THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday) One Year	$8 00
Daily and Sunday, One Year	10 00
Six Months	5 00
Three Months	2 50
Sunday Bee, One Year	2 00
Saturday Bee, One Year	1 50
Weekly Bee, One Year	65

OFFICES.

Omaha, The Bee Building.
South Omaha, corner N and Twenty-fourth streets.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune building.
Washington, 513 Fourteenth street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

BUSINESS LETTERS.

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

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

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, }
County of Douglas, } ss.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending December 9, 1893, was as follows:

Sunday, December 3	23,269
Monday, December 4	23,303
Tuesday, December 5	22,878
Wednesday, December 6	22,871
Thursday, December 7	23,056
Friday, December 8	22,983
Saturday, December 9	23,522

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

SEAL } Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 9th day of December, 1893. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for November, 24,210.

CONGRESS does not seem to be in quite the hurry to take up the tariff bill that the public has been led to expect.

MANUFACTURES build up cities. What Omaha needs is steady employment for workingmen in mills and factories.

OUR merchants cannot complain this year that the weather is unseasonable If there is a shrinkage in the holiday trade the cause must be a shrinkage in earnings and a general shortage of money.

THE packing industry has become the backbone of this city. If we could only utilize all the raw materials—hides, bones, hoofs and tallow—by converting them into manufactured articles, this city would be one of the greatest manufacturing points in America.

THE author of the celebrated Junius letters is once more to be disclosed. If every one for whom the authorship of those letters has been claimed had a hand in their composition they would be the most wonderful composite photograph that has yet been constructed.

IF ANYBODY heretofore entertained doubts of Sam Macleod's incompetency as superintendent of school repairs the testimony adduced before the investigating committee last evening ought to dispel them. We do not believe the committee will dare ignore the damaging facts disclosed.

TOBE CASTOR doesn't travel to Washington for nothing nowadays. The democratic plums are falling with other fruit still in sight. The democrats failed to carry Nebraska, but they are not missing any opportunity to carry off the federal offices. This time it is spoils to the vanquished.

ALL the sins of the Lincoln boodle gang now rest upon the shoulders of poor Gorham Betts. Betts is the unfortunate scapegoat who has been hurled over the rocks. The eternal fitness of Lancaster county justice demands that the prosecution of Betts be also dropped. His conviction would be a travesty on that expenditure of $18,000.

WITHIN a very short time the beauties of the new garbage ordinance will be forced upon the notice of residents of Omaha. We miss our guess if there will not be a howl from one end of the city to the other, supplemented with protests against the contract ordinance. Then, and not till then, will the people appreciate the force of THE BEE'S objections to the scheme before it passed the council.

SOME of our democratic contemporaries are trying to gain support for the Wilson bill by alleging that it differs only in minor respects from the tariff law of 1883. These very newspapers are the ones that were loudest in their denunciation of the bill of 1883 while it was pending. What was most repugnant to them in the law of 1883 has in the Wilson bill become their legislative ideal.

OFFICIAL figures show that nearly $598,000 have been expended in Omaha the past year in sewer construction, paving, curbing and grading. Departmental reports will show that nearly all public work for the year has been cleared up and completed. This is a far better showing than could have been anticipated at the outset of the season when the chances for any work being done seemed questionable.

PARTIES conducting business under authority of licenses authorizing them to deal in malt and spirituous liquors will be interested in an opinion coming from the city attorney's office at Lincoln holding that liquor licenses are personal permits which are not subject to sale or transfer. The point was raised in connection with a case where the original applicant had disposed of his business to a successor. The attorney is of the opinion that the only way by which the business can be transferred is to appoint an agent, who continues to act in the name of the licensee. This ruling has been adopted by the excise board at Lincoln, and of course if it is a correct interpretation of the law there it must hold good all over the state. This is a point which deserves some attention from the legislature and all who are interested in the workings of the law. There are many reasons why a liquor license should issue to the place where the business is conducted and run with the place with restrictions upon its assignment, rather than to the person who happens to own the place at the time the license is granted. The case just cited shows how the law as it now stands may give rise to inconvenience and injustice when attempts to assign licenses are made.

LANCASTER COUNTY JUSTICE.

The action of the county attorney for Lancaster county in filing a nolle prosequi upon all the untried counts in the indictments brought by the grand jury against the men who looted the state treasury vindicates the reputation of that county as a place where boodlers and ringsters may freely run riot with perfect impunity. It is quite possible that the prosecuting attorneys may have pushed the accused to trial upon the counts which gave best promise of conviction. It is quite possible that they may have exerted themselves to the best of their abilities to secure a verdict of guilty upon a showing of the facts as disclosed. If so, it only emphasizes the fact that it is absolutely impossible to secure a conviction in Lincoln of any one charged with plundering the state institutions, unless it is agreed among the ring to sacrifice a victim at the altar of an outraged public opinion.

Whether the trials of these cases were carried on to the end or whether a nolle prosequi had been entered in the beginning, the result would probably have been the same. The only inconsistency in the whole roaring farce is that Gorham Betts, the first of the gang to be given a hearing and against whom the chain of evidence was no more conclusive than against the others, failed to secure an acquittal at the hands of the jury. This can only be explained either as a mistake or as the result of a resolution of his abettors to placate the demands of justice by making him bear alone the burden of all their misdeeds. They seem, however, to have repented of having yielded even this much, and now that Betts is out on bail pending a motion for a new trial his ultimate acquittal or release upon a nolle prosequi is the next thing to be expected.

No lengthy justification of the course he had taken is needed from the county attorney who quashed the indictments. "Charges proven, but impossible to convict," is ample explanation. But it must be a matter for regret that neither Lancaster county nor the plunderers' ring have more to show for the $18,000 of public funds that have been wasted on these cases. A few medals neatly designed on brass with inscriptions reading "Reward of merit for successfully defrauding the state treasury and securing acquittal in the face of clearly proven charges," would be appropriate mementoes for distribution among the beneficiaries of this sublime travesty on justice. And one of the medals ought to be saved for presentation to Gorham Betts as soon as the clouds blow over.

TOO GREAT A BURDEN.

It is the duty of the county commissioners to remove all insane persons from the Douglas county jail, which is not a fit place for them and never was. As a place for temporary retention of violent insane men or women it may be all right, but none should be permitted to remain there. The county hospital is the place for these wards and they should be immediately removed and kept there until they can be received at the state institutions at Lincoln or Norfolk.

With three state hospitals for the insane there certainly can be no valid excuse for detaining these unfortunates in this county for any great length of time. Douglas county pays more taxes into the state treasury than any other county and has a right to demand that the state shall receive and care for all insane persons delivered over by the authorities here. This is doubly true because of the practice of the county officials throughout this section in sending paupers and cranks to Omaha, whose officials and people have become farfamed for their disposition to provide for distressed and unfortunate humanity.

The burden, however, is becoming too heavy. There is no reason why the taxpayers of Douglas county should be forced to pay a duplex tax for the care and support of insane subjects. The responsibility should be shifted upon the state, which makes ample provision for the purpose. Enough money is expended annually by these state institutions to care for double the present number of insane patients. If the county commissioners will take hold of this matter in dead earnest the injustice saddled upon our people can be remedied and hereafter obviated.

THE PARIS BOMB OUTRAGE.

Emboldened by the impunity with which dynamite outrages have recently been committed in several European countries, the bomb-throwing mania of the anarchists has at last entered the very halls of the French legislature, dealing havoc among deputies and spectators alike. Senseless, stupid, uncalled-for, absolutely unpromising of results—thus must be characterized the latest work of the anarchist. These outbreaks against society appear to be growing daily more audacious. They cannot be allowed to continue to occur with such frequency as of late without proving a most serious menace to the very existence of every civilized community.

The perpetrator of Saturday's crime asserts that he alone is responsible for his act, that he undertook it knowingly and that he is quite willing to abide by its consequences. This may be true in this case. But it is none the less true that he must have been urged on in his mad design by the systematic teachings of anarchistic bodies Their doctrine is one of destruction only. They are anxious only to pull down today regardless of the morrow. They encourage individuals to embark upon schemes of their own for the overthrow of existing governments and view every attack upon the lives and property of their opponents as contributing to the ultimate triumph of their one idea—anarchy.

But how repress them? The French Chamber of Deputies has already passed a series of measures for the better protection of their social and political institutions. It proposes penalties for the publication of articles inciting the commission of crime by the use of explosives, and that the police shall have wider powers in regulating the manufacture and possession of such explosives, in preventing anarchistic outrages and in the active surveillance of anarchistic societies. It is possible that these statutes may be turned into an engine for political oppression by an unscrupulous government, but if wisely and prudently enforced they may serve the purpose for which they are intended. But they will apply only to France, while anarchy is known to be international in its ramifications. No one country can repress it unaided. Bomb outrages of this kind threaten destruction to the governments of all civilized nations. Nothing short of an international agreement looking toward their repression can prove of lasting benefit.

The action of the Chamber of Deputies for the suppression of incendiary papers that advocate anarchy and nihilism is eminently proper and timely. There certainly is no place in a republic, in which universal suffrage prevails and the government is of the people and by the people, for murderous onslaughts by dynamite assassins, and the more severe the repressive measures the sooner the craze will die out.

MORE EVIDENCE AS TO HAWAII.

The interest of the American people in the Hawaiian question is not to be allowed to abate. The annexationists in the islands and their friends in this country are evidently determined to keep the issue prominent in public attention, even if in order to do so it is necessary to have recourse to bluster and bluff. The advices from Honolulu during the past forty-eight hours have brought two new contributions to this subject, neither of which possesses any very great interest nor puts the cause of the revolutionists in any better light than it was before. One of these tells of the spirit that prevails among the supporters of the provisional government, in evidence of which there is given some resolutions passed at a mass meeting and a speech on that occasion by the president of the annexation club. The resolutions are directed against the secretary of state of the United States and misrepresent his position, as also does the speech of the annexation club's president. Secretary Gresham has never assumed or declared what he is alleged to have done in these declarations, so that having no substantial foundation they are simply a waste of words, entirely unworthy of serious consideration. The speech of Hatch, who is referred to in the dispatch as a leading lawyer, is largely bluster and buncombe. He assumes a state of facts which do not exist and are not likely to, and upon this fictitious basis makes a demagogic plea without pith or point. The other contribution to this question is the open letter of Charles L. Carter, who was one of the commissioners to the United States on behalf of the provisional government, to Secretary Gresham, replying to the statements made by the secretary in his letter to the president and which were based on the report of Commissioner Blount. This somewhat elaborate document, which was probably written with the idea of gaining a little passing notoriety for its author, since it adds nothing of importance to the evidence already furnished from that side, goes over practically the same ground that was covered by the letter of Mr. Thurston immediately following the publication of Secretary Gresham's letter. The few additional facts and incidents it supplies in connection with the events leading up to the overthrow of the monarchy are of no value, while the statements of Mr. Carter regarding the character of the revolutionary movement and the men engaged in it will be valued according to the estimate of Carter as a candid and disinterested witness. So judged it is not likely to have very great weight.

It is doubtless true that the adherents of the provisional government generally are very much in earnest, and it is highly probable that they will make a struggle to maintain their position if an exigency should arise requiring. To suppose that they have made no preparations for such a possibility would be to underestimate their shrewdness and sagacity. They are playing for a large stake, to lose which would be most disastrous to them. But the talk about defying American authority and giving the United States minister his passports can only be regarded as in the nature of a bluff—valuable, it may be, for maintaining popular interest in the revolutionary cause, but probably not seriously expected by any clear-headed member of the provisional government to have any effect at Washington.

PROPOSED POSTAL DISTRICTS.

The present postmaster general agrees with his predecessor regarding the expediency of establishing postal districts in the various sections of the country, each having a superintending official. Postmaster General Wanamaker approved the idea in several of his reports and endeavored to apply it in a measure by asking some of the more important postmasters to visit and report upon some of the small offices in their neighborhood. The plan contemplates the organization of the Postoffice department by divisions, instead of having all the postmasters deal directly with the department. The handling of the requests for supplies, for clerical allowances and for information for 200,000 employes, to say nothing of any proper supervision of their character and efficiency, has become too much for the little staff of officials around the postmaster general. This great army, says the postmaster general in his report, is organized in companies, without regiments or brigades, so that the company captain makes his report to the general commanding officer.

Postmaster General Bissell believes that there should be a supervising director in each of the larger states, who should make frequent visits to all the postoffices, report upon their condition and recommend changes and increased allowances. The expense, if the salaries of these officials were fixed at $3,000, would probably not exceed $100,000 a year, and their services, it is believed, would be likely to result in much more than the saving of their salaries by means of the bad management they would expose and cause to be remedied and the improved methods they would introduce. It is said that members of the house committee on appropriations and of the postoffice committee have promised their assistance in securing this legislation, in spite of their desire to keep appropriations at a minimum, and the postmaster general is assured an attentive hearing when he presents the matter more in detail to the committee of the house having charge of postal affairs. The plan is certainly practical and there is no reason to believe that the postmaster general overestimates the advantages it would have in improving the methods and the efficiency of the postal service. With thoroughly competent men as division superintendents their reports and recommendations would, as a rule, receive prompt and favorable consideration at Washington and thus a great deal of time would be saved in providing requirements for which there is generally an urgent demand when they are called for, the rule being that postmasters do not ask for additional allowances until they become absolutely necessary. The suggestion that the expense incident to this improvement would be more than saved through the better methods and greater efficiency likely to be secured would undoubtedly be justified by results.

IT IS an encouraging sign to see the city council at last waked up to the necessity of curtailing unnecessary expenses by the appointment of a committee to find out what employes may be dispensed with about the city hall. The city hall is not the only place where supernumeraries are drawing money from the city pay roll. It may seem hard for the city to dismiss employes at the present time, but if it decides to deal out charity it will have to seek a more equable distribution than is obtained by retaining the services of a few favorites which are not required.

SENATOR STEWART'S speech on the federal elections repeal bill was a brilliant effort in favor of the restoration of free silver coinage. Stewart filled himself so full of free silver speeches during the extra session of congress that he will not be able to open his mouth on the floor of the senate for months to come without inflicting upon the empty benches a few remnants of his 16 to 1 oratory.

On the Mourner's Bench.
St. Paul Pioneer Press

The repentance of Colorado is going to be as earnest and thoroughgoing as that of Kansas.

The Growing Deficit.
Indianapolis Journal.

The treasury deficit incident to the democratic free-trade scare is now increasing at the rate of $74,000,000 a year, considerably more than it was in 1859 and 1860, after ten years of the tariff for revenue only. But it is a bigger country now.

Accelerating Defeat.
Globe-Democrat.

There is no chance for the republicans to defeat the Wilson tariff bill, but there is an opportunity for them to point out its bad features in such a way as to cause a democratic defeat in the next election, and they will certainly improve it.

Demoralizing Effect of the Climate.
Philadelphia Record.

What the deuce gets into our diplomats and commissioners who are sent to the Sandwich islands? Stevens put on airs; Blount outdid Stevens; and now Willis double-discounts both his predecessors in style and arrogance of behavior.

A Melancholy Spectacle.
Boston Globe.

One of the most melancholy sights in nature is a man trying to buy a Christmas present for a woman. He knows in a vague way that the present must not be a pair of suspenders or a shaving set, but when he comes to particularize the poor man lapses into perfect imbecility, and gives his sister the money and tells her to buy the present.

Blissful Innocence.
Philadelphia Record.

The annual report of the Civil Service commission shows a maller percentage of removals for political causes in the past eight months than for a similar period with other administrations. There has been a marked lull in the clamor about the official headsman and his ax, and the report indicates that there has been an arithmetical basis for it.

Lordly Bourbonism.
Philadelphia Ledger.

The tories of the House of Lords appear to be playing directly into Mr. Gladstone's hand. They have adopted such objectionable amendments to the employers' liability act that the Commons will be obliged to reject it in its present shape, and they intend to treat the parish councils bill in the same way. The result will probably be an appeal to the country, in which home rule will get the benefit of general dissatisfaction with the House of Lords. The liberal party will certainly be strengthened by the reactionary spirit exhibited by the hereditary legislators, and in the ordinary course of events the lords will have to give way and allow the people to rule.

Juggling with Vital Interests.
Chicago Tribune.

The committee on ways and means has changed from March 1 to June 1 the time when the Wilson tariff bill is to go into effect. This means that the democrats have abandoned their hope of passing their measure prior to March 1. While it is in their power to crowd it through the house in short order, they are satisfied that it will be debated at considerable length in the senate. The committee has been appealed to by importers and merchants not to have the bill go into effect in March because the result would be the ruin of their spring business. They would rather have the new duties go into force on the 1st of January than on the day contemplated by the committee. Perhaps for this reason, and perhaps because Chairman Wilson thinks it will be more of a job than he anticipated to get his bill through, the date has been changed. Merchants and importers will do very little buying, therefore, prior to June 1.

COLGATE WAS DESERTED.

That is the Story of the Trapper Who Rescued Young Carlin.

MISSOULA, Mont., Dec. 13.—Ben Keeley, the trapper who assisted the Carlin party to escape from the Clearwater country, claims that the abandonment of Colgate was a cowardly desertion, young Carlin having refused even to let Colgate have any food, although he was at the time able to walk slowly. Keeley's whole story is very derogatory to young Carlin, Himmelweight and Pierce. He is suing Genera Carlin for the reward.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Who will care for Lily now?

The Philadelphia Ledger merrily whispers "Willis is barkin'."

Just now the future is overwhelmed by the all-absorbing present.

Cleveland's restorative appears to have been diluted on the way.

The New York Tribune pathetically inquires, "Do we think too much?" The accuser possesses highly developed nerve.

Lewis Hancock, an editor of Henderson, Ky., has sold nine hogs, weighing 2,900 pounds, and added $174 to the profits of his pen.

Increasing the labors of federal courts in Nebraska may be taken as a move for the protection of western game. Bear that in mind.

The brand of official pastry now being dispensed in Nebraska is sufficiently strong to produce indigestion in those who hanker for yet taste not.

The Department of Agriculture will issue in a few days a brochure analyzing the "opulent opportunities" for federal pie afforded by paternal cultivation of the Castor bean.

General Fitzhugh Lee is said to be the choice of the people of Virginia for United States senator. The democrats in the senate are needing a few more prominent rebels in their business.

Mrs. Grant has sold General Grant's cottage at Elberon for $23,000 to Mrs. E. J. Price of New York. The place was the gift of G. W. Childs, General Horace Porter and Thomas Murphy and cost them $35,000 in 1869.

The distinguished Doe family shows a disposition to forsake the legal profession after illuminating its history by name and deed. Joseph B. Doe is now assistant secretary of war. It is probable John will stick to family traditions.

Joseph W. Morse, who was one of the originators of the system of printing theatrical posters from wooden blocks, and who was a cousin of Prof. S. F. B. Morse of telegraph fame, celebrated his 86th birthday at his home in New York the other day.

Modern writers need not go back to the dark ages for examples of expert and conscienceless poisoners. The evidence in the Meyer case in New York shows that the civilization of the nineteenth century is capable of producing remarkable criminals in the poisoning line.

Ex-Senator Mahone drinks beer before breakfast. Mr. Mahone used to be noted at the capital for the fine brand of whisky he dispensed from his sideboard and which he was never parsimonious in sampling. But times have changed with the little Virginian, and habits, too, apparently.

Prof. Tyndall's father was a shoemaker in an irish village and lived in humble style, occupying rooms in the rear of his small shop. But like many old time cobblers he had more than a share of learning and was witty and sarcastic in argument. His son was sent to the local grammar school, and one of his old chums there was M. C. Hennessey, now a Rochester shoe manufacturer. He says that young Tyndall was an effeminate boy, who gave little promise of living to be 73 years of age.

THE TERROR OF EUROPE.

Globe-Democrat: No wonder all the nations of Europe, monarchical and republican, are combined against the anarchists. The hands of these miscreants are against all sorts of authority, and authority of all kinds is compelled in self-defense to unite against them.

Chicago Record: The incidents in Barcelona, London, Marseilles and Paris show the European authorities that the time has come to hit anarchy a crushing blow. It is a form of crime without reason and without mercy. It delights in maiming the helpless and the innocent along with the powerful. It hates order with an insanity born of evil imaginings, and its aims and aspirations are wholly bad.

Chicago Herald: That this latest act of anarchy well expedite a treaty of self-defense among European governments against the anarchists cannot be doubted. All governments agree together to protect themselves against contagious diseases or pestilence; why not against conspicuous social crime? We have miscreants in this country who wreck trains and destroy innocent life, but they do it for individual gain. The criminals in Europe are not so logical; they apparently destroy for the sheer love of destruction.

Minneapolis Tribune: It seems that the French are as prompt as the Americans to demand "a law against it" when some startling crime results from some abnormal social condition. Just now they are demanding "a law against" anarchy. Not that anarchy has not been the season and spice of life in France for many years, but because it has manifested its presence and its possibilities in a manner startling enough to astonish even the Parisians, who are used to riotous demonstrations. The explosion of a bomb in the Chamber of Deputies last Saturday has brought forth four bills which are designed to make anarchy not only odious but dangerous.

Atlanta Constitution: A panic would have been the most natural thing in the world, but President Dupuy with unruffled calmness called the house to order and said: "Such attempts should not disconcert the Chamber. I invite you to continue your discussions with calmness. When the order of the day has been dealt with the proper authorities will do their duty." The deputies caught the spirit of their president, and after cheering him resumed their seats until the body was regularly adjourned. Of course, Dupuy is now the hero of the hour in France. Just such dramatic and spectacular displays of audacious indifference to danger never fail to capture the French, and it must be admitted that in this respect they are not unlike the rest of mankind.

SMILING IDEAS.

Dallas News: Be content with your lot and quit trying to sell it.

Siftings: When a man has no bills against him he must feel as if he belonged to the nobility.

Elmira Gazette: The politician isn't narrow-minded—he is willing to put himself in anybody's place.

Binghamton Republican: "I've come down to turn out the gas," remarked Miss Sweet's father as he collared Mr. Staylate.

Philadelphia Record: When a man is ordered to get a gait on it is nonsense for him to take offense.

Atlanta Constitution: "Has Jones come out on top yet?"

"Yes; boiler exploded and blew him through the roof."

Atchison Globe: "No," admitted a man this morning, "my wife never tells me that she is fond of me, but she always makes the kind of pie I like best."

Buffalo Express: "I want," said the astronomer, "an inscription for my new telescope which shall be in the nature of an address to the stars." "How would 'Here's looking at you' do?"

Chicago Record: Marc Antony—Julius, what was the most exciting incident in your famous Gallic wars?

Julius Cæsar—The time I caused a cabinet crisis by failing to provide a new sensation during an entire day.

New York Herald: Jackson—I have just heard the Kentucky version of an old proverb. Currie—What is it? Jackson—You can take a horse to water, but you needn't drink yourself.

TOOK HIM AT HIS WORD.
Kansas City Journal.

"That fellow Pipps comes here too much,"
Said Susan's papa grim;
"We'll have to put a stop to that—
You must sit down on him."
Now, Sue is an obedient girl,
Respects parental powers;
So when young Pipps came 'round that night
She sat on him two hours.

SILVER MEN AGAIN ACTIVE

They Are Already Preparing to Capture the Fifty-Fourth Congress.

WILL MEET ON TUESDAY FOR CONFERENCE

Intention is to Raise a Fund and Devise Ways and Means for Electing a Majority of Friends of the White Metal to the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The prominent silver leaders of the country will meet in Washington Tuesday for a two days conference.—It will be the most important gathering of silver men since the passage of the bill repealing the silver purchase clause of the Sherman law. The purpose of the meeting is to raise a large fund and to devise means for electing a silver majority in the Fifty-fourth congress. It is conceded that the anti-silver majority in the present congress is so large that there is no need of urging it to pass legislation favorable to silver. The meeting is in response to invitations sent out by the Bimetallic league. Those who are expected represent not only the league, but the leading silver and industrial organizations of the country. Among those likely to be here, are: Governor Tillman of South Carolina, Captain Kolb of Alabama, General Warner of Ohio, General Weaver of Iowa and General Field of Virginia; Dr. Hough, president of the Montana Free Coinage association; Mortimer Whitehead, H. E. Taubeneck, ex-Senator Hill of Colorado, G. G. Merrick, president of the Colorado Silver league; A. Walcott, former candidate for governor of Indiana, and L. M. Rumsey of St. Louis; Judge Sheldon of Connecticut and D. Statk of Ohio. Efforts have also been made to secure the presence of the new master workman of the Knights of Labor, Mr. Sovereign. The silver leaders of congress, including Senators Stewart and Jones of Nevada and Representatives Bland and Bell, will also take part in the conference. It is expected that $100,000 will easily be raised to begin an extensive propaganda of silver throughout the country and to be kept up until the next congress is chosen.

GRESHAM'S AMBITION.

Trade with China is to Be Cultivated and Extended.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—It is probable that before long the State department will enter upon a negotiation looking to the straightening out of our relations with China. The enactment of the Geary law will be looked upon as an infraction of our present treaty with China, and, so, in effect, putting an end to it. That treaty grants to the United States privileges which are highly valued and which it will be sought to perpetuate to us. But it will have to be done by a new treaty. There is good authority for saying that Secretary Gresham aspires to make the extension of trade relations and privileges with China a central feature of his administration of the State department. It would supersede the pan-American policy of his predecessor in the department and would be contrasted with it. It is known that Secretary Gresham has little faith in the future of our trade relation with the Spanish-American republics as an adequate field for the extension of our commerce. He is said to regard that field as not well worth the expense and labor of cultivating it. It is significant in this relation that the secretary of state has made no recommendation for an appropriation for the maintenance of the bureau of American republics, which was established as a result of the pan-American conference and has been maintained at the joint expense of the nations interested.

It is definitely known that Mr. Young Yu, the recently arrived envoy of China, contemplated the termination of the present treaty by the passage of the Geary act when he came to Washington, and that one of the purposes of his mission is the negotiation of a new treaty. It is said by those in a position to know that definite results may come of the negotiations within a comparatively short time.

PENSION DECISIONS.

Assistant Secretary Reynolds Makes Four Important Rulings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Assistant Secretary of the Interior Reynolds made four important persion rulings today. He decided the act of congress prohibiting the payment of pensions after July, 1893, to a nonresident of the United States, except for actual service disabilities, applies to widows who are nonresident aliens; that where a soldier dies leaving a legally divorced wife and minor children over 16 years old his mother occupied a pensionable status and can apply for and receive a pension as dependent mother of such soldier upon making necessary proof, and that where an invalid pensioner dies leaving no increase or rerating claim pending at the bureau, out has accepted the rate of pension then received without demurring, the widow cannot file an original claim for rerating of her husband's pension.

It is also decided that the commissioner of pensions has no authority to change the terms of contract for pension attorneys' fees where the contracts with claimant were in accordance with law, nor can he refuse to issue a pension to a claimant because allowance is insufficient to pay the fee contracted for. Certificates should issue irrespective of the amount due.

WILL BE REPORTED TUESDAY.

It is Thought the Democrats Will Have Their Tariff Bill Ready Then.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The ways and means committee, just before adjourning this evening, ordered the new tariff bill to be reported to the house next Tuesday. At the meeting on Tuesday morning the majority will submit to the republican members of the committee copies of its report on the tariff bill. The republicans at that time may have their minority report ready to present, or they may want a few days until they have time to examine the report of the majority. Between now and Tuesday Chairman Wilson will prepare the report, and it will be submitted to the majority members of the committee from time to time until approved and ready to present. The bill which has been completed is the customs portion only. The time of its consideration in the house had not been settled, but the probabilities seem to be that it can not possibly be reached before the holidays.

The postponement of a democratic caucus on the ground that the internal revenue bill was not completed indicates that the customs bill will not be taken up until the internal revenue bill is reported to the house. It is said by the democratic members that the subcommittee on internal revenue will not work on this portion of the bill until after Mr. Wilson finishes his report. It has been determined to increase the tax on cigarettes, and it is thought the increase will yield about $4,500,000 revenue.

ALL WILL BE LET IN.

Expectation that the Territory Bills Will Be Passed During This Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Senators Dubois of Idaho and Carey of Wyoming were in the house a large portion of the time yesterday laboring with the members on the republican side trying to get them to withdraw their opposition to the territory admission bills. It will be remembered that Mr. Dingley of Maine made the fight against Utah, and it was with him the western senators consulted. The opposition which Mr. Dingley urged was the peculiar theology of the supposed dominant party in Utah. To this Senator Dubois said that he had led the fight in opposition to the Mormon church in former years and he was perfectly satisfied to have Utah admitted, as the people of that territory had adopted the conditions of civilization in regard to their religion, which was entirely satisfactory to all the people. Senators Dubois and Carey expect that all the territorial bills will pass at this session.

CAUSING CRITICISM.

Contrary to Custom the Chinese Flag Waves Continuously in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Chinese flag, which floats over the new quarters of the Chinese legation in this city, is causing no little comment and criticism in diplomatic circles. It is the first time that a foreign flag has waved continuously over a legation in Washington. The ministers of other countries hoist their flags on fete days and the national holidays of their countries, but the Chinese are the first to raise their flags as a regular feature. A member of the diplomatic corps says that China and a few eastern countries were the only ones in which the foreign legations raised their distinctive flags. Western countries had abandoned the custom and the daily appearance of the Chinese flag in Washington was therefore contrary to the diplomatic usage of the United States and other western countries.

Tuese Resigned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Attorney General Olney has received the resignations of the following officials: Fremont Wood, United States attorney, Idaho; David K. Watson of Ohio, assistant attorney, employed in connection with suits against certain of the Pacific railroads.

I'M JES' FEELIN' BLUE.

Minneapolis Journal.

Mary an' me her bed a row,
An' the house seems dark an' gray
An' they ain't no light a fallin'
Where sunbeams uster play.
The leetle birds ain't singin'
'N the cat's forgot to mew,
An' the clouds are dark an' lowerin',
An' I'm jes' feelin' blue.

She's allers been a lovin' wife,
Who allers did her best—
Was allers bright an' cheerful,
An' never stopped to rest.
She's all the time a singin',
An' her voice is sweet an' true
But I ain't no use fer singin'
When I'm a feelin' blue.

'Twas only yest'dy mornin'
Thet fust I tu'k the bit
An' stopped my Mary's singin',
An' she ain't singin' yit.
I've allers been some cranky—
All knows that's nothin' new—
But danged if I'll hev singin'
When I'm a feelin' blue.

I'll wait till she quits poutin'
An' then I'll be so kind
That thoughts o' rows an' trubbles
Will vanish from her mind.
But when all things is settled
I know that she will rue
The time she kep' a singin'
When I wuz feelin' blue.

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