

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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George B. Trenchard, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of November, 1894, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Date, Circulation, and Total. Rows include dates from Dec 1 to Dec 25, 1894, and a total for the month.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 24 day of December, 1894. (Seal.) N. P. FELL, Notary Public.

We will presently know more about Armenians than we do about Americans. It is liable to be a war of races down in Mississippi unless law and order are restored promptly.

Another week will wind up 1894, and most people will bid this hard times year a cheerful good bye.

It is to be hoped that the shaving of employes' warrants will get out of date from and after the first Thursday in January.

The Iowa railroad commission had better consult the taxpayers and shippers of that state before they consent to raise the freight rates.

Congressman Springer is preparing for a leap into the court of claims. It is a life position with \$4,500 a year salary. Why can't Mr. Bryan get such a soft snuff?

The petroleum product of Wyoming is growing to large proportions. Time will soon come when the whole west will look to that state for its coal oil and lubricator.

The poll tax has become almost obsolete in this state, but if every man between 18 and 60 had to pay that dollar toward maintaining government it would net a round \$200,000 a year.

The Japs have won another victory on Chinese territory. The Son of Heaven, it appears, has not a single commanding general worthy the name. No wonder he is hot after a treaty of peace.

George Francis Train has sent a postal card message in red and blue to the Mikado, warning him against entangling alliances. A response from the Mikado will be looked for with impatience.

The Mikado is inclined to look upon the Chinese peace offerings and overtures for a treaty of peace with a good deal of suspicion. The Mikado has evidently read Bret Harte's version of the heathen Chinese whose ways are dark and tricks are vain.

Mrs. Phillip Sheridan is said to be almost the only widow of a great war chief who has absolutely declined to accept purses and gifts of all sorts since the general's death. For this Mrs. Sheridan is entitled to the respect and esteem of all patriotic citizens. It is a good example.

We are glad that the remains of Sir John Thompson are now safely on ship-board of an ocean steamer. For at least six days, while the vessel is floating on the ocean wave, we shall be spared the funeral rot about the dead premier's progress toward the Canadian burial grounds. Sir John has had more notoriety since he died than he had during his whole life time.

San Francisco has surprised herself and gratified the fire insurance companies by the performances of an improved fire extinguishing apparatus that is said to throw 4,000 gallons of water per minute into a burning building. If the device is what is claimed for it, this city and all other cities will speedily introduce at least one of these machines into its fire extinguishing apparatus.

Many county treasurers of this state were elected on the platform which explicitly promised that the interest increment upon every dollar of public funds should be turned back into the treasury for the benefit of taxpayers. The ante-election pledges have not in every instance been kept, but whether such promises have been made or not by every county treasurer it cannot be gainsaid that the people are entitled to every cent of interest earned upon public funds deposited in banks by treasurers.

The enterprise of our local contemporary in writing up the deserted fourth-stricken districts of western Nebraska is commendable, but the state could have afforded better to expend \$50,000 for the relief of such settlers as remain in that section than to have had the highly colored starvation-calamiety correspondence reproduced in leading eastern journals. The publicity given will relieve everybody, but prejudice a great many people not familiar with the cause of destitution, and give the state a black eye from which it will take years to recover.

CHRISTMAS. Filled with a love that is eternal, and which at this time finds its highest and holiest expression, the great heart of Christendom welcomes the return of Christmas. For weeks past, in every land where the story of the man of Nazareth is known and His church is erected, preparations have been making to celebrate this anniversary of His birth. Affection and friendship have gathered their offerings, the humblest not less than the grandest, expressive of the sentiments which the occasion inspires, and in millions of homes there will mingle this morn with the Christmas chiming the sweeter voices of happy children, while those of maturer years will feel the thrill of pleasure that can come to them but once a year. Who can adequately appreciate the proportions of the wave of happiness that will sweep over the Christian world today or estimate its influence for good? Who can measure the beneficent effects upon millions of lives that will come from the affectionate and kindly offices of this day of days, the spirit of which, to all who rightly understand it, is wholly elevating and ennobling? There will be seed sown on this Christmas, as there has been on every Christmas for centuries, that will in the years to come bring forth the choicest fruit of human faith, love and charity. The young hearts made glad today will not forget it. It is a peculiarity of the gladness which comes to us at this time that we cherish it with an especial fondness. Forget other sources of happiness we may, but the joy that the Christmas gift brings is ineffaceable. Unfortunately there is a serious side to this day. All cannot have a merry Christmas. In our own fair and favored land there are hundreds of thousands who will be fortunate if they have enough to eat today to appease hunger, and there are many little hearts that will vainly crave something, however trifling, to assure them that it is indeed Christmas. It is pitiful that such is the fact, but it is one that we have always, though not often in so aggravated a form as now. It appeals to our philanthropy, and if all who can do so would heed the appeal the volume of Christmas happiness would be very greatly increased. It may be said that there is also a practical view to be taken of this season; that too many people carry their expenditures beyond the limit which their means should prescribe. This is doubtless true, but it is a purely individual affair, and so far as it is an expression of broad and generous sympathy with the spirit of the occasion is to be commended rather than condemned.

There is nothing, however, to be gained by considering too closely the somber aspects of this season. There is opportunity and time enough during all the rest of the year to look on the dark side of human life. This should be a day of gladness, and so regarding it The Bee extends to all its readers the greeting that never grows old or hackneyed: "A Merry Christmas."

THAT DISCRIMINATING DUTY. Representative Wilson, chairman of the ways and means committee, has introduced a resolution for the removal of the one-tenth of a cent duty on sugar from countries paying an export bounty. It is to be hoped this matter will be taken up in congress immediately after the holiday recess and action taken which will leave no further excuse on the part of foreign countries affected to maintain the embargo on American meats. This is a business and not a political matter, and the duty of congress toward a great American interest, the welfare of which is at stake, is perfectly plain.

Referring to this subject in his annual message the president said: "In the interests of the commerce of both countries and to avoid even the accusation of treaty violation, I recommend the repeal of so much of the statute as imposes that duty." He in the same connection directed attention to the reference to the matter in the report of the secretary of state, in which it is admitted that the treaty has been violated. With these admissions of the chief executive and the head of the State department on record, fully conceding the contention of the German government, it is impossible to see but one honorable and straightforward course for this government to pursue. The mistake committed should be rectified, and that with as little delay as possible.

It is urged by some that because the discriminating duty was inserted in the sugar schedule in spite of the fact that it was known to be in violation of treaty obligations it is absurd, under the circumstances, to come to congress now and ask for relief when that relief could have been obtained at the proper time if Cleveland and Gresham had not been more anxious to help the Sugar trust than to protect the honor of the United States in its treaty obligations. This is very narrow and shallow reasoning, too clearly prompted by partisan feeling alone. The fact is it is highly probable the treaty was never thought of, but whether the wrong was committed willingly or inadvertently it certainly is not absurd to correct it when it is pointed out by the injured party and admitted by ourselves. On the contrary, it would be disgraceful to us, as a nation professing to deal fairly with all other nations and to sollicitously regard our treaty obligations, not to rectify it.

But if this consideration were not sufficient to move congress to proper action in this matter, the demand of a great industry to be allowed to retain valuable and growing markets ought to have weight. The cattle-producing interest of the United States, which embraces hundreds of thousands of farmers, has appealed to congress to abandon the discriminating sugar duty in order that American cattle may again be admitted to the European markets from which they have been excluded. If the appeal is not heeded this great interest will suffer severe injury, for which there will be no sort of compensation. Not only our cattle will be kept out of Germany, Denmark and other countries, but there is very great probability that the policy of retaliation will be extended to other products. Of

what value is this one-tenth of a cent differential duty on sugar in comparison with the possible loss to be sustained from the exclusion of our meats, oleomargarine and other products from Germany and other European countries with which we are inviting a trade war? Besides, if that duty was imposed at the suggestion of the trust there is all the more reason why it should be repealed.

It is said that the representatives of the cattle growers who were sent to Washington to present their case and work for the desired relief are somewhat discouraged at the outlook. They must renew their efforts more vigorously than ever when congress reassembles, and in the meantime there ought to be a strong expression of public sentiment on this subject, especially from the section of the country most directly and deeply concerned in protecting the great meat-producing interest from further injury and loss. If there are any men in congress disposed to give this matter a political bearing they should be marked for future attention.

PAYING FOR SEIZED SEALERS. Under the decision of the Paris tribunal of arbitration in the Bering sea controversy the United States is bound to pay something for the seizure of British sealing vessels outside the ordinary three-mile limit. The question of the amount to be paid was not passed upon by the tribunal, but was left to further negotiation between the two governments. In his annual message the president informed congress that an understanding had been reached for the payment by the United States of \$425,000, in full satisfaction of all claims which may be made by Great Britain for damages growing out of the controversy as to fur seals in Bering sea, or the seizure of British vessels engaged in taking seals in those waters, and he expressed his conviction that a settlement upon the terms mentioned would be an equitable and advantageous one. The president therefore recommended that provision be made for the prompt payment of the stated sum.

The house of representatives having called upon the secretary of state for full information touching the proposed payment, the secretary transmitted the papers to that body with an explanation. He said if the plan of settlement recommended by the president is not acceptable to congress the remaining controverted questions must be determined either by the organization of a joint commission or by negotiations between the two governments. He suggested that international commissions are slow and expensive, and that such a course would consume a great deal of time in collecting evidence. He also said that the amount proposed to be paid is considerably below the damages claimed by Great Britain, exclusive of interest for a number of years. In view of these considerations, Secretary Gresham expressed the opinion that a prompt and final settlement of the vexatious controversy is desirable.

The secretary of state has been a good deal criticized for his position in this matter, and it is somewhat questionable whether congress will accept the plan of settlement recommended. It would seem that the feeling is largely entertained that the sum proposed to be paid is too large, and it is excessive if the statement made by Representative Hitt is correct. But there is reason to doubt its being correct, for it is hardly conceivable that such facts as Mr. Hitt states could have been overlooked by Secretary Gresham and the officials of the State department if they were in evidence, or that having knowledge of them the secretary failed to give them proper consideration. It must be assumed that the president and the secretary of state have no desire to pay a single dollar more for damages than is justly due, and that in the negotiations they constantly and zealously endeavored to reduce the British claim. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that the agreement to pay \$425,000 was made without full conviction that it was the best that could be done and that the amount is a fair one. Calling the agreement a bargain, therefore, as some of the critics of the action have done, is unwarranted and unfair. It is doubtless well that congress investigate before authorizing payment, but in the meantime it is simple justice to give Secretary Gresham credit for having done what he believed to be to the advantage of the government.

SELF-HELP WILL DO SOME GOOD. The National Educational association, which is to hold its annual meeting at Cleveland from the 19th to the 21st of February next, has extended an invitation to Chancellor Canfield to depute some representative of the State university to attend this important educational gathering. Commenting on this invitation a Lincoln contemporary declares that although it is very clearly evident that this meeting would be of great importance to the university, and although the institution really ought to be represented at every notable educational gathering in the country, not only for its own sake, but because of the recognition constantly extended to it by request for representatives, the pressure of student numbers upon the faculty is so great that no one can be spared and the pressure upon funds is such that if any one could be spared it would be quite impossible to pay his expenses. Now, we cannot for the life of us see what is to hinder Chancellor Canfield from designating a competent representative to attend this meeting if he is convinced that the university would profit by it. There certainly can be no hindrance from the pressure of new students even if their number should exceed the capacity of the institution. Once swallows do not make summer, and the absence of one senior or even a member of the faculty will not create an aching void if he returns within a week. Such a vacuum might be created in the university at any time by an attack of neuritis or the mumps or a boll on the back of a man's neck. The "pressure upon funds," or rather the want of funds, should not prove a

barrier to the acceptance of the invitation. The cost of a trip to Cleveland and the incidental expenses will not exceed \$85. The round trip ticket, with Pullman car berth, can be procured for \$55 and \$3 a day for six days ought to be ample to pay the hotel bills, boot-blacks and street car fare. Ten cents apiece clipped in by 850 students will defray this expense without imposing great hardship upon anybody or drawing a dollar from the university appropriation.

According to the Associated press dispatches, Samuel C. Seely, who pleaded guilty to the charge of abstracting funds and altering the books of the National Shoe and Leather bank, has been sentenced by Judge Benedict of the United States circuit court to eight years in the penitentiary. Abstracting funds is a genteel name for grand larceny and embezzlement, and altering books is the high toned name for forgery. If this man Seely, who abstracted \$354,000 from a New York bank, had been convicted of breaking into a store and stealing an overcoat worth \$35 he would have been sent to the penitentiary for burglary for a ten years' term. Had he forged a \$50 note or a \$10 bank draft to pay his rent and save his family from being evicted he would have been sentenced for about the same length of time for forgery. But Mr. Seely did not plead guilty to such commonplace crimes. He only abstracted \$350,000 from his employers and depositors like our own Charley Mosher, who was also an expert at abstracting and alterations, and received a five-year sentence, while other men are serving ten-year sentences for walking away with a horse.

The purchasing department of the Douglas county commissioners has become a very important adjunct to the business of systematic public charity and poor relief. The taxpayers, as well as the beneficiaries of the county, are vitally concerned in the honest management of the supply department and in the delivery of all commodities of the quantity and quality the county is paying for. The business of the bureau will be more extensive this winter than ever before.

More Bonds Inevitable. Since the second loan of \$50,000,000 was negotiated the treasury has been losing gold at the rate of \$1,500,000 per day. That is to say, in about ten days the treasury has lost the whole amount of the loan has disappeared. It is inevitable, of course, that another loan is inevitable, and it cannot be postponed beyond next month.

Run Down the Fire Bug. It is estimated that 25 per cent of fires in this country are the result of incendiarism. If this is anything like a correct estimate, the experience of insurers annually corroborates it. Some one has estimated that an end to this crime than now exists would be to the benefit of the country \$100,000,000 per year. It is not too much to say that the loss of \$100,000,000 of Americans to squander on one class of criminals.

Let Canada Proceed. Senator Gallinger has introduced a resolution looking to the political union of the United States and Canada and inviting our neighbors to come under our umbrella. It would be better to let the Canadians take the initiative in this matter. They will ultimately, but they will not come to us. We will not let them. We will not let them. We will not let them.

Government Operation of the Union Pacific. It is reported that the five Union Pacific receivers who are receiving \$12,000,000 a year each for their trivial services and expected to receive \$18,000 when a final settlement is made, are very much in favor of the plan. They are very much in favor of the plan. They are very much in favor of the plan.

Roar of the Intellectual. Detroit Free Press: "What is the most serious complaint about the Australian ballot system? It is that it is not a ballot system at all. It is a system of bribery and corruption. It is a system of bribery and corruption. It is a system of bribery and corruption."

LET'S BE MERRY. Detroit Free Press: "What is the trouble with Alice? 'I called her 'Sweet Alice' and she ordered me to 'Boit.'"

Philadelphian Record: Butcher's Clerk—That little fellow who says 'meat sent here' is a good fellow. He is a good fellow. He is a good fellow.

Chicago Tribune: "What are you doing here?" demanded the park policeman. "Who are you?" "I'm the noblest run 'un of the Mail," replied the red-nosed juggler, with lofty dignity.

Brooklyn Life: Mr. Delawanna—Are you a regular plumber? McCann—Well, I guess I can fill the holes in the Delawanna—Humph! You're not much of one if you can't. Indianapolis Journal: "Oh, of course," said the old man. "I don't blame you for taking the boy's part. It is just like a boy's mother to do so. But I'd think a heap more of him there were less points to his shoes and more to his conversation."

Western Wave: The Omaha Bee has turned the newspaper searchlight on some of the state's leading men, and the fact causes them to squirm like an ant on a hot plate. Fairbury Enterprise: State Auditor Eugene Moore is getting after those insurance agents who are doing business without a certificate from the state auditor. Eugene Moore appears to be the right man in the right place.

Red Cloud Golden Bell: The State Board of Transportation recomended that, as the state grain inspector's reports are all made to and his duties under the supervision of the board, he ought to be appointed by the board. The application is now in the hands of the governor. Better have it where it is, the railroads will not be so apt to own both board and inspector.

West Point: Progress: Rosewater, in a speech at Beatrice, practically answers the ringsters who have been hounding him on account of his alleged treachery to the republic. He has conclusively proved, by the record, that he has always been a straight out-and-out republican, but was always opposed to the disreputable gang of boozers that have been hounding the state treasury. All honor to him for it.

Fairbury Enterprise: This is a good time for Nebraska people to make a resolve that, come what may, the new year, they will use only Nebraska-made goods. Nebraska wheat, and in that way assist in retaining the \$300,000 that is sent out of this state for wheat abroad every year. By doing so you will not only keep the much money at home, but will at the same time be the means of furnishing just that many more Nebraska laboring men steady employment, and encourage the farmers in raising more wheat.

Wisner Chronicle: Mr. Rosewater's speech at Beatrice was a convincing refutation of the baseness of the Republican henchmen of the state have never tired of repeating against him. It reviewed a number of the political history of the state, and showed in a very plain manner, by prominent Nebraskaans, living and dead. It should be read by every one desirous of knowing the truth concerning the man and things of the present day. Mr. Rosewater owed it to himself to make such a reply to his defamers, and he acquitted himself in a most commendable manner.

David City Press: Two years ago when Rosewater and the demo-pops got after the treasury looters the gang had an item started in the Associated press reports to the effect that Mr. Rosewater was a traitor in the upper story. Mr. Rosewater's mind appears to be working along the old lines. In a speech at Beatrice last week he indulged in a comparative work. The State Journal has been more than ordinarily solicitous since the election to know what was the result of the election. Mr. Rosewater gave satisfaction. He was a hero; he went further and showed why the State Journal was republican—a particular brand. He showed that during that period between 1871 and the present the State Journal has drawn out of the state treasury the magnificent sum of \$446,466. Besides, Mr. Rosewater drew \$4,000 as secretary of the State Board of Transportation, and also \$10,000 as postmaster of Lincoln. Outside of the \$16,000 which he received last year, Mr. Rosewater thinks he would have no trouble to show that the State Journal's republicanism has brought a million dollars to its coffers in the past year. The State Journal is a republican. Its loyalty not bearing the taint of whole-sale boodles.

Editor Whitelaw Reid's health has been much improved by his trip to the Mediterranean. The Connecticut automatic gallow is doomed to be as unpopular as electrocution. There is no "duh duh."

Senator Allen of Nebraska has introduced a resolution to investigate the senate restaurant, on the ground that the pie rates are too high. The procession of eminent New York democrats rearing from politics is steadily increasing. The Hill should apply censure to the movement. A Chicago judge has decided that a pick-pocket is not guilty of any crime if caught with his hand in another man's pocket if he was not going to steal.

John E. Helly, the defaulting cashier of the Central National bank of Rome, N. Y., was, it is almost unnecessary to say, a man "of the most exemplary life." Edwin N. Curtis, the mayor-elect of Boston, is 32 years of age, and has held no previous office except that of city clerk, in a man of great ability, and inherited a fortune a few years ago from an uncle.

If Hon. John J. Ingalls has a senatorial ambition, he is not only a lost prudent leader, but he is more inclined to favor the socialist element than Gompers, whose influence has kept it under restraint during the present meeting at Denver. Rocky Mountain News: Mr. McBride is a populist, the chief of the coal miners of Ohio, and the man to whose exertions are mainly to be ascribed the \$5,000 votes cast for the people's party in Ohio at the November election. He will be a valiant champion for the federation. Under his direction the truth in the silver controversy will be driven home to every member of the unions affiliated with the organization, and it is not too much to hope that his election means the addition of many hundreds of thousands of votes to the silver column. The leaders of all the great labor organizations are now doing their utmost to secure the election of genuine silver men, and there is no reason to fear that education on this vital issue will be neglected.

Mackenzie Bowell, who is to be prime minister of Canada, is 71 years of age. He is a native of England, but has been in Canada since he was 10 years old. He is an extreme Protestant, and has been grand master of the Orangemen in Ontario and president of the Triennial council of the world. The many reform schemes rooting in this broad, star-spangled land, none will surpass in popularity that incubating in the mind of Congressman Goldzier. After a patient, painstaking and comprehensive investigation in Washington, the gentleman from Chicago reached the conclusion that the beer jokers of the capital are long on collar and short on beer. He proposes to introduce a bill on the Bavarian line compelling them to roll the collar and fill the glasses within half an inch of the brim. The tendency toward high collars demands heroic remedy, and Julius Caesar Goldzier is of the right mold to lead the crusade.

A CHRISTMAS SONG. While stars of Christmas shine, Lighting the sky with gold, Let only loving looks Beam from your eyes. While bells of Christmas ring Joyous and clear, Speak only happy words, All mirth and cheer. Give only loving gifts, And in love take Gladness and peace, and For love's dear sake.

THE BERLINER PATENT. Detroit Free Press: The decision is not final, as the parties still have recourse to the court of appeals, and possibly to the supreme court. But, for all that, it will greatly encourage the owners of rival telephones. Chicago Post: The Bell people are on the ground. They have the poles, the wires, the bells, machines and the patronage. In the nature of things, two independent telephone systems in one city would seem impossible.

New York Times: We think this decision shows clearly that the Berliner patent will be thoroughly overthrown by means of a searching official investigation. This is not the only patent the issue of which was delayed for many years for the benefit of the Bell company. St. Louis Republic: The monopoly days of the Bell Telephone company are over. It controls other patents, but they are not essential to a good telephone service. The patent on the switch on the magnets for ringing up the central office has not expired yet, but the same result can be obtained with an extra switch.

New York World: The decision of the United States circuit in the Berliner patent suit is full of promise of good for the country. It is to be hoped in the public interest that the decision will be affirmed by the supreme court, and that there will be no such delay as that which was permitted by federal procedure while the case was pending before the lower court. Philadelphia Press: Twenty years, perhaps ten years, hence a telephone will be as common as a furnace. It will revolutionize life. For women in particular, overworked within the house, a cheap telephone will be a boon. It will save time and freedom from the daily pressure of going out of the house to buy all that is needed within it when the cars within the home are quite enough to tax every woman's energy.

Courier-Journal: The decision of the Boston court is no doubt in accord with the very right of the case. It is the interest of the people that the decision be sustained. The decision will be a great step toward the sources. It will first take the case to the circuit court of appeals and then to the supreme court. This will involve a great delay at an event, and every year's delay is worth millions to the Bell Telephone company. Chicago Tribune: It may be doubted, however, whether the decision will make such a difference as anticipated. The American Bell Telephone company will still have its immense aggregation of capital and the great advantage of its plant in working operation. It will then have all the power and influence which the most money and the occupation of the field will bring to the corporation. Just as in the case of the Western Union Telegraph company, the Standard Oil company, or the sugar trust where they have had contests with competitors.

Philadelphia Ledger: The Bell company, even without fundamental patents, is fortified with specific patents on innumerable improvements, but its chief strength lies in its already established exchanges. In the large cities especially it would be extremely difficult for a rival to get permission to occupy the streets, or if successful would have to establish an exchange rivaling that of the one long established in the number of its subscribers. The Bell company has an immense advantage over all competitors, though stripped of its patent rights.

St. Paul Globe: We remain of the opinion we have often expressed that the monopolist feature of our patent laws, that which deal of them so odious, ought to be removed and substantial justice to the inventor served by permitting any person wishing to use or make a patent device, to bring suit in federal court, making the patentee a party, to establish the value of the use of the device or of the right to make and sell it, and that, upon securing the payment of the royalty fixed by the decree, the petitioner might be licensed by the court to use or make the article. Certainly something should be done to prevent the robbery being daily perpetrated under the shelter of a law whose motive is a good and proper one, but whose abuse is making the whole patent system intolerable.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS. A citizens' relief committee has been organized at Arapahoe. Flood's grocery store at Osborn has been closed on a chattel mortgage. W. H. Needham, late of the Bloomfield Moor, has purchased the Nebraska Tribune from E. S. Miller. Within a week about 400 volumes have been contributed to the school library at Arapahoe by citizens of that place. Editor J. S. Faraday of the Hemingford Guide is about to remove to Alliance, taking with him his paper and his office and everything pertaining thereto. Charles Callahan, who formerly published the Sidney Telegraph and has recently been publishing the Herald at Hot Springs, S. D., is about to establish the Cheyenne County Times at Sidney. H. C. Hill is moving the Chadron Citizen and a first-class job office to Monterey, Mo. where he thinks there are excellent prospects. He has already secured the printing contracts for several important companies in the town. A woman at Arcadia gave birth to a child, but, having no food or clothing in her home, she died within a few days. The neighbors made an effort to save her life, but the aid came too late. The woman leaves six young children.

Will a Rise Pay Workingmen? Detroit Free Press: A rise in prices would undoubtedly be one of the best results of the pending gold to premium and getting the country on a silver basis; and a rise in prices would certainly give business a boost. But before assuming that this would be an unmitigated blessing to the country it is well to reflect that wages will rise in proportion to the rise in the price of goods, and a sudden and considerable rise in prices means a sudden and considerable reduction in wages.

HINTS FOR LEGISLATORS. Norfolk Journal: The next legislature can earn the thanks of the people of Nebraska very easily by cutting down appropriations to the lowest possible limit. Broken Bow Beacon: Three secretaries of the Board of Transportation cut the state of \$5,000 per annum, and do nothing but draw their salaries. The coming legislature can perhaps do no more commendable service than to dispense with the whole gang. Scotts Bluff County Homestead: The state legislature will gain the credit of gratifying the whole mass of honest people by reducing the amount constituting grand larceny from \$15 to \$10, and placing grand larceny stealing or killing upon the same footing as horse stealing.

Wayne Herald: The legislature should pass a law ordering the publication of the legislative proceedings in two papers in each county of the state having the largest bona fide circulation. This would be a great benefit to the people, who may become better informed on the laws of the state. Kearney Hub: The Bee makes sensible suggestions in favor of amending the state constitution and declares that the amendment of the constitution in essential particulars has become an imperative necessity. This is a fact no more true than that it was ten years ago. The constitution has been a misfit and has never been large enough for the state. Harneston Star: The next legislature of Nebraska probably, take some action on the question of reducing the freight rates on question in which every Nebraska merchant and shipper is deeply interested. It remains to be seen if the legislature has sufficient members who favor such a reduction. The business interests of this state demand some change from the present apparent exorbitant rates, and for once the business man should be recognized and be given a little right.

THE WILD CAT COLLAPSE. Buffalo Express: No attempted compromise between sound and unsound principles will do. The currency, like the tariff, must be based on a consistent basis before the present evil will disappear. Chicago Times: With the able assistance of Secretary Carlisle congress seems to have succeeded in so muddling the currency legislation that the representatives know what measure they are advancing or opposing. The best thing for this congress to do with the currency is to let it alone. Globe-Democrat: The democracy has one more proven its incapacity in the larger questions of legislation. The treasury and a few months ago by this party was so bad that the president which the party elected refused to sign it, and the currency bill which the secretary of the treasury framed and the president endorsed is so bad that a house of representatives which had over ninety democratic plurality refused to pass it.

New York Advertiser: Our present banking system has its faults, but it certainly served its purpose in a time of great need; and not the least of its advantages were the invaluable value of its notes, and the fact that any bank would not accept the notes of any other bank. To say that this will be the case under the proposed currency scheme of Mr. Carlisle is to reject all our experience of past currency banking. A better system than the present can no doubt be devised, and it is certainly desirable that it should be done as speedily as is consistent with perfect safety. The currency bill passed a bill does not fill the want, and so we deem it better for the present to endure the ill we have than fly to those we know not of.

THE FEDERATION CHIEF. Minneapolis Journal: The American Federation of Labor, in electing John McBride to the presidency, has put itself under far less capable leadership than Gompers has given the federation. The federation is a great deal of trouble and loss by declining to yield to the impertinence of Debs last summer at Chicago, and keeping out of that ill-starred strike. McBride is not only a less prudent leader, but he is more inclined to favor the socialist element than Gompers, whose influence has kept it under restraint during the present meeting at Denver.

Rocky Mountain News: Mr. McBride is a populist, the chief of the coal miners of Ohio, and the man to whose exertions are mainly to be ascribed the \$5,000 votes cast for the people's party in Ohio at the November election. He will be a valiant champion for the federation. Under his direction the truth in the silver controversy will be driven home to every member of the unions affiliated with the organization, and it is not too much to hope that his election means the addition of many hundreds of thousands of votes to the silver column. The leaders of all the great labor organizations are now doing their utmost to secure the election of genuine silver men, and there is no reason to fear that education on this vital issue will be neglected.

Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back. A Turk Without Turkey. Some people don't have any Christmas; don't know what it is to feel the mellowing influence that hovers around the Great Day; are strangers to our old friend Santa Claus. Look at those feet—no sox—Santa stands no show there. Look at the rig he has on. Can you contemplate anything more harrowing than the thought that Browning King & Co. must ever be a stranger to that fellow with his horse blanket of a suit. You can tell a progressive people by their clothes. Where styles change there is progress. Full soon the year of '94 will pass through time's wide open door. 'Twill be no loss, but rather gain, for '95 may bring us rain. And that's a change we ought to get, from dried up crops to fields all wet.

While stars of Christmas shine, Lighting the sky with gold, Let only loving looks Beam from your eyes. While bells of Christmas ring Joyous and clear, Speak only happy words, All mirth and cheer. Give only loving gifts, And in love take Gladness and peace, and For love's dear sake.

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

Advertisement for BROWNING, KING & CO., Reliable Clothiers, S. W. Corner Fifteenth and Douglas Sts. The ad features an illustration of a man in a suit and a horse, and text describing their clothing and services.