THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, | Douglas County, | ss.

George B. Tzschuck, 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, 1896, was as follows:

1	21,609	16	20,609
2	21,144	17	20,616
3	21,456	18	20,429
4	22,265	19	20,222
5	22,437	20	20,596
6	21,847	21	20,411
7	21,326	22	21,090
8	21,350	23	20,672
9	20,532	24	20,651
10	20,954	25	20,131
11	21,091	26	19,984
12	20,776	27	20,161
13	20,583	28	20,017
14	20,601	29	20,025
15	21,019	30	20,025

Totals.....660,342
Less deductions for unsold and returned copies.....12,757
Total net sales.....647,585
Net daily average.....21,585

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 1st day of December, 1896.

(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

It is an insignificant company that cuts no ice at present.

What jobs will there be left for the next city council if the present city council maintains its present record?

The revival of business activity is nowhere so noticeable as among the people who are trying to set pugilistic mills in motion.

Factories of all kinds are welcome in Omaha and Nebraska, but what is specially wanted is factories to work up Nebraska products.

The Spaniards in Cuba have gained another overwhelming victory by the simple expedient of burning up a church full of rebel women and children.

Now that the Iowa anti-cigarette law has been knocked out by the courts the Iowa cigarette will be free to resume its practice of knocking out the Iowa youth.

The investing of the local agent of the Humane society with power to make arrests for offenses coming within his jurisdiction is an important aid in a good work.

Telegraphic threats of opposition to the exposition, which are sent from Omaha to Denver and back again, do not gain in strength and flavor in transit as wine does in trans-shipment.

Judging by the Bonacum cases, canonical courts are very much like lay courts in one thing, and that is in the protracted period required to arrive at a decision by the tribunal of final jurisdiction.

The next congress is likely to have plenty to do in regulating the affairs of this country, which it is paid to attend to, without attempting to adjust the affairs of other nations and their dependencies.

The Oregon Short Line is to be sold at once under the hammer. An opportunity is thus offered for any one wishing to acquire a nice, handy little railroad of his own at comparatively small expense.

Omaha's providential immunity from large fire losses still continues. The people, however, should not permit themselves to be lulled into false security which will induce them to remove or impair existing safeguards.

If the Nebraska railroads have any other important cases pending in court in which they are anxious to have decisions favorable to their contentions they should lose no time in getting them before the United States supreme court.

The Milwaukee semi-centennial exposition is to be abandoned, ostensibly for lack of funds. The real reason, however, is that nothing can successfully compete with the greatest show on earth, which is to be held in Omaha in 1898.

By this time next week every one's curiosity as to what position the president will take in his message on Cuba will be satisfied. Whether the Cubans and their American sympathizers will be completely satisfied is, however, quite a different thing.

The silverites are apparently disappointed not so much at the defeat of their chosen candidate for president as at the constantly improving prospect that the promises of returning prosperity to follow the election of McKinley give every sign of holding good.

If Colorado's aid to the exposition depends upon the entire cessation of legitimate criticism of a public man, it is probable that the exposition will have to struggle along without Colorado. But it is not Colorado which is making these silly threats. It is only bluster fabricated by the Omaha Fake-Mill.

The president insists on continuing to appoint men to vacancies in office, notwithstanding the election of his successor and the near prospect of McKinley influence dominating. The question is bound to bob up. Shall these new appointees hold for four years or only until the change in administrations? There will be pressure brought on both sides of the matter and we may be reasonably sure of numerous good, hot controversies over the same old points that have harassed every president in recent years.

NO BACKWARD STEP.

A Washington dispatch says that President-elect McKinley will scarcely be warm in his seat before the strongest pressure will be brought to bear to induce him to modify or rescind some of the civil service orders of President Cleveland. It is quite probable that there are politicians in the republican party who would not hesitate to counsel action of this kind on the part of the next president, but it may be doubted whether there are any such with sufficient influence to induce Major McKinley to seriously consider a proposal to interfere with what has been done in applying civil service regulations, even if he can do so. As to this there appears to be a question, the chairman of the civil service commission being authority for the statement that what has been done cannot be undone by the incoming executive. This official, who ought to be good authority, says that a president cannot rescind a civil service regulation established by his predecessor, so that if this is a correct interpretation of the law what President Cleveland has done in extending the application of civil service rules must stand.

But in any event there is not the slightest reason to apprehend that Major McKinley will take any backward step in regard to this reform. He is as fully committed to it as any of its most ardent supporters and advocates. He spoke strongly in defense of the reform when in congress, he recognized the principle in his appointments when governor of Ohio and he unqualifiedly endorsed the declaration regarding it of the republican national platform. No one who knows anything of the character of the president-elect will believe for a moment that any pressure, however influential and strong, could induce him to stultify the record he has thus far consistantly maintained and do anything that would in the remotest degree tend to revive the old spoils system. On the contrary, there is every reason to believe that Major McKinley will be found as zealous as any of his predecessors since the enactment of the civil service law in observing its letter and spirit and in enlarging its application. And we do not believe there is a republican of prominence and influence who will venture to suggest to President McKinley a different course. It is safe to say that any one doing so would seriously imperil his claim to executive respect and confidence.

PACIFIC COAST REPRESENTATION.

There appears to be good ground for believing that the Pacific coast will be represented in the cabinet of the next administration. The Cleveland Leader says it is so given out from semi-official sources and states that the impression prevails that the administration will desire to recognize the coast in a manner which will leave no ground for complaint. If Major McKinley decides to select a member of his cabinet from the coast, of course either California or Oregon will furnish the man and it hardly need be said that there are good men in both states from whom to choose.

To give the Pacific coast representation in the cabinet would establish a precedent and there can be no question that it would be wise policy on the part of President-elect McKinley to do this. The republicans of California and Oregon deserve such consideration. They made a splendid fight for the cause of sound money and protection in the late campaign, the republicans of no other state attesting more strongly their loyalty and devotion to republican principles. Confronted at the beginning of the campaign with what seemed to be overwhelming odds, the republicans of California and Oregon went into the fight with the earnestness and determination that come from a profound sense of duty and they won a victory that will ever be honorably to them. The reward of a cabinet position is not beyond their merit.

REDUCING EXPENDITURES.

Judicious economy in public expenditures should be observed at all times, but it is especially necessary when the revenues of the government are declining, as has been the case under the operation of the present tariff law, in comparison with the results under the law which it superseded. According to the annual report of the treasurer of the United States, the net ordinary revenues of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30 last were in round numbers $326,000,000, which was $13,000,000 more than for the preceding year. In the fiscal years 1893-94, when the republican tariff was in operation, the average annual receipts were $357,000,000 and they would have been considerably more but for the great decline in importations during the fiscal year of 1894, due to the anticipation of lower duties. But still the average annual revenue under the tariff law of 1890 exceeded that under the present law by $37,000,000 and if that average had been maintained there probably would have been no deficit, assuming that expenditures would not have been increased to any greater extent than has been the case since 1890. Indeed, the average annual receipts under the last republican tariff would have more than met the average expenditures for the fiscal years 1895-96, which amounted to $354,000,000, a reduction from the average of the preceding four years.

But we are now confronted with the fact that since the close of the last fiscal year revenue receipts have fallen off, so that for the five months of the current fiscal year the treasury deficit amounts to nearly $40,000,000. It is thought probable that the receipts will improve, but it cannot reasonably be assumed that without additional legislation the revenues will be brought up to the expenditures during the present fiscal year, for which appropriations have been made. A continuance of deficits is assured unless provision is made for more revenue, and it is this situation that calls for immediate action by congress. Present conditions cannot be prolonged many months without necessitating another bond issue and it is most desirable that the new administration shall not be compelled, at the very outset, to increase the interest-bearing public debt. To do that would be to play into the hand of the element that was defeated in November.

As to reducing expenditures, it is certainly the duty of congress to do so wherever it is practicable without impairing the public service. In what direction reductions may be made, if at all, will appear when the estimates of the several departments of the government are laid before congress. It is to be apprehended, however, that not much cutting down can be made without imperiling the efficiency of the public service. The present house of representatives has made an earnest effort to keep down expenditures. As was said by the chairman of the appropriations committee at the close of the last session, it appropriated only the money absolutely necessary to supply the needs of the government, in no instance entering upon new fields of appropriation save where their importance was so manifest that a sound public sentiment would justify even the borrowing of money to carry them on. It is safe to say that the house will adhere to this policy and that the example will be followed by the succeeding congress. Possibly it may be found practicable to reduce expenditures, but in any event provision must be made for more revenue.

AUDACIOUS JOBBERY.

The new contract made by the council with the electric lighting company is a piece of jobbery more audacious than any that has been engineered through the council for years. The existing contract does not expire until 1898. There were yet thirteen months left to consider the propriety of making a new contract either with the Thomson-Houston or some other company. The city had a right to acquire the plant of the existing company or to build its own electric lighting works. Nobody in the community had asked for this new contract. The contract was secretly concocted, rushed through the council and signed by the mayor without notice to the public. There had been no opportunity to examine the proposition or to discuss its merits, and no man who voted for it can escape the odium and suspicion that attaches to jobbery.

The pretense that there will be great saving to the city by the new agreement is very gauzy and so is the promise that $100,000 will be expended shortly by the company in enlarging its plant. The reduction of $5.50 per lamp is trivial when we take into consideration the fact that the city is paying at least $20 more per lamp than it could produce the light for itself under present conditions. An extension of five years gives the company all the advantage of decreased cost of production which is being realized from year to year. There is no reduction whatever under the contract to private consumers. For them the rates have been arbitrary and will so continue. The exposition year alone is sure to more than double the present consumption, and if the plant is enlarged for this purpose the patrons will have to pay the cost.

If the private consumers are not to have the benefit of a reduction in prices, at least a royalty for the city should have been exacted from the time of expiration of the old contract. The existing contract, it will be remembered, was a compromise made after a long contest and in the face of competing bidders, during which the Thomson-Houston company had offered to supply the lamps as low as $110 per year or $4.50 less than they are now to have assured to them for six years. The generous concession of city hall lights up to $1,000 is a sop behind which is ingeniously concealed the design to keep the city from buying a dynamo of its own to light the city hall, public library and the neighboring public buildings.

THE WATER WORKS CONTRACT.

The proposition to extend the water works contract for a period of seven years calls for careful consideration before final action shall be taken by the mayor and council. The public interest should be guarded at every point and no loopholes left for further misunderstanding and contention. If an extension of the contract is to be made let it be upon conditions that will give the taxpayers the full equivalent of the value of the benefits conferred on the company.

When the original water works contract was made Omaha had a population of only 30,000 and the most sanguine prophet did not expect to see the city double its population by 1890. The marvelous growth of Omaha compelled the reconstruction and enlargement of the water works plant at a cost of several millions and the expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars will be required soon to make it adequate to the demands of the people who depend upon it. On the other hand the city has increased the number of its fire hydrants from 250 to 1,400, so that at the present rental it pays about $88,000 or 4 per cent on $2,200,000 exclusive of rentals paid by South Omaha. The private consumption of water has increased proportionately and far beyond original expectations.

Granting that the water company's franchise has not been forfeited by reason of its receivership and foreclosure sale, it becomes a question how much the city shall exact in return for the proposed seven-year extension and the waiver of its right to purchase the plant before 1907, and at only five-year periods thereafter. Manifestly the object of the water company is to secure a contract that will enable its new owners to dispose of bonds to pay off the floating debt and raise money for improvements. To do this they want ten years of guaranteed income and undisturbed possession. For this concession it is proposed to require them to supply 150 additional fire hydrants at nominal cost to the city. No concession is made, however, as to charges for private water supply nor is any reduction asked by the council committee in the rental of hydrants now in use or to be used if more than the 150 new hydrants should be ordered.

The vital question to the taxpayers is: Are the conditions under which it is proposed to extend the water works contract such as the city has a right to expect? Does the city need 150 more hydrants? If the company insists on its present hydrant rental why should not some concession be made in rates to private consumers which were originally fixed on the basis of a town of 30,000 population? Should not the practice of requiring a royalty, put into operation in the last gas franchise, be also applied to the water company? These and other questions suggest themselves for discussion before the proposed contract extension shall be ratified.

In several states carried by McKinley one Bryan elector has pulled through by a scratch. This is the best evidence of a fair ballot and honest count in those states. It shows that there were mistakes made in marking ballots and that the mistakes are recorded in the returns. In none of the southern states where fraudulent elections are notorious could such a thing occur, because the men in control of the election machinery see to it that mistakes never count against their candidates.

A tariff bill introduced at one session of congress, but failed of passage, seldom attracts enough support to make it formidable in legislative circles of the succeeding session of congress. The tariffs that have become law have almost without exception been put through shortly after formulation and with no obstruction in their path. The tariff bills that have been pushed right along so soon as reported from committees have been the bills that have been made laws.

The New York legislature is now making an inquiry into the workings of the Raines liquor law in New York City. Since the Lexow committee struck such a rich vein in the inquiry business it will be a legislative drouth year in New York when the regular annual investigation into the slums of the metropolis fails.

An Impertinent Suggestion.
Washington Star.

In arranging a sale of Cuba, Spain would probably decline to consider a suggestion that she put the property in good repair for the purchaser.

Too Dull for Them.
Philadelphia Inquirer.

A Washington newspaper says that the next congress will include eleven journalists. It is strange that newspaper men never get to congress.

General Sickles' Escort.
Minneapolis Tribune.

General Sickles proposes to furnish an escort of 10,000 "wrecks of the rebellion" for the president-elect on inaugural day. If the general doesn't subside he will incur the lasting dislike of every popocrat in the country.

Recognizes the Light.
Cincinnati Enquirer (silver).

Revival seems to be in the air. There is more thriving commotion in business circles, a better demand for goods, greater inquiry for investments, less timidity in capital, more disposition to make money earn something, instead of lying idle and furnishing its owner no comfort except to look at.

Democratic Shoddy.
Globe-Democrat.

When a democratic congress put wool on the free list it reduced the import duty on shoddy one-half. The consequence has been an importation of 50,000,000 pounds of shoddy to take the place of wool in domestic manufactures. This outrage should receive the early attention of the incoming republican administration.

Tired of His Job.
Reno (Nev.) Plain Dealer.

With this issue the Plain Dealer will suspend, for what time I do not know. This does not arise from any inability of its editor to continue its publication, but I am so tired, tired of working for a people who neither appreciate my endeavors nor heed my admonitions, so tired that I would not, were I assured that it would be a source of revenue from this time forward, for the present continue its publication. I am tired of serving as swineherd and living off the husks.

Dollar Wheat.
New York World.

Wheat sold at a dollar a bushel in this city on Saturday.

As the election is over and there is no longer any occasion for the "goldbugs" to bankrupt themselves by making an artificial price for wheat, the farmers of the country should begin to observe that the price of grain is in no way dependent upon a government market for silver bullion.

As the farmers are not fools, but persons of shrewd intelligence, the course and condition of the wheat market must be very discouraging to Mr. Bryan at the beginning of his "campaign of 1900." If we may speak in farmer language, the price of wheat "knocks the stuffing" out of one of free silver's most effective scarecrows.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Cleveland and Hill both retire from office next March.

The Richmond (Ky.) Register has changed hands and discarded free silver as a democratic principle.

President Cleveland has been invited to join the democrats of Chicago in celebrating St. Jackson's day, January 8.

New Jersey and Maryland, two former democratic strongholds, will not have a democratic representative in the next congress.

For the first time in a national election the republican national committee closed the canvass without a dollar of debt outstanding and with $63,000 in the party treasury.

Major McKinley has been presented with a fighting cock, a pair of eagles, a raccoon and a flock of turkeys. Some people evilently suspect that he is the president of a live stock association.

The total popular vote of 13,520,000 cast this year is an increase of 2,137,000 over the total popular vote of 1888, and of 1,419,000 over that of 1892. The increase of 1892 over 1888 was but 718,000.

Colonel Abe Slupsky, the eminent Missouri educator, philanthropist and statesman, is the happy father of a boy whom he has named William McKinley Slupsky. The illustrious father has been overwhelmed with congratulations.

A thoughtful silverite who won the Brooklyn Eagle gold purse of $50 for the best argument for silver has been deprived of his reward temporarily, at least, by an injunction. A gold standard man put his hooks on it to satisfy a long-standing debt.

Representatives of the gold and silver wings of the democracy of New Haven met in conference recently in an endeavor to find a common platform for united action in the city and town elections next month. The conference failed of result, as the silver man made a demand that the gold men abandon their organization.

A Wilkesbarre (Pa.) court has defined the word "mugwump." Thomas Johns, a well known republican, became a convert to the silver craze in the last campaign. He wrote a number of articles for the newspapers. The other day Johns met Editor Flick of the Daily Times. Flick said, "Hello, Mugwump." This angered Johns. He upbraided Flick, and then had a warrant issued for the editor's arrest. At the hearing there was much discussion as to the meaning of the word "mugwump." Justice Donohu finally decided that it meant "a respectable republican inclined to kick over the traces." The editor was discharged and the costs put on Johns, the justice claiming that Flick's salutation was complimentary, not insulting.

MESSAGE MAY FAVOR CUBA

President Cleveland Said to Contemplate Radical Action.

GEN. LEE'S REPORT NOT SATISFACTORY

Serious Statements as to the Condition of the Noncombatants in the Island and of Cruelty by the Spaniards.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Reports were in general circulation here today to the effect that Secretary Olney, some time in November, had given the Spanish government, courteously, but firmly, to understand that the Cuban rebellion must be crushed within three months or the United States would be compelled to intervene to stop hostilities. It was said that prominent republican senators had been informed of this ultimatum. A prominent member of the senate committee on foreign relations said today it would not be possible for the president to send a pro-Spanish message to congress, in view of the report which Consul General Lee had made to Secretary Olney. This report presents a very grave, not to say horrifying, condition of affairs in Cuba. One of the conditions he describes is that of the noncombatants, peaceable citizens, who have no interest in the war except to see it ended. These people, whether within the Spanish lines or the Cuban lines, are sufferers. It is known also that General Lee's report shows that cruelty is practiced on both sides, but, it is said, it states that more cases have come to his knowledge of wrongs on the part of the Spaniards.

One thing that does appear to be established by the testimony of these callers is that the administration contemplates no change in the line of policy it has pursued since the beginning of the insurrection two years ago. While that part of the president's message which will deal with the subject has not yet been finally reduced to form, it is believed that it will be a brief but cogent presentation of reasons that have influenced the administration in holding to its present attitude. The events of the past year's campaign probably will be carefully reviewed with the purpose of showing that the insurgents have as yet failed to meet the requirements originally laid down by the president as essential to their recognition. They have fought no general engagement to a successful issue; have not established a permanent seat of government and have no seaport. In other words, they have not sensibly changed their condition from what it was a year ago, so that by the same line of reasoning laid down by the administration in the statements semi-officially published through the Associated press last spring there is at present no occasion for a change of policy on our part. It is presumed however, that in addition to a statement to this effect the president will not hesitate to deplore the continuance of the present unsatisfactory conditions in Cuba, injurious as they are to American interests, and under cover of his message may intimate to Spain the necessity of a termination of existing evils at a reasonable date.

INDIAN LAND MATTER NOT CLOSED.

Paddock Hopes to Get a Further Extension for the Settlers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—(Special Telegram.)—Ex-Senator Paddock arrived in Washington last night and called on Secretary Francis today with reference to the settlement of the Otoe and Missouri settlers' troubles. He found that the Indians, incensed at the action of settlers in rejecting the last proposition submitted to them, had withdrawn their consent to the proposition. Secretary Francis has not yet taken official action on his recent threatened order to cancel entries of settlers who have not paid their arrearages by January 1, owing to his being busy with his annual report. Mr. Paddock will have a conference with the secretary tomorrow, when he hopes to have some definite plan of action decided upon.

Bust of John C. Breckinridge.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—It is probable that early in the next session of congress one of the niches in the wall of the senate chamber, made for the reception of busts of those who have held the office of vice president will be filled by a marble bust of John C. Breckinridge. It is the work of James R. Voorhees and has just been completed and turned over to the architect of the capitol. The bust is commented upon by those who knew Mr. Breckinridge in life as a thoroughly accurate reproduction.

Construction of the New House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The clerk of the house of representatives has issued the usual unofficial list of members of the house of the Fifty-fifth congress. The list shows that the house will be composed of 204 republicans, 121 democrats, thirteen fusionists, twelve populists and three silverites, and that there is one vacancy, from the First Missouri district. Of the total membership 205 were in the last house and ten others had served in previous congresses.

American Bicycles in Germany.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Some valuable pointers for American bicycle makers who desire to introduce their machines into Germany are contained in a report to the State department by United States Consul Tingley at Brunswick, Germany. He predicts that the German market will next year grow to very large proportions and by proper methods American manufacturers can secure a very good share of it.

Demand for American Tin Plate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Consul Ridgely at Geneva, in a report to the State department, says there is a small demand in Geneva for American tin plate, more especially for the raw material packed in boxes, also for block sheets packed in bundles. The consul promises if he receives a price list of American manufacturers to try and put them in the hands of intending purchasers.

New Western Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—(Special Telegram.)—Fourth class postmasters appointed today: J. A. Ley, Portal, Sarpy county, Neb.; M. E. Jenkins, Brayton, Audubon county, Ia.; P. J. Conway, Rockwood, Sheridan county, Wyo.

WILLIAM STEINWAY LAID TO REST.

Many Famous People Pay Tribute to the Memory of the Dead.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The body of William Steinway was laid in the tomb with impressive ceremonies this afternoon. Public services were held in Liederkranz hall, which had never before contained so many people. A private funeral ceremony also did only by the family had previously been held. Massed on each side of the entrance to the hall were 2,000 employes of the William Steinway company. Many persons of note and people of the musical world were present at the services and great singers lent their voices to give honor to the memory of the dead. Mme. Emma Eames-Story and M. Edouard de Reszke sang solos and Lillian Blauvelt rendered a requiem, with the Liederkranz accompanying. At the close of the ceremonies the Liederkranz sang a dirge. Julius Hoffman delivered an eulogy in German and was followed by Carl Schurz, who broke down and wept. The body was placed in the Steinway mausoleum in Greenwood cemetery.

ARRESTED FOR SELLING CORPSES.

Morgue Keeper Charged with Illegally Trafficking in Dead Bodies.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Morgue Keeper Andrew White, arrested for the illegal sale of unclaimed corpses, admitted today that he had engaged in the traffic in bodies, but declared that it was permissible under the laws.

Bodies had been sold at an average of $5 apiece. About 100 unclaimed bodies are transferred annually from the morgue to the medical institutions of the city, and must be done under the supervision of the superintendent of Bellevue, otherwise the transfer constitutes a felony, punishable by not more than five years in state prison or $1,000 fine, or both.

A. P. A. CUTS BUT LITTLE FIGURE.

Municipal Elections in Massachusetts Disastrous to the Order.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—Eleven cities of the commonwealth held municipal elections yesterday, and in several of them the mayoralty contests were close and exciting. The A. P. A. vote cut but little figure in any of the cities, while only five of the eleven municipalities elected a straight republican candidate, notwithstanding the fact that every one gave McKinley and Wolcott a plurality less than a month ago.

The contest at Woburn proved to be the most interesting, and the result was in doubt until the last ward was heard from, when it was found that John P. Weency, the democratic candidate, had defeated his republican opponent by seven votes. There was no change in the license vote, six of the cities voting for license and five against the sale of intoxicating liquors.

New London went for license, 1,500 to 700, and elected a republican mayor.

Chicopee elected George D. Eldridge, democrat, for mayor, by 258 plurality over the republican candidate, and voted for license by 567 majority.

Pittsfield re-elected Mayor Walter F. Hawkins, republican, by a plurality of 376 over the democratic candidate, and went for license by 476 majority.

Northampton elected John L. Matther, democrat and citizens' reform candidate for mayor, by 156 plurality over the republican candidate, and gave 219 majority for license.

At Fitchburg the A. P. A. met an overwhelming defeat, and all save one candidate on the citizens' reform ticket were elected.

Marlboro' elected Charles L. Bartlett, republican candidate for mayor, by a majority of 223 over Dr. Edward E. Gholtt, democrat.

Quincy voted against license by 710, and re-elected Mayor Charles Francis Adams, second, by an increased majority over Charles F. Hammons, republican.

Malden gave a majority of 1,191 against license, and John E. Farnum, independent candidate for mayor, defeated the republican candidate.

Waltham elected Charles E. Pond, republican candidate for mayor, and gave a majority of 467 against license.

REED WILL BE THE NEXT SPEAKER

Grosvenor of Ohio States the Result of His Calculations.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 2.—The Commercial-Tribune publishes the following from Athens, O.

"There is not one word of truth in the report. Reed will be the next speaker of the republican house of representatives.

"C. H. GROSVENOR."

The dispatch was an answer by General Grosvenor to an inquiry as to the truth of a report that he had announced his intention to oppose the election of Reed as speaker of the house.

Wisconsin No Longer in Doubt.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 2.—The official figures for Wisconsin were canvassed today with the following result: McKinley, 268,135; Bryan, 165,523; Levering, 7,509; Palmer, 4,584; Bentley, national, 346; Hatchett, socialist-labor, 1,314.

ANTHRACITE COAL COMBINE.

Present Agreement Likely to Be Continued Next Year.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The agreement entered into on February 1 of this year by the presidents of the anthracite coal mining and carrying companies at the instance of powerful financial interests will expire nominally on January 1, 1897. At the time of the agreement, however, it was arranged that the contract would run on, subject to thirty days' notice from any interest. There is the best authority for the statement that no notice of withdrawal has been filed and that none will be. The companies for the first time in the history of the anthracite trade kept faith with each other absolutely and all interested looked confidently for the banner year of the industry.

The well laid plans were, however, nullified to a very large extent by the long-continued depression and general business disturbance in the money market and anteelection agitation. The first six months the trade was very poor, as the agreement did not really become operative until June and the tonnage for the year as compared with 1895 will show a heavy falling off. Recently business has been very light, more particularly at tide water, where prices, with the single exception of chestnut, which has been in fairly good demand, have been sad are now being cut 25 cents below the nominal September circular. Trade is now improving under the stimulus of the colder weather, but officials of the various companies agree that the best that can be expected in the present month is to get up to the September figures.

BESSEMER EXPLAINS HIS PROCESS.

Papers Read Before Mechanical Engineers—Officers Elected.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—A paper by Sir Henry Bessemer, entitled "Historical and Technical Sketch of the Origin of the Bessemer Process," was read before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers today. Sir Henry is an honorary member of the American society. The paper gives in detail the salient points connected with the many forms of apparatus designed by him in improving his process. Other papers were read and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Worcester R. Warner, Cleveland; vice presidents, Commodore George W. Melville, Washington, D. C.; Charles H. Manning, Manchester, N. H.; Francis W. Dean, Boston; E. S. Cramp, Philadelphia; S. T. Wellman, Cleveland; W. F. Durfee, New York; managers, John C. Kifer, New York; Charles A. Bauer, Springfield, O.; Arthur C. Walworth, Boston; Morgan C. Stiles, Middletown, Conn.; E. D. Meier, St. Louis; Charles W. Dickie, San Francisco; H. S. Haines, Atlanta, Ga.; Gus C. Henning, New York, and A. Wells Robinson, Milwaukee; treasurer, William H. Wiley, New York; secretary, E. R. Hatton.

ARREST ROBBERS IN KANSAS CITY.

Jeff Paggett and Albert Ells Connected with the Alton Holdup.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 2.—Jeff Paggett, aged 22 years, and Albert Ells, 21 years, have been arrested by the police at their homes here, for supposed connection with the Chicago & Alton robbery of October 23. The men are scene shifters at a local theater.

Absolutely Pure.

The Careful Housewife will use no other.

A LESSON IN FIGURES.

Extent and Meaning of Political Changes in the East.
Minneapolis Times (silver dem.)

In the recent election eleven states which had voted for Cleveland in 1892 gave their electoral votes to McKinley—towit: New Jersey, Connecticut, New York, Delaware, Maryland, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia, Kentucky, Wisconsin and California. Below is given a comparative table of the votes which is both interesting and instructive:

	1892.		1896.	
	Cleveland.	Harrison.	McK.	Bryan.
Connecticut	82,395	77,025	110,369	56,191
New York	654,868	630,476	819,838	551,497
New Jersey	171,042	158,088	221,779	133,177
Delaware	18,581	19,083	29,347	16,671
Maryland	115,866	92,756	137,358	104,881
Indiana	262,740	255,615	323,668	305,916
Illinois	426,281	399,288	607,317	465,755
Kentucky	175,481	155,401	218,065	217,894
W. Virginia	84,667	80,232	105,586	97,164
Wisconsin	177,325	176,791	265,212	162,902
California	118,299	118,149	145,431	140,978
Totals	2,085,315	2,212,838	2,967,022	2,280,022

These eleven states which gave Cleveland a plurality of 172,476 votes over Harrison in 1892 gave McKinley a plurality of 726,420 votes over Bryan. In every one of these states the vote for McKinley was largely increased over that for Harrison, notwithstanding the accession of the populists and of a good many republicans to the democratic ranks. The figures deserve careful scanning, as they show what influences contributed largely to the election of McKinley and how easily these influences may be lost by blunders in republican policy.

BRIGHT AND BREEZY.

Boston Transcript: "I tell you what," said the greyhound, "I'm pretty smooth." "Huh!" said the dachshund, "my shape is fancier."

New York Press: First Tramp—The papers all say that work is starting up everywhere.

Second Tramp—I know; isn't it awful? You and I may be drawn into it yet.

Indianapolis Journal: "Yes," said the Salvation Army worker, "the one astray is of more consequence that the ninety and nine safely housed."

"Something like the other card to a fourflush, ain't it?" remarked the sinner in the front row.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Did you notice, Edgah, that the nail combination is broken up?"

"No, deah boy; you surprise me. I wondah if it will affect my manicuah artist, don't you know?"

Washington Star: "That man Weyler is a great killer, isn't he?"

"Rather. And, by the way, did you ever notice that he wears his whiskers after the style so popular with the medical profession?"

Detroit Free Press: "Boxley, why is it that you never associate with the Roberts any more?"

"Gracious! man, Roberts is only a plumber. I'm a bicycle repairer."

Chicago Tribune: "I have about $10,000 I would like to invest in suburban lots."

"Well, I know where you can invest it. About a mile beyond my part of town there are six choice lots. They are vacant and unimproved, and can be had for $5,000 cash."

"But I want to place the whole $10,000."

"That's all right. They'll soon get the other $5,000 out of you on special assessments for improving the street."

CHILDHOOD AND MANHOOD.
Cleveland Leader.

Sweet babe, so fair and undefiled,
So full of careless, joyous prattle,
Once I was as thou art, a child
That found contentment with a rattle.

Today a thousand weighty cares
Hold solemn session in my brain;
I struggle under grim affairs,
And never may be free again.

Yet I would not exchange my place
For thine, to have old Julius say,
"How sweet" and slobber o'er my face,
For all the treasures of Cathay.

KING WINTER.

Somerville Journal.

The pleasant autumn months are gone,
You need your double windows on,
For winter's here.
The frost-king has begun his reign,
And through the silvered window pane
The world looks drear.

Your costly stock of winter coal
Begins to show a growing hole
Inside the bin.
You haven't got it paid for yet,
But pretty soon you'll have to get
A new stock in.

Yes, winter's here, and soon the snow
Will whirl, and sift, and drift, and blow,
Till flake on flake
It hides the earth—with moistened brow
You'll have to shovel it—and how
Your back will ache!

The Witchery

OF WELL FITTING CLOTHING IS UNDENIABLE. BUT YOU DON'T ALWAYS FIND IN READY-MADE GARMENTS JUST THAT QUALITY THAT IS FIRST ESSENTIAL TO A STYLISH APPEARANCE. WE GIVE IT TO YOU IN ALL OF OUR SUITS AND OVERCOATS, EVEN IN THE LEAST EXPENSIVE, AND IN HIGHER PRICED GARMENTS WE COMBINE WITH EXCLUSIVE STYLE ALL THAT THE FINEST FABRICS AND MOST ELEGANT LININGS AND TRIMMINGS TOGETHER WITH THE MOST SKILLED WORKMANSHIP, CAN CONTRIBUTE TO THE BEAUTY AND DURABILITY OF OUR PRODUCTS.

AND THEN, OUR PRICES ARE AS LOW AS IS POSSIBLE FOR FINE CLOTHES.

REMEMBER THE CHARITY CIRCUS DECEMBER 8, 9 AND 10.

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