

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE. THE BEE OF NEXT SUNDAY, DECEMBER 20, WILL BE A CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

CHRISTMAS STORIES. CHRISTMAS FORMS. CHRISTMAS PICTURES. CHRISTMAS HISTORY.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. CHRISTMAS SPORTS. CHRISTMAS MUSIC. CHRISTMAS GOWNS.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE. SPECIAL CHRISTMAS NUMBER. That London fog must have lifted long enough to let the earthquake get through.

The exposition band wagon is a moving target. Those who don't want to climb in will do well to get out of the path.

One thing at a time. The exposition first. The union depot next. The beet sugar factory will receive attention in due order.

The earthquake reported from England is very likely to reach Spain soon after the ship is dislodged from Uncle Sam's shoulder.

In view of the recent decision that pugilists as such have no standing in court, an inquiry is suggested as to where they do have standing.

Up to date the great Bryan organ of reform has not said a word about the fusion senator-elect who openly boasts that he paid \$800 of his own money to procure his election.

Mexican silver dollars have come up to 51 cents on the American market, but their prospects of equaling the American silver dollar in value have been indefinitely postponed.

The liberal subscription of a single railroad to the exposition stock is becoming very lonely in its continued isolation from its fellows who ought to be with it at the head of the list.

If no gun or injudicious official mouth goes off half cocked, there is every prospect that the Spanish difficulty may yet be settled peacefully, as all international controversies should be settled in an enlightened age.

The last addition to the grand army of tax-eaters is to be a state inspector of dairies, not so much to improve the quality of the butter and cheese as to provide butter and cheese for somebody who is out of a job.

There are none so blind as those who will not see. The silverites who don't want to see the return of prosperity under the McKinley regime are sure to be the last people in the country to admit that times are improving.

A presidential proclamation announcing to the world the holding of a Transmississippi Exposition at Omaha in 1898 and extending to foreign nations an invitation to participate would be a handsome Christmas present for the people of this city and state.

We know there is balm in Gilead when the rounders of the Third ward democracy set to work to purify politics and improve political morals while the chief income of their club is derived from the rake-off of the poker pots played for on their premises.

Senator Allen's party may be in a hopeless minority in congress, but Senator Allen is getting about all the fun out of the situation that is possible to be had. It is a poor issue of the Congressional Record in which the senator Nebraska senator's name is not a conspicuous figure.

Reliable statistics compiled by the secretary of the State Dairyman's association are to the effect that the number of milk cows in Nebraska increased from 180,299 in 1895 to 534,197 in 1896. It is anything strange, then, that the total vote of Nebraska in the election of 1896 is unprecedented in the history of the state?

TOO MANY "HOMES." It is the common practice in all state institutions to magnify the importance of their work and exaggerate the number of attendants or inmates, in order to impress the legislature with the necessity of making the largest possible appropriations for maintenance and expansion. Occasionally there is an exception to this practice, but instances are very rare. In nearly every institution the estimates are purposely inflated on the pretext that they are sure to be cut down. The rule seems to be to ask for everything in sight and then take all that can be gotten. This systematic padding of estimates is responsible for extravagance and unnecessary enlargements of public funds for needless outlays of buildings and the reconstruction of buildings that would serve their purposes for years.

Another costly feature of our peculiar system of state institutions is the promiscuous establishment of new asylums and homes for all sorts of imaginary dependents which grow from year to year and become a permanent burden upon the taxpayers. We have homes for the friendless, and homes for the feeble-minded, and homes for fallen women, all of which originated in the desire of certain able-bodied benevolent people to provide homes and salaries for themselves. In every instance the legislature is importuned on behalf of suffering humanity to vote only a small sum to set the ball a-rolling and assurances are given that the new institution will be almost, if not wholly, self-supporting. What the oldest and wealthiest states have done in this direction is always cited, when in fact these states have vast incomes independent of direct taxation. Pennsylvania, for example, levies no direct state tax at all, but derives sufficient income for all state purposes from taxes on corporations. New York is in almost the same position, and so are Massachusetts and Illinois. But those facts are never taken into consideration when some benevolent schemer wants this state to establish another home.

The trouble with Nebraska is that it has exceeded the limit of "homes" which it can afford to support respectably. Instead of increasing their number or enlarging their accommodations, the coming legislature should abolish or consolidate two or three of them even if by so doing it throws some political dependent out of a home with salary attachment.

THE SUGAR SCHEDULE. According to the arrangement of the house ways and means committee for tariff hearings, the sugar schedule will be taken up on December 30. There is a great deal of interest left regarding what the committee shall determine to do with this schedule, as the future condition of the sugar industry in this country will very largely depend upon the treatment it receives in the new tariff law.

There is at present a nearly universal interest in the sugar industry. In every sugar-growing country there is more or less solicitude respecting the future of the industry. This is very marked in Germany, where, according to a report to the State department from the American consul at Frankfurt, the sugar producers are preparing to organize a gigantic trust for their self-protection, should the government fail to give them the relief they ask. It appears that the law enacted some months ago increasing the export bounty has failed to accomplish what was expected of it and those who asked for the law are now appealing to the government to rescue the sugar-producing interests from its consequences. Instead of limiting production the act has had the opposite effect, while the increase of the export bounty has also reduced the price of sugar in foreign markets and the German producer receives no more than he did before the increase, while the government loses heavily. The British government has been impelled to appoint a commission to investigate the condition of the sugar industry in its West India colonies, which is represented to be on the verge of ruin. Sugar production in France and Austria has been growing less profitable for several years. Still there has been a large increase in production, particularly of beet sugar, the annual supply of which has nearly doubled in the last fifteen years, the world's product for 1895 having been nearly 5,000,000 tons.

In view of the general condition of the sugar industry, it is obviously of very great importance that in framing a new tariff law the sugar interest in the United States shall be safeguarded against disaster. The sugar schedule of the present tariff was a concession to the trust. It was not made with reference to the interests or welfare of American sugar growers. It has not benefited the producers, but it has been of very great advantage to the sugar-refining monopoly. What the trust will endeavor to have done with this schedule it is impossible to say. It would probably be well satisfied to have it retained, but it is entirely safe to say that the ways and means committee will not continue it.

The serious question is, What is the best policy to pursue, giving due consideration to the interests of both consumers and producers? There is not a reasonable doubt that with proper encouragement the production of beet sugar in the United States can in a few years be made to supply the home demand. The American people now pay for foreign sugar about \$100,000,000 a year. If we can in time produce sufficient sugar for our own wants and distribute among our own people the money that now goes abroad to pay for this necessary, the wisdom and expediency of doing so will hardly be questioned. The benefits to be derived from building up this industry are apparent, but it cannot be built up without government encouragement and there are but two effective ways in which this can be extended. One is by placing a protective duty on sugar and the other is to pay a direct bounty on its production. One of these plans, it is safe to assume, the ways and means committee will adopt, and in view of the fact that a duty would give both revenue and protection it is

more than probable that a duty will be preferred to a bounty. No schedule of the new tariff bill will require more careful consideration than the sugar schedule, since all classes of the people are interested in it.

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE. The senate committee on foreign relations has agreed to report a resolution acknowledging the independence of the republic of Cuba. There appeared to be reason to hope that the committee would take a conservative position, that it would not recommend to congress action which might aggravate the situation and furnish Spain a reason to believe that this government is in fact hostile to that country. If the resolution agreed upon by the senate committee should pass congress it would certainly be regarded by Spain as notice of the readiness of the United States to actively espouse the Cuban cause. Acknowledging the independence of a people engaged in insurrection is a serious matter. It is a very different thing from recognizing them as belligerents. It is held by some authorities on international law to be an act of aggression which makes the nation granting the recognition a party to the war. This for the reason that it presupposes the accomplishment of the objects of the revolutionists, an arbitrary assumption so long as the struggle endures. We referred a short time ago to the opinion of Prof. Woolsey of Yale college, an eminent authority on international law, who said that we cannot recognize Cuban independence, for that would be in violation of fact. He said that it would be a war measure on our part, a wrong as great as recognition of southern independence by any European power would have been at any time during our civil war. If this view is correct, obviously Spain would be justified in regarding the passage by congress of the Cameron resolution as a cause of war and there can be very little doubt that it would be so regarded.

But how would it comport with the dignity of this nation to acknowledge the independence of what does not exist? There is no "republic of Cuba." The president of the United States and the secretary of state have so officially declared. The annual message of the president says: "If Spain has not yet established her authority, neither have the insurgents yet made good their title to be regarded as an independent state. Indeed, as the contest has gone on, the pretense that civil government exists on the island, except so far as Spain is able to maintain it, has been practically abandoned." Again the president said in reference to the contention that the independence of the insurgents should be recognized: "But imperfect and restricted as the Spanish government of the island may be, no other exists there—unless the will of the military officer in temporary command of a particular district can be dignified as a species of government." Secretary Olney, in his report, also said that the Cubans had no form of government. It is true that more than a year ago they designated a seat of government, elected a president and other officials and thus created a government on paper, but it has never been established anywhere. It is therefore manifestly absurd, if not something worse, to talk of a Cuban republic as if it were a fact—a political entity capable of establishing and maintaining relations with the rest of the world. The unwarranted assumption of the Cameron resolution is a direct impeachment of the statements of the president and secretary of state regarding the status of the Cuban insurgents.

It is to be hoped that congress will not be as eager as the senate committee to commit the country in favor of an acknowledgment of Cuban independence, but there is reason to apprehend that the heedless spirit of jingoism will prevail and that the nation will be placed in a false position before the world and one which may be productive of graver complications than are now apparent.

DON'T ALL SPEAK AT ONCE. We have always admired the adamant self-assurance of the World-Herald. When The Bee declared that if the Bryan organ wanted to read out of the party all the democrats who have accepted Rosewater's money for campaign work a list of names might be furnished that would make his hair stand on end for a month, that sheet very coolly calls upon The Bee to furnish the list. We want to assure our amiable contemporary that the publication of that list might be very embarrassing to men high and low in popular councils. If, however, the call is made in good faith The Bee would suggest that inquiry be made of R. L. Metcalf or H. C. Miller, and, if they do not want to disclose all they know, a man by the name of William Jennings Bryan might assist them to refresh their memories.

We would caution the Bryan organ that if it persists in pursuing this subject it might vacate what there is left to the active membership of the Jacksonian club.

According to the annual report of the Interstate Commerce commission the free pass abuse has become so notorious that it calls for new legislation aimed at its repression. The present law prohibits the issue of free railroad passes except to railway employees and has stringent provisions against discrimination in passenger rates to influence traffic of any kind. The present law, however, seems to be without results chiefly because no determined effort has been made to enforce it and railroad men have persuaded themselves that it was not intended to be enforced. The free pass abuses can be reached if congress really wants to put a stop to them.

The unexpected often happens. But the expected happens much more often. The charge that City Engineer Howell had tried to procure an income from the water works company for Solon L. Why was altogether unexpected. But it was to have been expected that a citizens' committee without authority to compel the attendance of witnesses or make them testify under oath would

prove a dismal failure. The only way City Engineer Howell can get a vindication is through an investigation by the council. That body is not only able to command the attendance of witnesses, but also to execute its findings. The publicity which has been given to this charge no longer concerns the city engineer alone, but concerns the mayor and council, who are charged with the supervision of all the departments of city government. Whether Mr. Howell sees fit to ask for an official inquiry or not, the duty of the council to take the initiative is clear. It cannot afford to let the matter rest without reflection upon its efficiency.

It is to be regretted that owing to the lack of organization in the Transmississippi directory the certificate and amended articles of incorporation demanded by the secretary of the treasury have been so long delayed as to cause unfavorable comment at the department at Washington. Under the present admirable organization it is not likely that any more injurious mistakes and delays will occur.

An official proclamation issued in the name of the president of the United States and duly sealed and attested by the secretary of state, giving official information as to the party affiliation of President Cleveland, seems to be the only resource remaining that might remove the doubt from those senatorial minds that are disputing whether Mr. Cleveland is a republican, populist or democrat.

Warden Leidligh volunteers to conduct the state penitentiary on an appropriation of 25 cents per day for each convict with the addition of the amount realized from the prison labor. The present warden seems to have assured himself that he is to be his own stakeholder. Some of the numerous applicants for the job may intimate that the warden is altogether a trifle too previous.

Christmas and the time surrounding it ought to be, by every analogy, a period of peace on earth and good will to men. To this end it is hoped that the soothing influences of the season may have their effect upon senatorial warriors during the holiday recess and likewise upon rural communities throughout the land which are preparing to march en masse upon Cuba.

A great deal of newspaper fun has been poked at Ambassador Bayard for his alleged tendency to toady to British patronage. Without letting policy degenerate into servility, however, it may be doubted whether it will always be considered detrimental to American interests to send a minister abroad who shall be popular with the government to which he is accredited.

It will require the best and most unremitting efforts of every officer and the hearty support of every citizen and well wisher of Omaha to bring the exposition to perfection in the eighteen months between now and the day set for opening the gates. Few people, even among those in charge, have any adequate idea of the vast amount of work to be done.

Undoubtedly the supreme court decision restraining the auditor from issuing unauthorized sugar bounty warrants will be used by newspaper hostile to the bounty as a means to deceive the ignorant, but the fact is that the decision in no way affects the validity of the present bounty law nor detracts from the expediency of keeping it in force.

Travelers have begun to arrive at American ports who have seen Maceo alive since the date of his most recent and most shocking death. Patriots from those shores who go wildly to avow him may yet be welcomed by Maceo in person with bloody hands to an inhospitable trocha.

A Macked Man. Chicago Times-Herald. We earnestly advise Dr. Zertucha to inject his life in favor of some praiseworthy charity.

The Senatorial War Dogs. Chicago Record. If some of those enlightened senators were willing to declare war with their votes as they are with their mouths, this nation would be embroiled with half the powers of Europe.

Big Fees of the Trusts. Boston Herald. The trusts generally secure the biggest lawyers. The gigantic combination is vehemently defended by Joseph B. Chateau, while the railroad trust commands the logic of Edward J. Phelps. Small wonder that these organized monopolies mean the death of the free citizen in the face of adverse legislation.

A Financial Mosquito. Indianapolis Journal. Senator Peffer wants a commission of five appointed to investigate and report on the establishment of a permanent monetary system, said commission to consist of one national democrat, one republican, one democrat and one populist, those to elect the permanent members, the hearing on finance. A monetary system devised by such a commission would be a fine piece of mosaic.

Iowa and the Exposition. Davenport Democrat. Editor Rosewater of The Omaha Bee has been made chairman of the department of publicity, and Editor Hitchcock of the World-Herald takes charge of the department of reception. This means that nothing will be kept from the public eye which can attract attention to Omaha's international exposition. When the Hierarchy Bureau of Iowa there were 29,999 republican ballots in the Second, Fourth and Fifth congressional districts alone which were cast on one protest or another. The league has the affidavits of 18,000 men in those districts who were prevented from casting their ballots by the interference of challengers or by the unjust rulings of the boards of election.

The league is a practical body, so it will not attempt to dispute the Hierarchy in the electoral college, but it will contest the seats of the silver congressmen in the three districts. There can be little doubt as to the result. The Hierarchy will result in the unsetting of the Bryanites, as they should, and, moreover, they will establish

the right of McKinley to the electoral vote of Virginia. One ward in Richmond affords a striking instance of how Virginia was carried for the cause of silver. Of the 3,500 legal voters in Jackson ward only 900 were allowed to cast their ballots. The remaining 2,600 were kept from doing so by the most remarkable election device. To begin with, white voters invariably took the head of the line and held it so long as there was a white voter in sight. Then the catching of colored voters began. They were asked if they had been naturalized, or if their grandfathers had been. They were told that they could only vote in the precincts where they were born or on the production of naturalization papers. They were disqualified because they could not give the name of an orthodox minister who baptized them. Some of them were informed that they were marked dead on the poll books and could only be restored on the presentation of a physician's certificate or a guaranty from an undertaker. Any voter, no matter how trivial or absurd, was considered sufficient on which to have a denial of the suffrage to a man. If an illegally cast ballot and presented his ballot he was used to block the line and delay the voting until white voters came along.

The conclusion made by the Honest Election League explains why Virginia, with a population of 1,555,986 in 1890, cast only 100,000 legal votes in 1896. The only man, with a population of 1,680,000, cast 411,111. If the votes counted but not cast in Virginia were deducted from the above figures, the discrepancy would be even more marked. Virginia, like Tennessee, is only held in the Bryan camp this year by fraud.

BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY. Nebraska's Sugar Commented In Iowa. Minneapolis Journal. Efforts are to be made during the coming session of the Iowa legislature to secure the passage of an act granting a bounty to home-manufactured beet sugar. It is argued in its all surrounding farmers that it is a very profitable, that the machinery for a beet sugar factory is very costly and can be operated but a short part of the year, while the benefits to result accrue in great degree during the winter months. It is also pointed out to the entire nation, in keeping at home money that has before been sent abroad for cane or beet sugar. It is not claimed that the industry is any more experimental, except so far as the willingness of the farmers to co-operate as to raise a profitable crop in large enough quantity may be regarded as a doubtful question.

In a recent letter to the Des Moines Register A. C. Meyer, who is a well known beet sugar expert, opens the ball for the Iowa campaign and gives some interesting facts as to the industry in general. The manufacture of beet sugar has been advised for in Prussia and France, in both by the crown, which recognized the importance of the trade. At that time beets produced but 5 per cent of the sugar which is now regularly produced from 13 to 16, and Prof. Meyer claims to have results of 21 per cent by crossing of French and German seed.

Experiments in sugar beet culture by the experimental stations of Iowa, Minnesota and other western states have for years universally given the best results, while the two great Nebraska factories at Grand Island and Norfolk, where conditions of soil and humidity are not so favorable as in either Texas, Minnesota or South Dakota, are very successful. The average yield of sugar beets in Nebraska is fifteen tons an acre, but it is believed that Iowa and Minnesota, which fear from drought, would produce a larger average through series of years. The price paid at the factory is \$4 to \$5 a ton if the beets show 10 per cent more sugar than the minimum requirements. Fifteen tons at \$4 a ton would produce \$60 for an acre's growth. The cost, which is larger than in most crop sections, is figured at \$28 an acre, leaving a net result of \$32. That beats wheat and corn badly.

The start which the industry has made in Nebraska is due to the bounty provided by the McKinley bill. Under that bill foreign sugar was admitted free and a bounty of 2 cents a pound was paid to the producer of the beet product, this bounty to run for a period of fifteen years. It is not unlikely that the new tariff of 1897 will restore similar conditions. It would seem that with such encouraging prospects in production there ought to be no difficulty in establishing an industry of this kind which, under any bounty, and yet it should be understood that the machinery needed for the production of sugar is expensive and that it would require at least \$200,000 to provide a plant large enough for practical operation. The Sugar trust is not likely to inaugurate this industry in this country in competition to business already established, and the wisdom of the bounty in the tariff of 1890 has been demonstrated in the prompt response resulting in the establishment of the large factories now in operation. The industry is very profitable, and a smaller bounty would produce the same results, even with sugar on the free list. The manufacturers in Nebraska, operating under the present sugar tariff, although deprived of the bounty, are preparing to erect a third factory at Chadron. No doubt a very moderate stimulus to this business, either from national or state sources, would result in the inauguration of the industry on a large scale in this state, where there is reason to believe it would be more profitable on account of the more favorable soil and climatic conditions, than in Nebraska.

BOSTON'S BUSINESS METHODS. That they manage municipal affairs better in Boston than in any other large city in the United States has long been admitted outside of Tremont hall. And it is to Boston that we naturally turn to watch the progress of municipal ownership of public franchises, toward which there is a decided movement in all our cities.

Boston is about completing a great street railway subway to relieve the center of the city of the congestion of trolley cars. Its cost will be in the neighborhood of \$7,000,000, and the work has been prosecuted under a transit commission, acting for the city of Boston. Last Wednesday this commission leased the subway to the West End Street Railway company on terms that are interesting. Generally stated they are for twenty years on a basis of 4 1/2 per cent interest per annum on \$7,000,000, or 4 1/2 per cent of the

net cost of the subway, if such net cost be less than \$7,000,000. After the street railway company acquires the use of the entire subway it is required to pay such additional compensation as may be determined by a computation of the number of passages made by the cars in any given year, the amount of the amount specified exceeds the amount determined by a percentage of the net cost of construction. The equipment of the subway, including tracks, electric light and power wires, pumps and fans, is to be put in by the lessee, and it is to keep the subway in good order. The contract contains stringent provisions as to lighting and ventilating the subway and keeping it clean, dry and in good order. From the proceeds of this contract the city of Boston expects to pay the cost of the subway in twenty years. Thereafter it will yield a substantial net increase to the city treasury.

Here is an example sure city council might ponder and imitate with profit to the city, if not to individual adherents.

IOWA PRESS COMMENT. Cedar Rapids Republican: The democratic state central committee (excuse us), the popular state central committee is planning to go into the secret society business preparatory to the coming campaign of 1898 and 1899. They expect to form clubs which will be known as "The Political Union." They will have constitutions and by-laws, secret meetings, with grips and mystic signs and other secret society characteristics, all for the proposition of 10 to 15 per cent of the population of the whole state. This is a scheme which is antagonistic to the American principle, and will result in the utter disintegration of the silver party.

Denver Post: A meeting has been called for the 29th at Des Moines of all the people of Iowa who are opposed to the present tariff law and are in favor of its amendment. The object of this call is what is not apparent on its face. The people who are opposed to the present tariff law are opposed to the best regulation of the liquor traffic that the state has ever had, and yet it is scarcely proper to conclude that the meeting has been called to forward the interests of the brewers and liquor dealers. What the object of this call is, we are engaged in the affair are known to be philanthropic in their intentions.

Dubuque Times: A great many inquiries are coming to the Times from over the state and over the country as to the progress of Senator Allison toward recovery from his illness. What the object of this call is, we are engaged in the affair are known to be philanthropic in their intentions.

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PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. Mr. Watson, too, is writing a book. The man who seems to be making about as little disturbance as anybody, at present, is Vice President Stevenson. The handle remaining from the Washington cherry tree hatchet discovered in Boston, and the Savannah News supposes that it "was used for firewood at Valley Forge."

The celebration of the completion of a quarter of a century of King Oscar's reign will be signalled by a Scandinavian art and industrial exhibition at Stockholm next summer.

The New York World says that who call General Maceo "the greatest soldier with African blood in his veins" forget that General Humbal made something of a record in his day.

Senator Stewart threatens to make a three-days' speech on the silver question, and if the other senators could only be compelled to listen to it, the country would receive it with equanimity.

The fire loss of this country for November was \$211,000, or less than half the average. The total for eleven months ended with November was \$104,235,000, which is a falling off from recent years.

Boston is spending \$7,000,000 on a subway over a mile long, and has arranged to lease it at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent interest on that amount. The city obtains the money at 6 per cent, and the surplus will pay off the principal in forty years.

California has developed a new gold field in the Mojave desert. California has beautifully observed the eternal fitness of things by growing wheat on her arable lands and locating her gold mines only where they will not be in the way of agriculture.

It has been discovered that a recent suicide in Paris who had long been known as Louis Goupil was a woman who had worn male attire for years without detection. She was born in 1837, and had long earned a good living as a setter of precious stones.

A Missouri conductor hurt his leg slightly in an accident, and was mentioned in the papers. Since then he has had about 100 circulars from wooden and steel leg factories which were anxious to pull his remaining leg for a companion piece. It pays to be advertised.

King Leopold of Belgium has announced his intention of visiting next spring, for the first time his possessions in the Congo. He is to be accompanied by Stanley, and will preside at the opening of the railroad between Matavia and Leopoldville. The king has not visited Africa since his trip along the east coast while still duke of Brabant, prior to his accession to the throne.

Stodd Sloan, who closed the racing season as the first jockey of the year, is held in the highest esteem in Kokomo, Ind., where he is known as "Red" Houser. The whole country has been familiar with his exploits since he was 3 years old, but his crowning boyish achievement was performed at the age of 12, when he rode a vicious horse that no one else in town had ever been able to mount.

THE AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF FRANCE has just issued the program of a competition which is likely to be of far more practical utility than the Paris-Marseilles motor carriage race. The competition which is to begin on the 1st of July next year, and will be open to all motor cars, whether French or foreign, is to be organized with a view to the delivery of goods. The motor cars admitted to this competition must be capable of carrying at least ten passengers with thirty kilograms of luggage each. The motor cars for the delivery of goods must be able to carry at least one ton. The competition will last six days, during which each motor car will have to accomplish twice the following program: A journey of forty kilometers, with a stoppage every kilometer, a journey of fifty kilometers, with a stoppage every five kilometers, and a journey of sixty kilometers, with a stoppage every ten kilometers. Some of the stopping places will be purposely fixed on steep hills and at other inconvenient spots.

An officer of the Turkish navy has told the Constantinople correspondent of a London newspaper that all the defenses of the Bosphorus are perfectly well known to the Russian naval commanders. He says

Christmas Is at Hand--

AND WE WOULD ASK OUR FRIENDS NOT TO PUT OFF THEIR PURCHASES TO THE LAST MINUTE. WE WANT TIME FOR SUCH ALTERATIONS AS MAY BE DESIRABLE, FOR WE TRY ON EVERY SUIT AND ALTER IF NECESSARY, JUST AS THE CUSTOM TAILOR DOES, EXCEPTING THAT HE TAKES TWO WEEKS AND WE TAKE TWO MINUTES.

OUR FURNISHING DEPARTMENT AND THE ATTRACTIVE CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT BOTH PRESENT MANY NOVELTIES SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

A WALK THROUGH THE STORE WILL BE HELPFUL IN A SUGGESTION IF YOU ARE WONDERING WHAT TO GIVE TO SOME MAN OR BOY.

WE HOPE THAT VISITORS WILL ALWAYS FEEL PERFECTLY AT HOME IN LOOKING ABOUT HERE WITHOUT ANY FEELING OF AN OBLIGATION TO BUY.

OPEN EVENINGS.

B. & K. BROWNING, KING & CO. S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.

THE ABSOLUTELY PURE BAKING POWDER. ROYAL—the most celebrated of all the baking powders in the world—celebrated for its great leavening strength and purity. It makes your cakes, biscuit, bread, etc., healthful, it assures you against alum and all forms of adulteration that go with the cheap brands.

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