TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (Without Sunday), One Year.
Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year.
Bix Months.
Three Months.
Sunday Bee, One Year.
Saturday Bee, One Year.
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All communications relating to news and eli-BUSINESS LETTERS. BUSINESS LETTERS.

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

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee-ishing company, being duly sworn, says he actual number of full and complete of fithe Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday whited during the month of November, 1891,

650,654

11.282 

Let us have some kind of a tangible report about the operations of the state relief commission.

The grand jury meets next week. Prepare for a sensational and impassioned charge from Judge Scott.

An extra session of congress appears in sight. That will be an affliction more deadly than universal drouth.

Perhaps the president now wishes that he had not withheld his supposed share of the patronage of Missouri from Senator Vest.

this talk in the state senate about cutting down the number of senate emploves was nothing but talk.

We presume the bill to reimburse the late impeached state officials is presented to this legislature solely to stave off the statute of limitations a little

Extra session talk is likely to continue at least so long as congress remains in session and does nothing to alleviate the financial difficulties of the

Coxey is once more to the front offering to rescue the government by means of his noninterest bearing bond If Coxey had only been elected to congress!

Yes, they are all friends of labor, even If they have to say It themselves. When they vote the other way it is only because they think the interests of labor and capital are identical.

The legislature might with propriety Institute an inquiry to ascertain what I the secretaries of the State Board of past year to earn their \$2,000 each.

Secretary Morton has returned to Washington, but that postmastership appointment still lags. If the bait is held out much longer the straight democracy may recruit into its ranks the entire membership of the Bryan free silver wing.

Our resourceful local contemporary which had the Elbe foundered off The Needles has finally moved the wreck around to the Isle of Wight. We presume that by the time the vessel is raised from the place where it sank this alleged newspaper will see that the hulk first appears to sight in New York harbor.

The efforts of treasury officials to effect arrangements by which the next bond issue may be floated in bulk in the financial centers of Europe do not exactly cenfirm the joyous exclamation of the New York Herald that President Cleveland has committed himself by his recent message to its plan for a popular loan among the people of this country.

Washington is the latest state to terminate its protracted senatorial contest by means of party caucus. There is no danger that the senators from Delaware and Idaho, yet to be elected, will not be republicans. The voting may drag on for a few days or a few weeks longer, but when the choice is made it will be but to register the decision of the republican members of these legislatures.

It will now be in order for the Catholie prelates to petition the Nebraska legislature for a memorial to congress asking that all members of secret political societies be deported from the United States in order to remove a menace to the continuance of free government. And while the legislature is in the exclusion memorial business would it not be eminently proper to ask almost a crime, on the other hand, to congress to deport the Pagan embassies of China and Japan?

The attempt of ex-President Powell of the Board of Education to saddle all the responsibility for the deficit in the school fund upon the city council is not very well supported by the facts. That deficit is or will be \$70,000. The city council reduced the levy asked for by the Board of Education by only 1/2 mill or by less than \$10,000. On the other hand the school board is now proposing economies by which it hopes to reduce the deficit, but which had they been introduced a year ago might have forestalled it altogether When the school board learned what sum was to be at its disposal for the last year it was its duty to keep expenditures within that limit. It did not do so. It is for this reason that the present board finds itself in an unfortunate situation.

BOUNTY AS A SUBAR RAISER.

generally as a pack of stupid fools. They ir sist upon the payment of the bounty of 2 cents a pound on the crop of 1894 because the crop was planted and cultivated under the McKinley law, but was harvested under the present law. What these planters say is too absurd to be considered. What is the difference in expense of raising sugar under the McKinley law and the Wilson bill? What has the law to do with the productive power of the soil of Louislana, anyhow? Did not Louisiana sugar planters plant, cultivate and harvest sugar before McKinley was born, and would not the crop of 1894 have been raised had there been no McKinley law? Are not preparations now going on for a crop in 1895? And finally, is not the 2 cents a pound bounty just like finding that

whole lot of people?-World-Herald. When Abraham Lincoln was asked his views on the tariff he replied that he did not know very much about the theories of protection and free trade, but this much he did know: If an American buy a bar of steel for \$20 in England the American has the steel and England has the \$20; if he buy it in America the American has the steel and America has the \$20.

Suppose we call the bar of steel a barrel of sugar, and apply to the subject the same logic. What would be best for America? If we buy the barrel of sugar in Europe, America will have the sugar and Europe the money; if we produce the sugar in this country America has the sugar and keeps the money at home. Now, the people of the United States would be stupid fools if they failed to give preference to their home producer of sugar over the foreign sugar maker. But unless the Louisiana planter can compete with the foreign sugar exporter he must abandon the business of sugar raising. The sugar industry of Germany, Austria, France and Belgium has been built up by bounties and by tax rebates to manufacturers. American planters in Louisiana were therefore at a disadavantage in competition that had to be overcome either by a duty on imported sugar or by a bounty to the American sugar maker.

For more than twenty-five years the American sugar industry was stimu-Any one might have known that all lated and supported by an import duty on sugar. The McKinley act placed sugar on the free list, and in lieu of the protective duties gave a bounty of 2 cents a pound for all sugar produced in this country from cane or sugar beets. That act stipulated that the bounty should continue for fourcontract between the government and the sugar producers which the country was in all honor bound to maintain. But when the government fell into the hands of American industry-wreckers and repudiationists who had a mania for tax reform the bounty was repealed and the duty was not restored.

What has been the result? An address just issued on behalf of the Louisiana sugar planters and manufacturers by leading business men of New Orleans, who are all democrats, reads as follows:

Our sugar business is paralyzed and all value taken out of sugar property by reason promise of 2 cents protection per pound for 1894, the sugar grower is marketing his crop with practically no protection, and unable to Transportation have done during the realize from its sale within \$8,000,000 of what he has expended on it to bring it to market. Nearly \$20,000,000 furnished by New Orleans and other cities had been expended on the crop of 1894, up to the time of the tariff repeal in August. Government licenses had been applied for and granted by the loss of \$8,000,000 has been sustained by relying in good faith on the bounty promise held out by the government. It has been implored to right the wrong by giving a compersatory bounty which, while it will not save from all loss, will nerve the planter to float his industry under changed conditions. The loss falls primarily upon the planter, and will ruin him, but as he fails to pay, the loss will spread to all merchants and bankers who have credited him, and upon dealers in other states who have sent their material and merchandise to Louisiana. The bounty, if allowed, will flow through the hands of the planter, discharging largely his debts, and ultimately reach citizens of nearly every

In the face of these facts who would be the robber and who would be his What do honest men victim? think of any business firm that repudiates its own obligations, and what kind of a government is it that would cripple and paralyze an important industry by withdrawing and withholding from it the support which it had solemnly pledged itself to give for its maintenance? The fact that the Louisiana planters are making preparations for 1895 should have no bearing upon the Issue. The farmers of North Dakota are making preparations for planting wheat, although the market price is below the cost of production. They either have to make these preparations in the hope of higher prices or emigrate. But the free trade erank will ask: "Why don't you vote a bounty to the wheat raiser?" Our answer is, because we raise more wheat in America than we can possibly consume and do not expect to send a dollar to Europe for wheat in a thousand years. If all the sugar we use was produced in America there would be no object in a bounty. It would be destroy the sugar cane industry in Louislana and build up the sugar industry of foreign countries, when by a few years' bounty or duty on imports we could stimulate sugar making n America so that we would produce every pound that we consume and keep

that is already overdone. every democratic statesman from Car- treasurer, clerk or any other officer. lisle to Bryan was the surplus in the national treasury. The crime of tax- is sound law there would be very little ing people beyond the actual necessities of running the government was There is, however, room for difference of

more than \$120,000,000 which we now

send abroad every year in active cir-

culation in our own country, besides

affording paying employment to thou-

sands of farmers and laboring men

who would otherwise be compelled to

compete with other farmers and work-

ingmen for employment in production

Now we have no such trouble on our council certainly are in position to re-It must be that the sugar planters of Louisiana look upon congress, the administration and the people of the United States and upon the policy of borrowing to a great stretch of the imagination that twelve months.

among the people of Nebraska that sinecures or discharge of overpaid much money-money that was stolen from a this case be prosecuted on the part of deputies and clerks, excepting only the state if necessary to the supreme court of the United States. In order ated by charter, that this demand may be complied with and all due haste be made to secure the decision of the appellate courts, it becomes incumbent upon the present legislature to give the status of the case immediate consideration. Unless the legislature makes the nec-

> essary appropriation to pay the legitimate expenses of defending the original suit and prosecuting the appeal the case of the state will be put in serious jeopardy. It is not the place of The Bee to pass upon the bills that have been presented for legal services and court expenses in connection with the maximum rate litigation, especially when members of the legislature can easily consult with lawyers tible to give them expert opinion. makes the question more than a mere matter of making reimbursement for moneys expended is the fact that legislative inaction must mean the abandonment of the appeal, and the railroads are as ready to win their case in this way as in any other.

On the other hand we are assured that if the attorneys in charge of the state's interests are properly supported they will be able to expedite proceedings greatly to the public advantage. It is possible to secure a hearing on the appeal before the circuit court of appeals at the term of court commencing May next. An adverse decision could then be appealed in time to reach the docket of the supreme court at its October term, when it would doubtless be advanced for hearing, and a decision rendered not later than a year hence. Should the hearing in the circuit court of appeals be thrown over to a subsequent term teen years. It was in the nature of a a second appeal could not possibly be brought to the supreme court in time for its next term, and the final decision would probably be delayed another year. It rests therefore within the power of the legislature to expedite or delay the appeal of the maximum rate The responsibility is one that cannot be evaded. It should be promptly met, and it will be if the party pledges of relief to the people from burdensome railway rates really mean

THE STATEHOOD BILLS.

It is said to be the opinion of democratic senators that the bills for admitof the desperate condition to which planters ting New Mexico, Arizona and have been reduced this year. After planting Oklahoma to statehood cannot be has endeavored to make it appear that present regime at Sofia. and cultivating a crop and incurring debts passed at this session, and therefore such was the case, but most people will for sugar machinery and supplies under a they are disposed to allow very little time for their consideration. It would seem that there ought to be no difficulty and no loss of time in putting these measures through if the party in power desired them to pass at this session. In all essential respects these bills are similar to the acts that have preceded them for admitting territories to statehood. They do not require to United States in July and August, and this be discussed at length, because all the facts regarding the territories are well known and no serious opposition to admitting them has been manifested on the ground that they are not fit for statehood. It might be plausibly urged that the least populous of them is hardly entitled to statebood, but this has not been done. It would seem. therefore, that nothing more is neces sary than to set a time for voting on these measures and all of them could be disposed of in an hour or two. The fact is, however, that the party

n control of congress is not at all anxious to confer statehood upon these territories at this time, for the reason that they fear it would mean the certain transfer of the control of the senate in the next congress to the republicans. All of these territories went republican at the last election and there is every reason to expect that the dominant political sentiment in them will continue to be republican for some time to come. If they were granted statehood by this congress they would be represented in the senate of the next congress, adding, there can be no doubt, six to the republican membership of that body, thus placing the legislative branch of the government under republican control. Without this it is possible that a union of democrats and populists may control the senate in the Fifty-fourth congress. This is why democratic senators say the statehood bills cannot pass at this session. They do not want them passed and the probability is they will not be given further consideration, in which event New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma must remain in the territorial condition a year longer, as the penalty for having approved the policy and principles of the republican party.

NO BAR TO RETRENCHMENT. The charter for metropolitan cities, section 168, provides that the compensation and salary of all officers and agents of the city which are not fixed by charter shall be fixed and determined by ordinance and shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which

such officer or agent shall be appointed. This provision is construed by City Attorney Connell to apply to all place holders under the city government, including inspectors of paving, plumbing, meat and milk, deputies and clerks whose appointments are confirmed by the council, whether made by the mayor, the Board of Public Works, the Four years ago the nightmare of Board of Health, comptroller, engineer, If this opinion of sweeping prohibition chance for municipal retreuchment the text for all the free trade speeches. opinion on that score. The mayor and OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

France is face to face today with the alternative of producing a party strong enough to govern without yielding a jot to pay current expenses. The night- a deputy or even a clerk is such an anarchists, socialists or red republicans, or of mare now is where to raise the wind officer or afent as the charter contem- allowing the irreconcilables a free hand. It that will keep us afloat for the next plates. These employes have no fixed is needless to recount by what stages of term of office, neither has an inspector petty schism, dynastic intrigue and vulgar, of paving or sewers-or garbage, for mercenary self-seeking French political par-STATUS OF THE MAXIMUM RATE CASE. that matter. They are all subject to the have been reduced to their present state The maximum freight rate law en-acted by the legislature of two years them to perform. In any event the manship have gone out of them as wholly as ago is for the time being in a state of suspended animation pending an appeal on behalf of the state to the and all employments that are overpaid, United States circuit court of appeals and they fan by ordinance re-create from the order of the United States the appointments or employments at with the lowest conception of political recircuit court enjoining its enforcement. pleasure within a day, a month or six sponsibility has been swift and serious enough There is an almost universal demand months following the abolition of the among the people of Nebraska that sinecures or discharge of overpaid tegrity of the republic. That it will available deputies and clerks, excepting only much in the arena of superheated passions, where such deputyships have been creand fall, and where the shricking ejaculations of Paris are wont to drown the voice of the When the council repealed the ordipeople of France, may well be doubted. nance creating the office of city elec-

trician City Attorney Connell did not

consider the abolition of the office ille-

gal, and as a sequence Electrician Cow-

gill was deposed without recourse for

his pay for the full term.

if the ordinances creating cer-

overpaid deputies and clerks were re-

pealed. There would be no trouble

whatever of getting the men who now

occupy these places to accept re-em-

So much on that score. And now

compensation, directly or indirectly,

ordinances? How about the allow-

also be allowed to draw enough addi-

tional pay to purchase a horse and

buggy every twelve months? If these

men were in private employment they

would cheerfully pay for their own

horse hire if they were only sure of

Why shouldn't the mayor and council

interpose in behalf of the taxpayers

and put a stop to these abuses and ex-

cesses? If they can not make it retro-

active they certainly can make it pros-

pective by repealing existing ordinances

that countenance these impositions.

There must be a way found somewhere

to limit the disbursements of the city

and keep them within the bounds of

the revenues. Where there is a will

The disgraceful fracas in the house

of representatives between Congress-

again into unenviable publicity. It

that they were about equally culpable

conclude from this last episode that the

professed change was merely pretense.

smooth and alluring exterior Breckin-

ridge carries a generous share of the

savagery of human nature. He will

retire to private life at the end of his

present term, it is to be hoped to re-

main in obscurity. As a public man he

has rendered no valuable service to the

country, while in his private career he

has violated almost every law of moral-

The people are still waiting for the

startling disclosures which the prosecut-

ing attorneys promised for the prelim-

inary hearing of the men arrested for

complicity in the Barrett Scott murder.

whole plot by themselves. It has been

claimed, and very reasonably, too, that

there must have been no less than a

dozen men concerned in the abduction.

the authorities have the evidence which

possession to bring the crime directly to

hand in it they ought not to leave the

Reforming His Own.

Blaine's Best Memorial.

rial as well as by far the cheapest one,

The Charters Are Safe.

Enough and to Spare.

Dehver News.

formation.

keeping their places.

there is a way.

ployment at current wages.

same results would follow

The license of the French political press in Paris today appears to exceed all precedent. A correspondent of a London newspaper declares that the invectives of M. Rochefort are tame compared with those of some of his disciples. These latter, he says, "no longer take the trouble to be witty. They heap up such epithets as 'thieves, cutthroats and bandits, tain useless appointments and ordiwith no other object apparently than to push insult to the pitch of paroxysm. The men and institutions thus attacked are disarmed. nances authorizing the employment of for there are no purely repressive laws, and it uch matters were brought into the courts in most cases they would have to be tried before a jury. Now, as the jury is composed of peaceful citizens who fulfill their mission from a sense of duty, but without enthusiasm, who are deluged by menacing letters, who have their private interests, their families and their how about the increase of salaries or persons to protect, and who cannot be asked daily to be heroic, the chances are that the incomes in the face of the provision of the charter that forbids a greater matter into court is a useless scandal, the English correspondent shows that whereas loss of the case, and the risk of insult from beet growing in Germany, notwithstanding loss of the case, and the risk of insult from beet growing in Germany, notwithstanding his opponent's counsel. Thus the tone of the the cheapness of labor, costs on an average than is provided by the charter and journals becomes more and more extravagant \$50.30 per acre, in California, in spite of with their immunity, and public men are obliged to bow their heads and let themselves \$17.50 per acre, a difference of \$32.80 per be slandered and dishonored without an attempt to check a state of things which has also cheaper and the California farmer works ances of horse hire to meat inspectors and other employes? Why should a man who draws \$100 a month salary nowhere any parallel or precedent.

among the possibilities of the day since the two overthrows of her first prince, Alexander von Battenberg, and the advent of his successor, Prince Ferdinand. But it would be more than strange if such a revolution were brought about by the concerted efforts of those two arch enemies, Stambuloff and Zankoff. The latter was persecuted by the former and returned from his exile only after the fall of Premier Stambuloff. On the other hand. Zankoff advocates a pro-Russian polhe was in power, was an enemy of Russia. The Bulgarian people did not like this policy, remembering that they owed their autonomy the czar. Prince Ferdinand was the one who paid during the thirty years since 1865, as suffered the most from that condition of affairs. He could not win the sympathies of his subjects, because of the anti-Muscovite is given in support of the contention made by policy forced upon him by his prime minister, and he could not, of course, get Russia to recognize him as a sovereign, thereby allowthe other powers to do the same. buloff, who, though a Russian, used his premen Breckinridge of Kentucky and miership in Bulgaria against his native coun-Heard of Missouri brings the former try, may be prepared for one more treason. this time against Prince Ferdinand. He was rather ignominiously deprived of his portfolio, would seem from their explanations and was even accused of murder, and he must hate the sovereign who declines to protect in the use of insulting epithets, but it him. Zankoff cannot like, either, the prince, who has reverted somewhat to his former was the Kentuckian who broke the anti-Russian policy, having seen that the friendly advances made to him on the occapeace, and his exhibition of furious anger will not improve his standing sion of the late czar's death did not reestabin public opinion. It would seem that ing between Bulgaria and Russia during the the experience he has had during the first months of Battenberg's reign. But past year would have had a chastenkoff is an honest patriot, who would hardly ing effect upon him, and, indeed, he ask the assistance of Stambuloff, whenever should decide to attempt to overthrow the

Tthe movement to unite Newfoundland with the Dominion of Canada gains strength in The fact seems to be that beneath a the province, but is not regarded with so much favor in Canada. The question is raised whether Canada would not pay too dearly for the new acquisition, and a good many Canadians seem to be answering that question in the affirmative. In taking Newfoundland. Canada must take the debt of that more than offset the income which Canada would receive from the colony for many years to come. Newfoundland would also expect something in the way of an additional subsidy in return for the surrender of a part of ts autonomy. Canada has been liberal with subsidies to the colonies it has annexed, and much of the dominion indebtedness has been incurred in that way. About all Canada would gain by the union would be free admission to Newfoundland markets, such as they are, and a somewhat larger share than at present of Newfoundland trade, and \$18,-The four men already apprehended 000,000 to \$20,000,000 is a pretty large price could not possibly have executed the to pay for these gains. The French shore dispute is another serious objection to union. Canada is not now directly involved in this dispute, but would be were Newfoundland one of its provinces. It is urged, therefore, that the admission of Newfoundland to the dominion be at least postponed until the British government shall have settled this The preliminary trial, however, stopped

short with the four men in custody. If dispute with France. Peter the Great was accustomed to impose they have all along asserted was in their evere penalties upon those of his subjects who declined to shave the enormous beards or the door of every person who had a to cut the long hair that until then had been fashionable in Russia. Emperor William, who guilty parties much longer at large. much resembles this Russian monarch in his leanings toward a despotism which he in-Either one of two things must be true, the prosecution has exaggerated the imtends to be beneficent, appears to take a diametrically opposite view with regard to the portance of the material in its hands or hirsute adornments of the people over whom it is very slow in making use of its inhe rules, for a German student of the Uniersity of Herlin has just been punished b the imperial authorities by a fine of twenty marks—the alternative being seven days' im-prisonment—for having had his head shaved It will be observed that Mr. Wilson's efforts as a tariff reformer are now being directed to the amendment of the law which bears his name, and which is materially reducing our foreign trade. The student protested that he had decided to dispense with his hair in order to facilitate the working of his brain. But the magis-trates declined to consider this plea, declared that so grave a deviation from a usual cus-tom was calculated to disturb public peace, Boston Globe.

The fact that less than \$50 has been subscribed for a memorial to the late James G. Blaine leads to the supposition that his admirers think his works are his best memowarned the barber who had done the shav ing against a repetition of the offence, and prohibited the unfortunate student from appearing on any public thoroughfare unless he provided himself with a wig, or until his hair had grown.

A political crisis is imminent at Stockholm. The conservative cabinet of M. Bos-It is not impossible that some of the Brooklyn car companies may lose their charters as a result of the strike. In the end they may find that it would have been far cheaper to have been just to their men. troem has just issued a decree increasing by 130 per cent the import dues on foreign breadstuffs. This, however, in no way satisfies the demands of its supporters throughout the country, who insist on an increase of A movement has been started in New-foundland looking to annexation to the United States. This may be a good thing for the Newfeundlanders, who are in hard financial lines, but this country has about all the poor that it can conveniently care 500 per cent, thereby placing a prohibitive tariff upon importation of corn from abroad. The sentiment throughout the country is distinctly in favor of an ultra-protectionis policy, and as the cabinet has failed to give satisfaction to the party that brought i bered. This must be considered as a sub-ject of regret as far as the relations of Sweden with Norway are concerned. For Philadelphia Inquirer.

The tenor of the dispatches purporting to describe the conditions of employment in the west encourages the hope that the improvement will continue. It is evidently the belief that the country last year reached the lowest ebb to which even democratic stupidity could reduce it, and that hereafter the rise will perhaps be slow, but still constant. the present administration has all along shown a considerable amount of conciliation and of diplomacy in its dealings with the sister kingdom, whereas the ultra-conservatives who will now be brought into office may he relied upon to inaugurate a far more aggressive and intolerant attitude.

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

BEET SUGAR HAS TREBLED

Consular Report that Puts Foreign Countries Into the Shade.

AMERICAN PRODUCTION GROWING FAST

Enormous Natural Advantages in This Country Over Germany-European Competition Being Rapidly Knocked on the Head-Interesting Figures.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.-European econo mists are alarmed at the prospect that the United States, the greatest sugar country in the world and always relied upon to absorb the surplus European product, will at no distant date produce all of its own sugar. Frank Mason, United States consul general

at Frankfort, Germany, has submitted to the

State department a special report on American competition in sugar production which is full of interesting statistics on the subject. Among other things he shows that the crop of beet root sugar last year exceeded by 760,000 tons the product of the preceding year. The production of cane sugar has doubled in the past twenty years, while that of beet sugar has trebled. Careful examinations of the possibilities of beet sugar production in the United States have been made by European correspondents who show that certain districts, notably California and Nebraska and other western and southern states, enjoy decided natural advantages over all the beet producing countries of Europe. Four elements enter into the competition. labor and the effective economy of the machinery and methods of cultivation and sugar manufacture. In all but one-cost of labora rich virgin soil while his German rival is restricted to old wornout lands which must A revolution in Bulgaria has always been be sustained by the constant use of fertilizers. These facts have, as Mr. Mason shows wakened apprehension among European conomists and sugar producers and have reatly depressed the movement in England American beets instead of wheat.

> THIS GENERATION'S SHARE. Figures Showing the War Debt Paid in the

Last Thirty Years. WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.-Figures proverbially correct, but an exception to the rule is found in the report presented to the house by Representative Coombes of New York. It is an epitomized statement of the expenses devolving upon the government be and independence, in 1873, to the soldiers of cause of the war and the proportion of them well as the other expenditures of the government during the same period. The showing the president in his special message that this generation has already paid more than its share of the government debt. The table follows:

195.500,000-\$ 2.591,061,186 for redemption..... Bonds and interest bear-

679,183,130 nterest on public debt. 2,468,332,931

Other expenses paid in same period: War department, for sup-War department, for support of army, improvement of rivers and harbors, payment of war
'claims and fortifications.

New department for support of navy and building of a new navy...
To the Indians...

Expenses of civil administration...

Adding war expenses as
above...

6,379,570,50 Grand total..... NEBRASKA CURRENCY PLANS.

Rocky Mountain News: Manderson's bill won't do. Nothing can suit both gold bugs and silver men. If Mr. Manderson will try setting fire to water he will see how that kind of scheme works

Philadelphia Record: Senator Allen of Ne oraska has hit upon a plan to protect the gold reserve, which in brief is that the secre tary shall be empowered to meet runs on the treasury with silver. Between the ancien Greeks bearing gifts and the modern popu-lists offering a free silver rampart for the defense of gold the analogy is sufficiently obvious to suggest the word: "Beware." Buffalo Express: Senator Manderson yes terday added his proposition to the long list of currency measures. It does not purport

done, but is simply the suggestion of a com-promise. If the silver men were willing to accept it, it might be an improvement on the present conditions, but there are few good points to it. One proposition, however, which might reasonably be embodied in the administration bill is that import duties from countries having the gold standard be payable in gold, and from countries having the silver standard be payable in either gold or silver at the option of the importer. The purpose of this is to encourage trade with

long as the country is to continue i at maintaining a double standard. CACKLING COMICS.

Asia. It seems like a fair proposition so

Philadelphia Record: When it comes to charging batteries, the old soldier isn't in it with the young electrician. Demorest Magazine: Fannie-Why do peo-

ple always apply the name of "she" to a city? George—I don't know, Why is it? Fannie—Because every city has outskirts.

Washington Star: "De man dat's con-stantly slingin' mud at his neighbolis," sald Uncle Eben, "doan' nebbah put no ashes on his slippery sidewalk."

Boston Globe: "Turn back," pleaded the maiden, "Oh, Time, in thy flight, and make me young again, just for tonight," "Certainly," rejoined Time, affably, "About how far must I turn back?" "None of your business."

Detroit Tribune: The fat woman tossed her head impatiently. 'The living skele-ton," she snapped, 'is soaked in rum all the time.' The contortionist sighed. 'Blessed," he murmured, 'are the poor in spirit." The one-arm band played a loud, brilliant selection, which drowned conversa-

Indianapolis Journal: "The telephone companies must be in a bad way," remarked the Cheerful Idiot to no one in particular, and as no one in particular answered, he continued:

"That is, I thought they were, when one considers the number of receivers connected with the business."

HAWAHAN PUNCTIONS.

She never gives pink teas, she finds thatmanufacture. In all but one—cost of labor—the United States has the advantage. An English correspondent shows that whereas beet growing in Germany, notwithstanding the cheapness of labor, costs on an average the Cheapness of labor, costs on an average of the cheapness of labor, costs on an average of the cheapness of labor, costs on an average of the cheapness of labor, costs on an average of the cheapness of labor, costs on an average of the cheapness of labor, costs on an average of the cheapness of labor of the cheapness of labor

A RESTAURANT ETCHING.

New York Truth "Haven't you forgotten something?" Asked the waiter soft and calm, When he felt the cold sensation Of no silver in his palm.

"I'm a little hard of hearing," Said the old and weary man As into his heavy ulster Quick to clamber he began. "Haven't you forgotten something?"

Both his face and neck were red From the effort—and the other: "Pardon, what was that you said?" "Yes, oh yes," the patron softly Murmured as he looked around

Over damask covered tables, With a pensive air profound.

"I knew I had forgotten something,"
As for it he made a clutch—
"Tis my brand new silk umbrella,
Thank you, thank you, very much!"



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

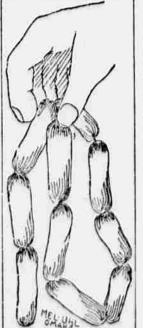
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.



Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back.

## A Ground Hog Case—

It's ground hog day, Feb. 2-and that sausage-reminds us of the Ground Hog case we have on Overcoats -been selling Overcoats to beat all



since Christmas-sold twenty-six the other day-sold eleven of one kind yesterday-that \$15 Beaver kind-to be sure it's marked down -expect to mark down this season of the year-big mark down, too-Ground Hog case-have to do itbut then, we sell the Overcoats-Everybody that cares a rap for appearances - and goodness - buys them of us-Ground Hog case-has to do it-nowhere else-We do sell Overcoats for five-for seven-fiftyfor ten dollars-all marked down, too-but then, they're not a marker to the fifteen dollar beaver-Fact is, we always have and 'most likely always will sell good dressers their

Overcoats-it's us or the tailor-Ground Hog case-and whoever heard of a tailor making as fine a beaver Overcoat for forty dollars as ours for fifteen?

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

Reliable Clothlers, S. W Cor. 15th and Douglas.