THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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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	25,660
Monday, December 4	23,303
Tuesday, December 5	22,878
Wednesday, December 6	22,871
Thursday, December 7	23,056
Friday, December 8	22,883
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.

SO LONG as Tobe Castor remains in Washington there is still room for democratic hopes.

THE receivership just now gives promise of being the most popular calling for those who are about to choose their occupation in life.

TOBE CASTOR has provided a fat government job for his son-in-law. Hungry democrats may rejoice, however, that Tobe's available family is not very large.

A PERMANENT ministry capable of conducting the government to the satisfaction of a majority in the Italian Parliament would be an agreeable Christmas present for King Humbert.

ALTHOUGH the democratic candidate, Mayor Matthews, was re-elected in Boston the other day, it was with a plurality reduced by 7,000 from what he received last year. This is decidedly a republican year.

ANTAGONISM of the agricultural interests of the empire is not making Chancellor von Caprivi any more popular with the German farmer than is Secretary Morton at present with his professional American granger.

WHAT'S that? No funds available for the payment of congressional mileage! We presume that this means that numerous members of congress will remain in Washington rather than utilize their railroad passes for a homeward journey during the holidays.

IF WE are to believe the remarks made by the mayors and police officials of the most enterprising Nebraska cities during their recent visit to Omaha, our police force and fire department by no means make the poor showing that many disgruntled critics have been too anxious to establish.

THE Lincoln organ of the saline land jobbers establishes a complete defense of the proposed land grab by boldly pointing to one man who holds a piece of marsh near the city and who declines to buy at the price fixed by the county commissioners on the adjoining tract. We sympathize sincerely with that man. We wonder what he has done that precludes him from standing in with the ring.

THE professors are rapidly coming to the front, politically speaking. Only a short time ago one of the civil service commissioners was removed to make way for a Kentucky professor of geology. Now Secretary Morton has selected a Tennessee professor of chemistry as his first assistant. A professor of English to revise the president's messages would come in handy for the present administration.

SIOUX CITY'S entire street car system is to be consolidated under one ownership and management. This is but another illustration of the futility of competition between franchised corporations. Omaha tried competition in street railway services and failed to secure any lasting benefits from the experiment. Similar illustrations in every city of the country are daily enforcing the inevitable conclusion that some force other than competition must be resorted to to obtain adequate facilities and reasonable prices for the public from the franchised corporations.

VIRGINIA is not to be behindhand in its preparation for the resumption of wildcat bank issues so soon as the program for the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state bank notes is carried out. An energetic member of the legislature is already pushing a bill to authorize and regulate banks of issue in Virginia and at the same time to provide an outlet for Virginia state bonds. It requires the banks to be prepared at all times to pay out 5 per cent of their deposits in lawful money of the United States and this is relied upon to maintain the value of the checks drawn so high that they will pass current everywhere. All of which goes to admonish congress to look before it leaps.

IT IS a very serious thing for one surgeon to accuse a fellow surgeon of being the direct cause of the death of a patient attended by the latter. If the defendant in the McKenna murder trial succeeds in escaping conviction by showing that his victim would have recovered were it not for the unskillful treatment given him, he will merely shift the responsibility from his own shoulders to those of the attending surgeons. A professional man is supposed at all times to employ the ordinary skill of his calling and a jury should be reluctant to believe that a human life has been trifled with by those who are accustomed to do all in their power to save it, unless the evidence on the point is overwhelming.

THE STATE LEGISLATURES.

Within a few weeks many of the state legislatures will be in session and popular interest will be divided between these "local congresses" of the people and the national legislature. The importance of the former cannot easily be overrated. A state legislature has to consider and to deal directly with some of the most vital interests of the people it represents and the scope of its power is broad. Local taxation, the regulation of corporations doing business within the state, provision for maintaining the system of public education, police regulations covering a wide field, the proper maintenance of various public institutions, legislation for conserving the public peace and securing the proper administration of justice—such, in part, are the duties that devolve upon a state legislature and touch most closely the interests and welfare of the people. The meeting of the legislative bodies which represent most fully the popular thought and aspiration of sovereign commonwealths must, therefore, always be of interest.

The assembling of the legislatures that meet next month will perhaps be regarded with more than ordinary interest, at least locally, by reason of the unfortunate state of affairs affecting the economic condition of the people. In every state where these bodies will soon assemble there is a multitude of idle people who are clamoring for the means of subsistence and who cannot be allowed to starve. The outlook for most of these is as gloomy and unpromising as it well could be, so far as employment is concerned, and the drain which has already been very generally made upon municipal and county charity renders it almost certain that with the severest of the winter yet to come far greater provision than usual will have to be made for the care of the destitute in order to avert extraordinary suffering. Undoubtedly the legislatures generally will be appealed to for such assistance as they may properly give to communities unable to adequately care for their indigent and they will have no more imperative duty to meet than this. In the great manufacturing states the amount of distress now prevalent is unprecedented, and in these the legislatures will be called upon to do all in their power to afford relief to the unemployed who are destitute.

With regard to legislation of general interest it is to be hoped that every state that has not an anti-trust law already on its statute books will enact one before its legislature of 1894 adjourns. The attitude of the present national administration, as defined in the report of the attorney general, toward the federal anti-trust law, appears to fully warrant the conclusion that no serious effort is to be made to enforce the law. The opinion of the legal adviser of the administration is that the federal act prohibiting trusts and combinations is inadequate, and he evidently believes, also, that not congress, but the legislatures of the states are the proper power to deal with combinations in restraint of trade. If this correctly represents his position the monopolies are assured of nearly four years more of toleration and encouragment unless the states exert their power to suppress them. In any event, however, judicious state laws against trusts and combinations can only serve a good purpose and the sooner they are generally adopted the better. In some of the states whose legislatures meet next month there are questions of great local importance to be passed upon, not the least among these being the prohibition question in Iowa.

A NEW BANKING SCHEME.

Out of the multitude of plans for a new banking system that will be presented to the attention of congress it will, perhaps, be possible to formulate a scheme which will be acceptable to the intelligent financial judgment of the country, and which will meet the demand for an elastic currency. One of the most determined advocates of financial reform is Representative Walker of Massachusetts, who takes the position that the federal government should not be burdened with maintaining a paper currency, but should be merely the custodian of the metallic issues of the country. Mr. Walker has recently submitted to the house committee on banking and currency a plan embodying his ideas, and which, it is presumed, the committee will consider, together with other plans submitted to it.

The first proposition of this plan is that the United States government shall be completely relieved from any responsibility for the current redemption of any circulating government or bank currency notes whatever, and thereby relieved of all expense and risk of maintaining any coin redemption fund or coin measure of value, the risk and expense of both to be devolved upon the banks. This would be done by requiring each and every bank to assume proportionately the current redemption of a new greenback and practical destruction of the legal tender note in its present form, the banks to accept a new greenback in place of the present one and be responsible only for its current redemption and the United States government to be responsible for its final redemption. The latter provision is somewhat obscure, but probably means worn, soiled and mutilated. The plan also contemplates the proportionate assumption by each and every bank of the current redemption and practical destruction of the excess of silver certificates, and to cause silver dollars to an equal amount to be covered into the treasury as bullion, but to leave in circulation, as now, every coined silver dollar we now have that the people can be induced to use. Other provisions of the plan are that the federal government shall continue to exercise supervision over all banks and make public their condition; that the volume of circulating notes shall be sufficiently elastic to expand to meet the extremest demands of the people and contract automatically, so as never to exceed in volume the amount needed; that circulating currency notes shall be so issued as not to increase the interest paid on loans of capital, shall be uniform, and shall be so issued and reissued as to be forced back to the bank issuing them and where most needed; that there shall be positive security from loss of noteholders; that the United States government shall on special occasions provide temporary safeguards over deposits to dispel fear, and that the government shall act simply as custodian of coin and issue certificates of deposit thereon, as is now done.

A measure of this kind would divorce the government from the banking business, which in the opinion of able financiers is most desirable, and it would lead to the country having in due time but one kind of paper currency, which would also doubtless be a good thing, although it cannot fairly be said of the four kinds of paper currency we now have that they cause any serious trouble or confusion. In these two respects the plan of Mr. Walker would perhaps operate advantageously, but it is not apparent how such elasticity of the currency is to be attained under this scheme as would always meet the extremest demands of the people and never exceed in volume the amount needed, or how circulating notes could be so issued and reissued as to be forced to points where most needed. But the plan of Mr. Walker shows that he has given this subject very careful consideration and it is certainly worthy the attention of all who are interested in the problem of financial reform. The most serious complaint against the existing system is that it is not sufficiently elastic, and whoever shall suggest a practicable remedy for this defect without danger to the soundness and stability of the currency will furnish the solution to the whole problem.

OMAHA AND SOUTH DAKOTA.

Omaha has rail communication with nearly every county in western Iowa, with northern Kansas, with the entire habitable portion of Colorado, with southern and northern Wyoming, with the Black Hills country, Utah, Idaho and Montana, but this city is practically cut off from the trade of that vast area of South Dakota east of the Missouri river adjoining Nebraska's northern border. No other country naturally tributary to Omaha is richer in resources and promises more remunerative trade for Omaha jobbers, grain dealers, manufacturers and stock buyers.

The map shows two stub lines reaching from the main lines of the Northwestern system in Nebraska almost to the boundary line of South Dakota. The map also shows that great trunk lines lead out of the stock ranges and wheat fields of South Dakota direct to Chicago and Minneapolis. It is apparent on the face of things that the Northwestern managers have for years been parties to a pool with all roads leading eastward, by the terms of which Omaha is fenced out of South Dakota. This is done not through antipathy for Omaha, but because such an agreement insures to the eastern roads the long haul on all South Dakota products to markets less advantageous in many respects than those of Omaha and Kansas City.

Feeble efforts have been made from time to time by Omaha to break the pool. It is not an easy task. The line just completed from Sioux Falls to Yankton is heading for Norfolk. It is partially graded. Jim Hill, that great St. Paul railroad magnate, is understood to be back of this enterprise and may ultimately make it a part of the Great Northern system. At any rate, the completion of this line would give Omaha through trains to Yankton and Sioux Falls, the result of which would be to force the Northwestern to close the twenty-four mile gap between Hartington and Yankton. Thus Omaha would secure two direct lines into South Dakota.

The completion of these lines is of the utmost importance to Omaha. Every business man familiar with the situation will concede that. It should be the policy of the Board of Trade and the Commercial club to urge the early completion of the Norfolk line. It will serve as the opening wedge. Other roads will certainly follow. Omaha has been deprived of her share of South Dakota trade long enough. It is there, waiting the time when our business men will go and get it.

THE TELEPHONE ROYALTY.

Omaha pays about $80,000 a year for telephone rental and exclusive of charges for long distance transmission. One-half of this sum, or about $40,000, is paid as a royalty to the Bell telephone monopoly for patent rights that should have expired last spring. In other words, Omaha's contribution to the Bell telephone monopoly is $40,000 a year. On a fair estimate the towns outside of this state in Omaha must pay fully $60,000 more for one-half of the rental on the Bell instruments. One hundred thousand dollars is taken out of Nebraska every year and dropped into the slot of telephone stock jobbers, who for more than fourteen years have extorted millions upon millions from the people of this country for an invention that should have been bought by the government at a fair price for the use of the people. But by the collusion of patent office officials and pliant judges this tribute is still levied beyond the expiration of the patent, and will probably continue to be levied for ten or twelve years longer. Meantime the helpless patrons of the telephone must submit to being fleeced and thousands of people who could afford to pay a reasonable price are deprived of the benefits of the invention.

The telephone royalty is very suggestive of forced contributions which were exacted by monarchs of old from their subjects and vassals as a tribute to royalty. There is just this difference, however: The royal robbers gave in return for the tribute they levied protection to their subjects as against ordinary robbers and rapacious neighbors. The telephone freebooters don't pretend to make any return for the royalty they exact from local companies and through them from their patrons, except the use of instruments that could be duplicated for ninety days' rental. By rights and by law honestly interpreted the use of the telephone should now be as free to all the people as the use of the steel pen, the coal oil lamp, the rubber ringer or the sewing machine. If the efforts made by ex-Attorney General Miller were followed up by his successor the outrageous imposition of royalties on an expired patent sought to be perpetuated by the Bell telephone monopoly would be short-lived, and the rates now imposed could be reduced 50 per cent.

THE VOORHEES SILVER BILL.

Probably nobody will care to seriously question the claim of Senator Voorhees, chairman of the senate finance committee, that the silver bill introduced by him is entirely his own creation, and it is not easy to understand how anybody could suppose that Mr. Cleveland, after the long fight for discontinuing silver purchases, could give his approval now to a measure which proposes to renew that policy on a reduced scale as soon as the seigniorage in the treasury should be coined. There has been some difference in the statements regarding the amount of the seigniorage, but with the present mint facilities of the government it would take about two years to coin it, so that the idea of Mr. Voorhees is that the country may safely resume the purchase of silver at the end of that time. It is quite possible that the administration, or at any rate the secretary of the treasury, is favorable to utilizing the seigniorage as one means of averting a treasury deficit, but it can be regarded as absolutely certain that the president will not approve of any proposition to increase the government's stock of silver during his administration. Never friendly to that metal as a part of the currency, except in a subsidiary capacity, there is not the least reason to believe that Mr. Cleveland is less hostile to it now than in the past and it is inconceivable that any circumstances can arise which would induce him to change his attitude toward silver. Referring to the stoppage of silver purchases by the government the president said in his message that he had no doubt "the ultimate result of this action will be most salutary and far-reaching." Obviously such legislation as Mr. Voorhees proposes, so far as it provides for returning to the purchase of silver, could not fail to have the effect to defeat this result.

As to the question of an international agreement regarding silver Mr. Cleveland indicated a friendly attitude toward it in the suggestion of his message that the president might be given general authority to invite other nations to a conference at any time when there should be a fair prospect of accomplishing an international agreement on the subject of coinage, but there is nothing to indicate that he has ever expected to force European governments into an agreement of this kind. If Mr. Cleveland or anybody else entertains this idea he may disabuse his mind of it by reading the recent utterance of Chancellor von Caprivi regarding the financial position of Germany, showing that the government is entirely satisfied with existing conditions and does not contemplate any change. Indeed, there is not the least indication that any European government is thinking of any modification of its financial system in the interest of silver. Having accumulated gold reserves which they deem to be sufficient for their financial safety they propose to maintain them and therefore to hold on to the gold standard.

Coming from the chairman of the senate finance committee the measure introduced by Mr. Voorhees will receive more attention than would otherwise be given it, but there is small probability that it will ever get beyond the committee.

THE regularly recurring agitation for a Greater New York is again in progress and the legislature of the state is to be asked to pass a bill providing for a vote at the next general election by which the sentiment of the people in the districts sought to be annexed may be ascertained. If the inhabitants of Brooklyn and the outlying suburbs show themselves favorable to the plan of giving up their local government and subjecting themselves to the obligations of metropolitan residence then the remainder of the scheme for consolidation is to be taken up and pushed. The talk of consolidation has been rife for some years, but up to this time the New Yorkers have been unable to make the people of the desired districts see the real net advantages which it is claimed would accrue to them from a unified city government. Greater New York will, no doubt, be realized in the not very distant future, but the first step should be in the direction of a more honest and economical administration of the New York of today. After that the time will come when the suburban towns cannot be kept out.

A Republican State.
Philadelphia Record.

There is no great comfort for the taxpayer in reading that the state treasury is bulging with cash. All money in the treasury in excess of the amount needed for economical administration represents an overdraft on private resources. The tax levied on personal property for state purposes is no longer needed. At the next session of the legislature the task of cutting down state taxation will be an agreeable feature of legislative labor.

War's Still Alarms.
New York Sun.

As we hear of much talk in Europe about the danger of the sudden outbreak of a great war there, it is worth while to remember that there has very often been talk of the same kind ever since the close of the great war of 1870, when France fell under the blows of Germany. At least twenty times during those years the prophets have given warning that Europe was on the verge of a great war and that war was inevitable, or could not be averted, or would be begun within so many weeks or months. It has, indeed, looked at times as though these prophets were in the right, and yet we know that they have been in the wrong all along, except in 1877. It is possible that they are in the wrong once again.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The British admiralty has evidently been deeply impressed by the recent Franco-Russian naval demonstration, and the English naval authorities continue to make loud demands for a considerable increase of the British fleet. Great Britain, it has been asserted, must be as strong in ironclads and twice as strong in cruisers as any two powers (meaning probably France and Russia). The personnel of the English navy must be increased from 70,000 to 90,000 officers and men in order to be in condition to immediately reinforce the Mediterranean fleet. The cost of the program in constructing the vessels demanded has alone been estimated at £27,500,000. The weak spot is pointed out by Sir G. T. B. Hornby, admiral of the fleet, to be the Mediterranean. It is true that Great Britain has no military harbor in that sea on the nither side of Malta (Gibraltar in its present condition being useless as a naval station), while France has two magnificent fortified harbors in Toulon and Biserta, in Tunis, which latter has been strongly fortified in violation of the pledges of France not to strengthen it. Through this gauntlet the British fleet would be obliged to run on its way to Malta and the east; and, considering the great progress made in recent years in the efficiency of the men and guns and ships of the French fleet, England would probably be beaten out of the Mediterranean in the event of war.

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The real question of the day in France as well as everywhere else in Europe is socialism. Socialism is itself divided into its various camps, from a mere extension of the function of the state to thorough going collectivism with anarchism at the end of the procession, for while few socialists are anarchists all anarchists are socialists. But all the varieties of socialists agree at bottom in deprecating, decrying or denouncing private initiative and private property and in asking for a broad extension of the work of the state and its assumption of railroads, factories and the great bulk of the work of manufacture, transportation and distribution. In Germany this party has a fifth to a fourth of the votes, and while it is weaker in France, it elected sixty or seventy deputies, it carried the heart of Paris and its lead ers feel that in France, as in Germany, the future is their own. Under these circumstances, the attitude of the liberal party, which rules France, toward socialism becomes most important. Hitherto, liberal French leaders have temporized. The line between socialists and radicals was not clearly drawn and the votes of the former were counted as republican as well as the latter. The past election changed this. In it the socialist party became clearly defined apart from the radicals. The liberal or republican party, with the aid of the monarchists, who sustain the republic, was given a majority independent of the radicals and socialists.

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Sig. Crispi has again proved himself the foremost among Italian statesmen. Recognizing the fact that the present political situation in Italy demands the suspension of party politics and the patriotic co-operation of her ablest and most representative men he has called men of his stamp to his cabinet. The financial condition of Italy demands the practice of more than small economies by means of which perhaps three or four millions annually could be lopped off from her expenditures. A retrenchment of at least $20,000,000 per annum would be required in order to make good the deficiency between the state's income and her disbursements. In order to accomplish these financial reforms it would be necessary to reduce the army by at least two corps. Now, notwithstanding the enormous sacrifices entailed, nothing has become so firmly ingrained in the minds of a majority of the Italians as the supposed necessity that the kingdom should rank as a first-class military power. It will be a strong government, indeed, which shall overcome this almost universal sentiment and obtain the popular consent to the reduction of the army. What is necessary, therefore, is to assure the overwhelming ratification of any such plan beforehand by uniting in its support all of the leading men of the moderate and conservative elements. This, no doubt, is the explanation of Sig. Crispi's action in calling such apparently hostile elements to the support of his government as are represented by the Marquis di Rudini and Senator Saracco, the great Italian financier. There need be no apprehension that the other powers of the Triple Alliance would not readily consent to a substantial reduction of the Italian army. It would be manifestly to their interest to have a solvent ally, even though its war footing should have been diminished by an army corps or two, rather than an ally whose overgrown military establishment is rapidly bringing it to the verge of bankruptcy. In any view, the Italian situation is one which will tax the utmost skill of the most accomplished financiers and statesmen.

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The crime committed by the man Vaillant has not only welded together all the sound and decent elements of the French community in support of the ministry, headed by M. Casimir-Perier, but it has smoothed the way for an international coalition for the extermination of professional anarchists. A proposal to that end made by Spain after the Barcelona outrage was coldly received by the French government, but public opinion in France has undergone a change since it has become evident that even the people's representatives assembled in parliament have no safeguard against wholesale massacre. Hitherto an anarchist detected or suspected in one country could find refuge in another, but henceforth it is probable that no asylum will be open to him on the continent of Europe. One wholesome consequence of such a general combination against the enemies of society will be a softening of international enmities and a lessening of the chances of war. For what do the causes of dislike and jealousy between Frenchmen and Germans amount to, compared with the momentous antagonism between the upholders and the assailants of the existing order? There is not a nation on the continent of Europe which would not willingly suspend, for a long term of years, its aspirations for aggrandizement if, meanwhile, it could have assurance that the anarchists would be stamped out.

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Considered as a whole the cabinet headed by M. Casimir-Perier is representative of the opportunist and moderate opinions, which are supposed to have been sanctioned at the last general election. It is more representative of the ostensible majority of the Chamber than was its predecessor; for the members of the latter held views irreconcilable with those of their chief, and, consequently, M. Dupuy had intended to dispense with their services after obtaining a vote of confidence. As it is acknowledged on all hands that the program submitted to the Chamber by M. Dupuy would have commanded a large majority had it been pressed to a vote, it is scarcely to be expected that the proposals of his successor will differ in any essential features. That M. Casimir-Perier and his colleagues will pursue a relatively conservative and anti-socialist policy may be inferred from their own political antecedents as well as from the composition of the Chamber. The fact that the new cabinet is hailed ironically by M. Clemenceau as a triumph for the pope indicates a general belief that it will so far recognize the friendship evinced by Leo XIII for the French republic as to deserve the support of the so-called "rallied" republicans. The other facts, that M. Raynal is a Jew, and that M. Burdeau has been denounced by the anti-Semites as an agent of the Rothschilds, may be regarded as evidence that the government will have the good will of influential financiers.

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Although the action of the German Parliament in revoking the decree against the Jesuits was a triumph of the party of the center, aided by many liberal and independent members, it is of little practical importance. The separate states of the German empire that have laws against the Jesuit establishments will not be affected by this legislation; nor will it be necessary for the states that have no such laws. Besides, the assent of the Federal council, or Bundesrath, will be necessary before the resolve of the Reichstag on Friday can become a law. The main importance of the action of the Parliament is in its moral influence as indicative of the sentiment of the Germans in regard to the Jesuits. It is quite evident from the vote that they are no longer held in so much dread and aversion as in former generations. There is no doubt, at the same time, that the modern methods of the Jesuits have done much to lessen the feeling of aversion in Germany, if not to inspire popular opinion in their favor.

Secretary Morton's Report.
New York Sun.

In his first annual report as secretary of agriculture Hon. Julius Sterling Morton shows a becoming desire to minify rather than magnify his office. He admits that, "as organized, the Department of Agriculture offers opulent opportunities for the exercise of the most pronounced paternalism." This is evident, and we quote the secretary's words merely to show how under the rays of his poetic temperament alliteration blooms in his report like pumpkins in a corn patch. Such phrases of "didactic data," "persistent purpose," "parallel period," "rationally reduce," "dimensions of distribution," reveal the artist in whose hand the pen is mightier than the plow. Yet, after all this debauch of o's and p's, Mr. Morton holds that "there are many proper ways in which the federal government may legitimately serve the cause of agriculture." The most proper way in which the federal government can serve agriculture is to let it alone.

The Wildcat Mania.
Chicago Tribune.

Why are the southern democrats in Georgia and other states of the south so very anxious for a reissue of state bank currency? It must be for the reason that they wish to bring round again the reign of the wildcat. They want to flood the land with unconstitutional, unprotected, rotten bills of credit to be circulated for a time among the people as money and then dropped out without redemption, the loss to be sustained by the ultimate holders of the bills. These advocates of reddog currency can have no honest purpose in urging their wildcat schemes upon the country.

The Revised Title.
Globe-Democrat.

The Wilson tariff bill should be called a bill for the free coinage of panics.

Crane Iron Company Fails.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—The Crane Iron company assigned to Robert P. Kennedy of this city and Leonard Peckitt of Catasqua, Pa., today. The company is capitalized at $2,000,000.

PLEASANTRY AT THE POLE.

Washington Star.

In de season ob December, when de Chrismus
crop is ripe,
An' de snowflakes orter scamper f'um de sky,
When de cotton clouds am chasin' cross de
azure fur ter wipe
De speck ob fros' f'um out de moon-man's
eye,
Ole Santy takes his almanac an' scratches ob
his head,
Case he's skeart about de thaw, 'tween me
and you,
An' de snow birds sit er lallin' on de runners
ob his sled,
Singin': "Santy, is it hot enough fur you?"

De reindeer am a hankerin' fur a bit ob exercise—
Yer wanter wish fur snow—you hyar me
talk,
Case, how's he gwineter use his sled onless de
snow storm flies,
An' you sho'ly doesn' want 'im for ter walk!
De polar bah's a-winkin' an' de walrus hab a
grin;
Dey's pesterin' him de mos' dat dey kin do,
An' de way dem animies sings out in chorus
is a sin:
"Hello, Santy, is it hot enough fur you?"

BUBBLING BRILLIANTS.

Elmira Gazette: No, Minerva, the tie that binds together the hearts of the theatrical profession is not a railroad tie.

Brooklyn Life: Miss Chatter—Do you believe that cures can be effected by the laying on of hands? Mrs. Chatter—Most certainly. I cured my boy of smoking in that way.

Chicago Inter Ocean: "Poor Tom didn't get to take part in the foot ball game, did he?" "No, but he fell down the back stairs, and today you couldn't tell but what he had."

Philadelphia Record: You can't tell the size of a man's bank account by the magnitude of his chrysanthemum.

Buffalo Courier: New Boarder—One thing I'll say for these eggs. There's nothing bold or impudent about them. Landlady—Bold or impudent? I don't understand. New Boarder—Why, not a bit too fresh, you know.

Boston Transcript: "Just my luck!" exclaimed Sowerby, as he encountered an advertisement headed "All diseases healed free." "Look at that for an offer! And here am I without so much as a single solitary disease about me! Did any man ever have such luck?"

Drake's Magazine: "But, surely," urged Binks, "seeing is believing."
"Not necessarily," responded Jinks. "For instance, I see you every day, but as to believing you—" He never finished that sentence.

Washington Star: "Colonel Gore says he means to shoot you like a dog when he meets you."
"Oh, that's all right. The colonel used to be on the police force and couldn't shoot a dog if he had it locked in a barn."

A PICTURE.
Life.

The snow has drifted to her brow,
The holly bud has dyed her cheek,
Her eyes, like stars on Christmas eve,
Shine out with glances, coyly meek.
There's Christmas radiance everywhere
In wreathes of green and berries red;
But, best of all, I gladly note
There's mistletoe above her head.

Special Features OF THE SUNDAY BEE

(Tomorrow.)

A Recent Visit to Fort Sumter:
Mr. Rosewater will describe Fort Sumter as it is today from data gathered during his recent visit. He will also touch upon the new system of state control of liquor traffic now in vogue in South Carolina. Other interesting facts.

A Christmas Carol:
THE SUNDAY BEE will contain the words and music of a new and original Christmas song, composed by the celebrated musician, Charles Crozat Converse. The carol will be sung in St. Thomas' church, New York City, on Christmas day, for the first time. It was submitted to Mr. Max Maretzek, the veteran impresario of this city. Of it he says: "It is simple, just as a Christmas song should be. Beautifully harmonized, opening in unison and then arranged for quartet. It is well done and a sweet, pretty melody."

The Swedes in Nebraska:
Mr. Eric Johnson's second paper will treat of the prosperous Swede settlements in various counties of the state. Their reward for characteristic energy, thrift and perseverance.

Kate Field's Letter:
An appeal to women to patronize home industries and to buy American made goods. She protests against the practice of importing costly articles and raiment and believes that American manufacturers are good enough for anybody. Her forcible arguments will be read with interest.

James A. Garfield's Family:
Life at the ex-president's old home at Mentor—Mrs. Garfield a rich though unassuming lady. Interesting sketches of other members of the family.

Crimes of Early Days:
A chronicle of celebrated murder trials of western Nebraska in the 70's. The most atrocious deeds that history records. Only a few of them avenged.

Rivals of Niagara Falls:
Wakeman continues his wanderings amid the magnificent scenery of Norway—Grandeur and sublimity pictured.

Christmas Gifts for Boys.
Timely Suggestions to Parents—Fashion's Latest Fad—How an Anglo-Indian Bride Fooled Her Intended, Deceived Her Father and Wrought Consternation in the Bridal Party—And He Never Came Back.

Omaha's Deserving Poor:
A graphic sketch of the scenes at the headquarters of the local charity associations where the needy poor are daily clamoring for work and bread. Plan of the Associated Charities for the winter campaign.

The Fellow That Looks Like Me:
Instances of ludicrous and sometimes embarrassing mistakes that have been made in Omaha on account of the strong personal resemblance of well known citizens.

Stories of the Street:
An interesting collection of stories in which local life in the city is portrayed—Bits of color with spicy shading.

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