically grade agreed that if there must be a tax 5 cents shail be the limit.

Postmasters Appointed. C. M. Ammidown was today appointed nostmaster at Eustis, Frontier county, vice F. C. Schroeder, removed, and G. A. Price at Leigh, Colfax county, Neb., vice W. J. Walling, removed; also J. H. Harrison at Pinto, Washington county, Utah, vice Mary A. Harrison, resigned.
Today Luther C. Slavens was awarded

the contract for carrying the mails between the Omaha postoffice and the trains in the

city. The contract price is \$3,780, which is

amer girl than winter maid more fascinating still. IT MEANS SO MUCH.

Cy Warman in New York Sun. Don't think me mercenary, pray,
Because I fain would sell this rhyme,
Or any rhyme; but every day
When I sit down to write each time,
I've this assurance all the while,
'Twill make at least one woman smile,

E'en though it may be hard to guess, Unless to dally with the muse, Just why we write, some will excuse And some will call it meaningless; My golden-haired stenographer.

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fine clothes on Earth

Your money's worth or your money back.

The great run

On our suits and overcoats at half price has com-



pletely cleaned us out and in order to satisfy a few of the disappointed ones we have marked down a small line of all wool over-

coats and ulsters to \$8-\$10-\$12.50-\$15 for the balance of the week-if they last that long. On account of the rush in the men's goods our children's wear was nearly overlooked but we wish to announce a

Boys' Sale Saturday

that will create as big a sensation as that of a week ago. Full particulars Friday. For the accommodation of customers, commencing next Monday we will keep open till 9 o'clock every evening and Saturdays till 10, only till Christmas.

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