COM TRACTY MED SATISFIES

OFFICES

Durales. The flee Building.
South Oma an Furner N and Twomy-fourth streets,
Omnel Bigss. 12 Pourl Street.
Chergo Giffeo, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
Kew York, comes 13, 14 and 15, Trissum outlaing
Cashington, 513 Fourteenth Street.
CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to power and ed torial matter about to a series at TERS.

At husbess letters and remittances should be addressed to fue fee Parhishing company. Omnha. Drafts, cheeks and postoffee orders to be under investe to the order of the company.

Parties is aving the city for the source can have the first be at to their address by leaving an order at bases, of the seem of the source can have the man or the sources of the source. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Goo, it Practice, secretary of THE DEE Publishing company does addenning swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY Bre for the week ending Decomber 2, 1803, was as follows: mday, November 26 orday, November 27 orsday, November 28 edge edgy, November 28 SEAL PROSPERS THE STATE OF THE

Average Circulation for October, 24,315

PEOPLE are beginning to ask whether the president's message really suited any one besides its author.

AFTER playing upon the war tariff cry for thirty years the democratic ways and means committee now proposes to go back to the war income tax and the war internal revenue duties on patent medicines and playing cards.

NEW YORK politicians are worrying over the question whether Senator David B. Hill has parted company with the democratic machine. So long as the machine antagonizes the president it can count on Hill's co-operation.

IF CONGRESS acts upon the postmaster general's suggestion that the postal money order be made simpler and reduced in price local bankers may have to revise their tariff of charges for collection of small drafts and checks.

FORTY thousand dollars or more as a reimbursement of the expenditures on the military equipment at Wounded Knee would look very well in the Nebraska state treasury, depleted, as it has been, by boodle rings and defaulting

IT HAPPENS, accidentally we suppose, that in shifting the positions of the employes in the Interior department all the clerks who secured higher salaries are democrats, and all who had their salaries diminished were republicans. A mere coincidence, of course.

Ex-Congressman Lawler, he of the long petition fame, once applicant for the position of postmaster at Chicago, has torn all feelings of resentment from his breast and called to pay his respects to President Cleveland. Perhaps there is some other office that might assuage his wounded feelings.

RECENT Massachusetts elections show a gain in the strength of the high license sentiment at the expense of localities where prohibition had proven unsuccessful. Experience everywhere shows that some form of license is the only solution to the liquor problem in cities of more than a meager population.

GOVERNOR WAITE'S scheme for a state issue of silver currency is repudiated by all the conservative elements in Colorado. This is an encouraging indication of Colorado's rapid recovery from the fiat mania that threatened to become rampant among the people of the Centennial state only a few months ago.

ENGLAND has rewarded the men who represented her interests as counsel before the Bering sea arbitration commission by raising them to knighthood. This, however, was a small part of their compensation. Conferring empty titles has ceased to command the voluntary services of public men. They now work for the filthy lucre and lots of it.

THE federal elections law was sent back to the senate from the committee to which it had been referred without a written report, because, according to the senator in charge of it, "the reasons for its passage were self-evident." To any person gifted with a remnant of his sense of justice the reasons for its defeat are more than self-evident.

HARD times are driving prices down on almost all things required by working men and their families. But the depression has not yet struck the 10-cent Council Bluffs bridge motor fare. This is just the time that a 5-cent fare would mean most to workingmen on both sides of the river. A 5-cent fare would soon increase traffic to make up for the temporarily lessened receipts.

IT IS now insinuated that Mr. Van Alen secured professional assistance in writing the letter declining his appointment as ambassador to Italy. This would, if true, take from it all significance as evidence of his own diplomatic ability, which had been questioned in many quarters. But then he might have taken his private letter writer along with him to Rome, so that his official g rrespondence would not have had to

Those philanthropic gentlemen who were so industriously engaged in enabling people to get some hing for nothing through the medium of their so-"bond" investments will no doubt hail with delight the fact that Uncle Sam will relieve them from what must ultimately have proven a most embarrassing situation. The Postoffice department will lese no time in winding up the affairs of the alleged companies under the penal code of the country and thus will afford the host of reasons to be given those who are simple enough to complain because their bonds never "mature."

AUDACIOUS IMPOSTURE that there is danger in this. For years Three days ago Mayor Bemis issued this reserve has been the strong foun laan official notice to liquor dealers in tion upon which the currency of the which he pointed out the law relating country has securely rested. Perhaps to the publication of notices by applithe faith of the people in the governcants, and cautioned them to use due ment would maintain the soundness and diligence in ascertaining which paper stability of the currency even if this was entitled to the publication, as havfoundation were entirely swept away, ing the largest circulation in the county. Mayor Bemis also called attention to

WINDRESS OF DESI

the fact that under the decision of the

court each regular edition of a paper

must be treated as a separate and dis-

tinet paper, and in computing circula-

tions no combination could legally

be made of the circulation of several

editions. A copy of this proclamation,

with a request to publish, was sent to

THE BEE and to the World-Herald. THE

BEE complied with the request and pub-

lished the mayor's notice word for word

as it was written. The World-Herold

garbled the notice, cutting out every-

thing relating to the provisions of the

law concerning publication, and also

entting out all that the mayor had to

say concerning the separation of the

Now what right had the World-

Herald to garble the mayor's official

notice? Why should that paper cut out

the most rank imposture? If a man was

would be denounced as a common

swindler and any victim would have a

right to prosecute him for obtaining

money under fatse protenses. This is

precisely what the World-Herald has

been doing in its imposture upon liquor

dealers and druggists. Would any

reputable business man or firm resort to

As a matter of fact, imposture is

written all over that sheet. Its

claims of largest circulation were

exploded effectually last spring when

Mr. Yates held \$5,000 as a forfeit for

forty days on a challenge that THE

BEE had double its bona fide circula-

tion But it still persists in flaunting

the bareface lie in the face of its

gulled patrons. An equally brazen piece

of imposture is the standing notice that

the World-Herald is the only journal

published in Omaha having both the

Associated press and United press

franchises. The World-Herald has no

franchise in the Associated press and

does not publish a line of the Associated

press report unless it is clipped or

stolen. THE BEE is the only Omaha

paper that has not only a franchise

but a stock membership in the Asso-

ciated press that places it on an equal

footing with the largest papers in the

association. This valuable franchise has

only been acquired within a year, but we

have not bragged about it nor even

alluded to the fact that we print the

full Associated press reports exclusively

It is exceedingly disagreeable for us

to be compelled to reprimand and

denounce the unprofessional conduct

of a contemporary, but when it at-

tempts to harrass and impose upon

parties who are compelled to pat-

ronize THE BEE in order to comply

with the law that requires publicity to

be given in the paper of the largest

circulation in the county, we are not

only justified but compelled to expose

TAKING CARE OF THE TREASURY.

perative duty of congress to make pro-

vision as soon as practicable for enabling

the treasury to meet its obligations as

they fall due and to avoid a deficit.

Upon the basis of the presnt revenue

laws the secretary of the treasury esti-

mates, as stated in the president's mes-

sage, that the receipts for the current

fiscal year will be \$430,121,365, and that

the expenditures will reach \$458,121,365,

resulting in a deficiency of \$28,000,000.

The excess of expenditures on December

1 was over \$30,000,000, and the proposed

reduction of duties will materially

affect the receipts during the re-

maining seven months of the fiscal year.

It is therefore highly probable that the

deficiency estimated by Secretary Car-

lisle will be largely exceeded-in the

opinion of some, whose judgment is quite

as likely as that of the secretary to be

correct, it may reach at least double that

amount-and very little, if anything,

can be done by congress to arrest the

growth of the deficiency for the reason

that legislation providing for additional

revenue from internal taxes is not likely

to be perfected before the close of the

current fiscal year. There is every

reason to expect that receipts from all

sources will continue to fall pending the

action of congress on the tariff bill and

In his message the president showed

no great concern about the condition of

the treasury, remarking that he was

satisfied that the reduced tariff duties.

provided for in the proposed legislation,

added to existing internal revenue taxa-

tion, will in the near future, though

perhaps not immediately, produce suffi-

cient revenue to meet the needs of the

government. It might be interesting to

know by what process of reasoning and

computation the president reached this

optimistic conclusion, but that is not

important, for it is not at all likely that

Mr. Clevelan I thought on the subject

very earefully or deeply, but accepted

unquestioningly the judgment of the

free trade advocates, such as David A.

Wells, whose counsel he has invited.

The important fact is, and this seems to

have been lost sight of by the president,

that the condition of the treasury de-

mands immediate relief and cannot,

with ut danger to the public credit,

wait for future results of revenue legis-

lation. At this very time the national

treasury is practically insolvent and the

gold basis of the currency is depleted to

an extent which leaves only \$1 to about

every \$18 redeemable in gold. Still

the receipts continue to fall below

the expenditures, and it appears certain

that this will be the case during the

remaining months of the current fiscal

year, and probably far beyon! A fur-

ther depletion of the gold reserve must

be regarded as inevitable, and

out disturbing confidence in the

stability of the carrency. The treasury

must go on drawing upon its gold re-

serve as long as expenditures exceed re-

question is how much fur-

this can be carried with-

for some time thereafter.

Men of all parties agree as to the im-

in the state of Nebraska.

its disreputable methods.

such methods?

editions under orders of the court.

but nobody whose judgment is worthy of any consideration would advise that the faith of the people be put to such a test. It is not good statesmanship to allow the urgent requirements of the national treasury to wait upon the uncertain possibilities of the future, and Mr. Cleveland discloses not only a lack of that quality, so far as this matter is concerned, but of ordinary practical judgment as well, when he suggests that this may be safely done. The "near future" when he expects the revenues will be sufficient to meet the needs of the treasury is a very indefinite time that would not satisfy the creditors of a business house whose financial condition was daily growing weaker. It cannot reasonably be expected to satisfy the creditors of the government. Meanwhile the democrats in congress are worrying over the revenue problem and finding at every point in its consideration perplexing differences among themselves one part and print another. Is not this which impede progress toward a soluto offer plated spoons for solid silver he tion and aggravate public suspense.

SOMETHING MUST BE WRONG.

There is still a very large amount of petroleum used in the homes of the people in town as well as in the country. Many of our stores are also lighted with coal oil. If this oil was as good as it is represented to be there would be little or no danger in using it. But when most of this oil is known to be explosive in a high degree and the pretended tests are a mere sham it becomes a very serious matter. This is not a question of dollars and cents. People would gladly pay a few cents more per gallon if the tests could be depended on and they could feel that they and their families are safe from spontaneous explosions. As it is, Nebraska has been made the lumping ground for oils that cannot pass inspection in other states and some of the incipient fires and most of the accidents with coal oil can readily be accounted for. If we were merely subjected to the loss of property it would be a matter of secondary importance, but these highly explosive illuminants involve the maiming and killing of men, women and children, and negligence therefore becomes a crime.

THE BEE certainly has no animosity toward the Standard Oil company or any other dealer in petroleum and its compounds. It has no quarrel, either, with any of the state inspectors. But there is a duty which a fearless and vigilant newspaper owes to the public, and in the discharge of that duty THE BEE has never faltered. Something must be done to check the importation and sale of dangerous coal oils. We believe that the inspection is not rigid enough. The Standará people evidently must have a string to most of the inspectors. The Foster cup is a poor test, but if it was honestly used and tests were made on every barrel that bears the stamp of the inspector a large percentage of oil would be rejected here as it has been rejected in other states.

OF INTEREST TO PRODUCERS. There was held in New York a few days ago a meeting of merchants, shippers, scientists and others, some of the m from western cities, to consider a matter which possesses a direct and vital interes; to the producers of the northwest. The topic of discussion was the use that can be made of canals in the shipment of merchandise from the west to the east and from the scaport to the great cities of the northwest, and the feeling among those who were present at the meeting was that we are upon the threshold of a new era in respect to the movement of what are called slow freights in either direction. The opinion was expressed that not many years hence there will be witnessed an immense development of artificial waterway navigation, which will not only supplement the great railway systems of the country, but tend to remedy some of the evils that are ascribed to the development of these

A very earnest movement has been inaugurated in New York having for its object such improvements of the Erie canal as will greatly increase its transportation capacity and also allow the use of power that will expedite transportation. It has long been realized that this waterway is inadequate, while the mule team and the tow path are behind the age. Recently the application of electricity as a motive power on canal boats was tried with very satisfactory results and it it believed that further experiment will demonstrate that canal boats can be propelled by this power at a speed very much more rapid than is attained by the present method and at much less cost. If this can be accomplished and the capacity of the canal enlarged the result must inevitably be a material gain to shippers of products in both directions between the east and the west. The part now performed by the Erie canal in the business of transportation is important and valuable, particularly in its relation to freights, but as the demands upon transportation facilities increase the influence of this waterway as a check upon high rates will become less until finally it will have no effect whatever. Double its capacity, however, and expedite the transportation on it and the canal will continue for many years a wholesome check upon excessive freight rates. Au effort will be made to induce the legislature of New York at its coming session to make an appropriation for improving the canal, and from the character and prominence of the men who are promoting this movement there is reason to expeet that something practical will be done. At any rate the policy of improving this important waterway seems to be commanding the earnest attention of interests in New York whose views and wishes cannot fall to have weight with the legislature.

With regard to the general question of utilizing artificial waterways for purposes of transportation there can be no doubt that it is destined to become one chipts, and everybody can understand of most serious public consideration in

the not remote future. The next generation will probably not have passed away before there is donstructed a ship canal around Ni: gara falls capable of floating the largest vessels between the lakes and tidewater, and it is the opinion of some very practical men that before the beginning of the twentieth century a ship canal will have been cut across the lower peninsula of Michigan, con; necting by way of Lake Erie with the Erie canal. It is predicted that not many years hence vessels may be loaded at Duluth and without leaving American waters until after passing out of New York harbor proceed to the delivery of their cargoes to European ports. There is nothing impossible in this idea and when the demand for giving it practical effect becomes urgent enough the energy and enterprise of the American people will carry it to a successful consummation.

LEWELLING'S MANIFESTO. Governor Lewelling of Kansas rises from his sick bed to inflict upon the public a proclamation that for boldness and absurdity relegates his previous antics completely to the rear. The cause of this spontaneous outburst is the sudden discovery that under the municipal ordinances of many of the cities of Kansas vagrancy is a misdemeanor punishable with fine or imprisonment and that under stress of hard times the number of vagrants apprehended under these laws is at present on the increase. These laws, according to the interpretation put upon them by Governor Leweiling, are designed to make poverty a crime. They are, in his view, unconstitutional and, consequently, he advises the metropolitan police commissioners throughout Kansas to pay no more attention to their execution.

It is certainly one of the misfortunes of the times that a greater number of laborers than usual are out of employment. Mere lack of employment, however, does not make a man a vagrant, ard it is well known to all who have had anything to do with police court matters that judges everywhere are extremely reluctant to pass sentence of vagrancy upon any one who manifests the slightest disposition to earn his own living. The vagrants who are sent to the rock pile or ordered out of town have, as a rule, little claim to sympathy from honest workingmen. They think it easier to beg or steal than to work, and seldom interpose objections to moving on. Vagrancy laws are older than the constitution and in no way contravene it. They are an absolute necessity to the well being of densely populated cities. The strict enforcement of such laws at, particular times may be of doubtful wisdom, and no doubt is inadvisable when laboring men are hard pressed for work, but their constitutionality is scarcely to be questioned.

What Governor Lewelling sets himself up to do in his proclamation is nothing more than to determine for himself that any law which he dislikes is unconstitutional and hence not to be enforced. We have regularly established courts to pass upon such questions and every law must be regarded as constitutional until duly set aside by a court of competent jurisdiction or repealed by the body which enacted it. Governor Lewelling attempts to exercise the dispensing power which cost Charles I. of England his head. He pretends to set aside laws without reference to the legislature. If he succeeds in this he may be expected to set aside other laws equally obnoxious to him. Governor Lewelling should be taught to obey the laws and the constitution which he has sworn to uphold.

THERE may be no way to compel Governor Altgeld to honor a requisition made upon him by the governor of Nebraska for the surrender of a fugitive charged with a violation of the criminal code of this state. But that does not make his action in refusing to comply with such requisition any more legal or valid. The federal constitution says that any person charged with crime who shall flee from justice and be found in another state "shall on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled be delivered up to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime." It does not authorize any governor to refuse to honor a requisition because he thinks the criminal prosecution has been instigated for the purpose of collecting a debt. This is the old question that underlaid the fugitive slave law controversy. According to the letter of the constitution the motive involved has nothing to do with the duty of surrendering fugitives. The governor of Illinois is merely relying on the fact that there is no method at hand to force him to do his duty in the matter.

THERE ought to be no question as to the position of the populist members of congress upon the Wilson tariff bill. The populist national platform of 1892 demanded that the government's revenues be raised by a graduated income tax. To be consistent with their platform they must insist upon a graduated income tax and aothing else, but, with the president opposed to this, all hopes of its attainment at the hands of the present congress may as well be immediately given up.

But They Didn't Get It. Let us pity the poor and unfortunate. The application of the Union Pacific receivers for an increase of salaries to \$18,000 g year

each has been refused. No Monarchical Tax for Americans.

New York Hera'd.

The people of this country will never toler ate an income tax. and the democrats will soon find this out to their cost if they attempt to force one upon them. Such a tax is

unrepublican and unamerican. It belones to a monarchy, where the people are not free-men and are forced to submit to any odious

exactions levied by the sovereign. It is suggestive of tyranny and the inquisition. A Democratic suggestion.

New York World. The president should keep his ear closer to the ground. He seems to hold his head so high at times that he mistakes the voice of the people for "noise and ciamor." .

Olney, Too, Resents Clamor.

Globe-Democrat.

Attorney General Olney tells us in his report that the business of the federal courts is increasing, but he does not present much of a list of trusts which he has smashed. A Pellow Freding. Kansas City Star.

Whether or not Governor Lewelling's declaration that he was once a "tramp" in Chi-cago is a bid for favor of "floating voters," it

is rather of the pharisaical order. It certainly cannot hold out a glowing promise for the present idlers by the wayside. Hogging Responsibility. New York Tribune. "In conclusion," the president speaks of

his "intense feeling of responsibility." It is just that feeling of responsibility that makes many democratic senators and members of congress restive. They think they ought to have some of the responsibility themselves.

He Needs No Monument.

Buffalo Lxpress.

It is well that James G. Blaine built his own enduring monument of tame. The neo-ple of his own state have been trying ever since last spring to raise \$10,000 for a Blaine statue, and have succeeded so far in getting exactly \$115, of which \$100 was contributed by a New York man.

Impossibility of Amending the Constitution

Prof. J. B. Mc Master in the Forum, In times of peace the federal constitution is practically unamendable. Since the day the first to the tenth amendments were sent to the states more than 700 joint resolutions for amendment have been offered. Yet but seven have ever been sent to the states, and of these seven three were the fruits of the civil war. That amendment would indeed be badly wanted which, after securing twothirds of the votes of both houses of con-gress and the approval of the president, secured a majority of the vote in each branch of the legislature of thirty-three states and the approval of thirty-three governors.

The Populist Creed. Senator Peffer in North American Review. The populist claims that the mission of his party is to emancipate labor. He believes that men are not only created equal, but that they are equally entitled to the use of natural resources in procuring means of sucsistence and comfort. He pelieves that an equitable distribution of the products and profits of labor is essential to the highest form of civilization; that taxation should only be for public purposes, and that all moneys raised by taxes should go into the public treasury: that public needs should be supplied by public agencies, and that the people should be served equally and alike. The party believes in popular government. Its demands may be summarized fairly to be: 1. An exclusively national currency amount amply sufficient for all the uses for which money is needed by the people, to consist of gold and silver coined on equal terms, and government paper, each and all legal tender in payment of debts of whatever nature or amount, receivable for taxes and all public dues. 2. That rates of interest for the use of money be reduced to the level of average net profits in productive industation be brought under public control, to the end that carriage shall not cost more than it is reasonably worth, and that charges may be made uniform. 4. That large private land-holdings be discouraged

The ariff still a Party Foot Ball.

by law.

Review of Reviews. The popular reaction can but affect seri-usly the deliberations of congress. The hard times have been attributed in large part to uncertainty about the tariff. and many workingmen who in 1890 and sgain in 1892 voted against 'Me-Kinieyism" are now suspecting that it was those very votes that precipi-tated the panic, stopped the factories and threw them out of employment. So they are ready to try the experiment of voting the other way. The moral of it all is that the tariff should not be the fool ball or party ught by general consent to remain on the tatute books for a period of years. business of the country can survive any policy from the highest protection to absoute free trade, if only it can have some as surance of a consistent maintenance of the policy when once declared. It would be well if business men would agree to drop their ontroversial theories on the subject of ariffs, and do everything in their power to induce congress to deal with the question on its practical merits. The present congress will be greatly tempted to pass a political rather than a business tariff bill. end of the session the members of the house must go home and face the congressional campaign of 1894, and the tariff bids fair for a year to come to be more than ever a strictly party issue. This is unfortunate for the country.

NO BLIZZARD AT BIRD CITY. BIRD CITY, Kan., Dec. 7 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: THE DAMY BEE of the 2d inst. contains an article taken from the St. Louis Republic in which it says that reports from Topeka indicate a great deal of suffering in northwestern Kansas; that a blizzard swept across the barren plains where many peopl were without fuel; that James Willis of Cheyenne county says hundreds of families are in need of tuel, and have not a dollar with which to buy the necessaries of life. Willis says the blizzard drove many families into the villages, where they were allowed to keep warm around the stoves in the stores and others were trying to keep warm over manure from stables. He says the situation is serious for many people, who will freeze and suffer from hunger if they do not get immediate aid. He further says a heavy fall of snow covers this country and stock will starve.

The above report, from beginning to end, is maliciously false in the extreme. This man, James Willis, to the best information obtainable, has never lived in Cheyenne county, Kansas. The blizzard and heavy fall of snow reported is untrue. There has not been two inches of snowfall in Cheyenne county this winter. The mercury has been but a few points below freezing up to the present time, and we have yet to hear of the first report of suffering from hunger or cold from any of the people of this entire country. but on the contrary our farmers are gener ally well supplied with fuel and money with which to buy the necessaries of life The farmers are availing themselves of the mild, open winter and may be seen at work daily, seeding their fields to winter wheat. Not discouraged by the partial failure of crops the past season, the farmers have been busily engaged during the fall and winter and the acreage of winter wheat is larger than ever before. The people who left through excitement to find new homes in the Strip have nearly all returned well fitted to appreciate the delightful climate and other advantages found in north-

western Kansas. False reports are too often seen in eastern papers of dire distress, of hunger and suffer-ing in western Kansas. Comfortable frame uses are rapidly taking the place of sod buildings and no other country con show a more rapid advancement than has been made by Cheyenne county during the past five years.

E. D. Lowe, five years. Mayor of Bird City.

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

Baking ABSOLUTELY PURE

REVISED GAS ORDINANCE.

OMARA, Dec. 8 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: The proposed new gas ordinance introduced in the city council Monday evening, December 4, and heralded by a letter from the president of the gas company describing it as an ordinance fair to the city, is indeed much more reasonable than the ordinance recently enjoined, but it nevertheless contains very objectionable provisions and omits valuable safeguards in favor of our citizens which existed in the ordinances under which the gas company has heretofore been acting, and ought not to pass in its present

The following are a few of the principal objections to the new ordinance as introduced:

First-The ordinance fixes a maximum price of \$1.75 for both Illuminating and fuel gas, notwithstanding the fact that gas can be furnished to the burner in Omaha by the process now used by the Omaha Gas Manufacturing company at \$1.25 per 1,000 cubic feet, which price includes a large net profit on the investment and a wide margin for re-pairs and extensions. The maximum price should be \$1.25 for illuminating gas and \$1

for fuel gas, Second—The ordinance barters away for twenty-five years the right of the mayor and city council to fix and regulate the price of gas. Any decrease in the cost of production of gas will inure to the benefit of the gas company and not of the city.

Third—The ordinance does not provide effectively by contract that the city may buy

the gas works and plant at any time at an appraised valuation and does not provide that the value of the franchise itself should be disregarded in arriving at the value of the works and plant for purposes of appro-priation or purchase. The ordinance does, indeed, provide that the city may exercise the right given by its charter to buy or appropriate the works, but the gas company has only to secure the repeal of that section of the charter, and the city's power to pur-chase the works will then be destroyed. Fourth—The ordinance does not provide for a proper repeal of all former ordinances governing the gas company nor for the relinquishment by the gas company and its assigns, if any there be, of all rights acquired or claimed under any of the former ordinances or contracts with the city as a condition precedent to the ordinance taking

Fifth-The ordinance provides that the sworn statement of the gas company of-ficials shall be conclusive as to the number of feet of gas consumed per annum. This is wrong. There should be some means pro-vided by which the city may investigate the

truth of such statements.
Sixth-The ordinance does not provide hat the gas company shall make connections even to the curb line. It does not pro-vide that they shall lay mains on ungraded streets, if required, and it requires too many signers for gas per given distance as a preequisite to further extensions.

Seventh—The ordinance should also provide that the franchise should not be assigned without the consent of the mayor and uncil, or at least not until after notice to them in writing. Eighth-There should also be a provision

forfeiture in case the gas company fails to discharge the obligations imposed upon it

WILLIAM S. POPPLETON. Catering to Europe. Buffalo Express.

Members of congress showed some ill temper because the president's messare was published in London before it was made pubin the United States. What can they exect? This administration is run in the nterest of London bankers and merchants. It is natural that they should be informed of its policies first.

CURRENT COMICS.

Albany Argus: It's not so easy to "pursue the even tenner" when you loan it.

Indianapolis Journal: "Come to stay?" asked "On. no," said the worm. "Just dropped in for a bite; that's all."

Boston Courier: It is impossible to have the last word with a chemist, because he always has a retort. Life: She (from the Hub)-Cremation has be-

come quite a fau in Boston. He-That is very interesting. What degree of heat is required to thaw out a Bostonian? New Orleans Picayune: A man wise in his own omes in a bad fix after the ias been taken out of hin

Buffalo Courier: Seedy Applicant—Say, boss, s there an opening here for a man of push? ferciant—You bet. That door there swings att. Turn the knob to the right and push

Kate Field's Washington: The Wife-How id you dare, sir, to scold me before Mrs. The Husband-Well, you know, Maria, I laren't scold you when we are by ourselves,

Washington Star: "Do you take any stock in that remark about books in the running ooks?" said one practical young man stand that there is a volume of sound in Niag-ara falls."

> HE TOUCHED HER New York Press.

I soared to heights of eloquence,
I wood her in poetic strain,
I buckled down to common sense
In vain; twas all in vain,
I then gave her an estimate
Of what I owned—the simple child Heard me the whole enumerate. And then she smiled.

Leading Features. Apart from its unrivated cable, special telegraphic, press and total news service, The Sunday Bee will contain the collowing attractive articles:

Down in Dixie Land. In THE SUNDAY BUE Mr. Resewater will tell of his recent visit to the south. He will treat of Shor-man's March to the Sea. Columbia, Savannah Charleston, Sullivants Inhant and Port Moultrie. A Visit to Port Sunite - Exterior and

SUNDAY BEE

The Swades in America. Mr. Eric Johnson contributes the first of a series of papers on the Swedish Chiness of America. The history of early minigration and the growth and advancement made in this country is given. It is a subject of great interest.

Greatest Strike in History.

special correspondent gives a clear statement of the cost miners' strike in Englass, in which at 15 ast 250 000 men participated. Details of the great struggle and the measures employed for

Woman Before the Camera.

A distinguished photographer talks of the Gentler Sex's Fad for Posting The Regardian Curves The Evil of Overstudy Among Children Facts for Women. A correspondent discusses the proposed woman's literary congress and holds that there is no call for it.

The Irrigation Convention. ets which will engage the attention of the North Platte convention December 19. Resolu-tions embodying the objects of the men who are taking great interest in irrigation in Nebraska

Cock-Fighting in Texas.

The brutal sport and frequenters of the pit sketched by an Omaha visitor. A quaint com-mingling of American and Mexican border characters.

Co-Operative Home Building.

A review of building and loan associations, the ob-

jects of the State League and its coming convention, together with instructive facts shown by the investigation of the National Department of

Norway's Summer Dairies.

Is the subject treated of in this week's letter from Edgar L. Wakeman. He tells of the sweet, pastocal life of the simple sacterfolk in that faraway clime, the genuine-hospitality with which strangers are welcomed to their homes, and also describes some of the lumdreds of wonderful waterfalls, gorges and other picturesque scenery which greet the eye of the traveler in that

Sporting News and Gossip.

he sporting department once again teems with all that is fresh and newsy, from the realins of the arena, the track and stable, the ball field and athletic clubs, and helps make up one of the best sporting pages published in the country. It includes a weekly chat with the boxers, the movements of the guances, a horsey budget, base ball melange, wheel notes, billiards, sprinting, howiing and news and comment on all local and gen

In "The Lugenbeel Marshes."

The sporting editor contributes an account of a grouse and jackships shoot the killing of a big gander, and exploits with the rod, in addition to a number of graphic pencil photographs of the beauties of nature as seen among the sand hills and on the lakes of South Dakota by a true

Three Local Features.

The labor department besides being full of news, will contain a discussion of the extent to which the organization of labor has been carried on in Omala and the important steps in the work, resume of what has been going on in German count of the hop given by the German club last

Thursday evening. One well qualified to speak will call attention to some important features of the work in the Omaha High school hitherto not well recognized by the people of the city.

to Pender Times says: The Bur scen s to be ast the same first-class old daily as of o'd, notwithstanding the asked-for comments of cerain newspapers of the would-be variety. James Gordon Bennett's cablegrams are good, but they can't compete with all the great news agencies

SLIGHTED.

I hadn't an eye for the groom that day, Though I pitied him awfully. With every one looking right his way— That is, every one but nw.

But, of course, 'twas the bride they were looking at. For who wouldn't have looked at her, When to even a fellow as blind as a bat Her beauty would have to occur?

But she was composed and she wasn't a fright; She knew she was charming to see, But the groom anybody would venture to And I couldn't have looked at-me!

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