THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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1	21,030	16	20,988
2	21,134	17	20,916
3	21,136	18	20,879
4	21,255	19	20,922
5	22,437	20	20,796
6	22,967	21	20,411
7	21,226	22	21,064
8	21,150	23	20,872
9	20,936	24	20,951
10	20,954	25	20,931
11	21,001	26	20,984
12	20,778	27	20,951
13	21,080	28	20,945
14	20,961	29	20,955
15	21,010	30	20,955

Totals	630,342
Less deductions for unsold and returned copies	12,792
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Net daily average	21,383

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

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

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

THE MEN WHO MAKE OUR LAWS.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE OF NEXT SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, WILL PRINT A COMPLETE LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE INCOMING NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE WHICH IS TO MEET AT LINCOLN NEXT WEEK. THE ARTICLE WILL TELL ALL ABOUT THE MEN WHO ARE TO MAKE OUR LAWS AND GIVE OTHER INFORMATION USEFUL TO ONE WHO WISHES TO FORM AN OPINION OF THE CHARACTER OF THE NEW LEGISLATIVE BODY. EXTRA COPIES MAY BE ORDERED BY ADDRESSING THE BUSINESS OFFICE OF THE BEE.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

OUR NEXT LEGISLATURE.

Happy New Year!

Farewell to the leap year girl!

Here's that 1897 may bring as much prosperity as 1896 brought adversity.

Not another chance for leap year proposals until eight long years roll past.

Delaware is pretty small to stand two legislatures at one and the same time.

To members of the incoming legislature—Don't all speak for the speakership at once.

The ratio of 16 to 1 isn't in it apparently with the ratio of applicants for appointment to jobs within the gift of the new legislature.

Chicago is bound to be at the top. Here we have Chicago footpads holding their victim up in an elevator. There is nothing like elevating the profession of burglary.

Thanking you for your patronage and favor during the past year we wish to give assurance that for 1897 you will find The Bee a brighter, better, newsier paper, if that is possible, than ever.

The growing demand in Spain for the recall of Weyler is likely to be acquiesced in with greater alacrity by that warrior should the news of Maceo's latest resurrection from the dead prove authentic.

Senatorial fire-eaters will find a fresh casus belli in the arrest of an American citizen in Spain. It is true the American had forged a draft for a large number of pesetas, but a little thing like that should make no difference.

Governor-elect Tanner of Illinois wants it distinctly understood that it is not every one who can be elected to the highest executive office of a great state and win a bride all within the short period of two months.

So the caucus system is to prevail from the beginning in our reform legislature. We thought one of the reforms originally proclaimed by the people's independent party was the abolition of secret political conclaves and star chamber legislation.

Senor Canovas announces that Spain will crush the insurgents before listening to any proposition looking toward mediation. There is one thing, however, that Spain will have to do before she can crush the insurgents, and that is to catch them.

The Bee, as usual, will excel all competitors in publishing prompt and complete reports of the proceedings of the Nebraska state legislature. To keep fully posted on the doings of the lawmakers you will have to read The Bee regularly.

President Cleveland has extended the civil service rules to the officials of the federal penitentiary service just to prevent Major McKinley from sending any recalcitrant officeseekers to prison without the formality of passing a successful civil service examination.

Don Carlos insists on talking for publication just often enough to keep the Spanish government informed that there is such a thing as a Carlist party in Spain only awaiting the opportunity that promises success to raise the standard of the pretender again.

Foot ball is gaining ground in Mexico, and it is said to be only a question of time when it will be introduced into Cuba. The civilizing influence of this humane Anglo-Saxon sport will no doubt work wonders in the uplifting of the land of the bull-fight and the machete.

THE NEW YEAR.

In the procession of the years another milestone has been passed and we welcome the advent of the New Year, in the confident hope that it will bring increase of prosperity and happiness to all the people of this land. What is the promise of 1897? Is there to be a continuance of the unfortunate conditions of the preceding year, or is there to be a change that will dissipate the clouds of depression and revive all those agencies and instrumentalities which contribute to national progress and prosperity? Shall we grope along for another twelvemonth in the way we have been going for the past year, or will there come before the new year has run its course a restoration of industrial and business activity, a demand for labor and a fair return on all investments?

We think the promise is favorable. Why? Because in the first place the national government will pass into republican control, which insures sound economic and financial policies. The government will be provided with sufficient revenue and the industries and labor of the country will be given judicious protection. We shall return to conditions which have been most fruitful of beneficial results in the past and therefore may be confidently expected to again produce like results. It is not possible to escape at a bound from the injuries inflicted by a false and destructive policy. It takes time to remedy the ill effects of mistaken legislation, continued through an extended period. It cannot reasonably be expected, therefore, that the new year will show at once such changes for the better as everybody is hoping for. There must be a change of policy, but with this assured there is reason for confidence in the future. We know that a process of tearing down is to be succeeded by a course of building up and that this is to come in the year upon which we now enter. Hence there is warrant for the belief that 1897 will give this nation greater progress and prosperity than it has known for several years, in which all its people will share.

There is another reason for regarding the new year hopefully and that is that it will be free from political turmoil. The people, fully recovered from the disturbing and unsettling effects of an intense political contest, will devote themselves more closely to the affairs of business. With a policy designed for the development and upbuilding of the country, capital will seek investment, energy and enterprise will be brought into play and new life will be infused into all the arteries of trade and commerce. The only thing that threatens to interfere with the realization of this is the Cuban issue, but we believe the next administration can be trusted to deal with this wisely and conservatively.

The promise of 1897, therefore, is such as to justify giving it a most cordial welcome. It will mark the beginning, there is every reason to believe, of an extended period of prosperity for the American people.

DO EXPOSITIONS PAY?

Will the Transmississippi Exposition be a paying investment? This question is being asked now by almost everybody, and especially by members of our legislature. The tidal wave of migration which began to turn westward in the 70's was not an accident, nor was it a natural overflow of people out of thickly settled states. Those who are familiar with the facts know that it was the result of organized effort on the part of the great railways which had become possessed of millions of acres of land, worthless unless it could be brought under cultivation by thrifty settlers. Millions of dollars were expended in advertising homes for the homeless in Kansas and Nebraska, and later on in the Dakotas. Special excursion trains were run, agents were sent abroad to advertise the transmississippi country far and wide as "the future great," and it proved to be a very judicious investment.

The Transmississippi Exposition is the biggest advertisement that has ever been attempted for Nebraska, as well as for the states beyond the Rockies. It is not a visionary, sky-rocket scheme, but a well-planned and well-matured effort to give the widest possible publicity to the advantages offered in this section to capitalists and homeseekers who have money with which to buy land and engage in industrial enterprises.

A moderate estimate places the number of people who will visit the fair at from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000. The lowest amount which these people will spend at the exposition is $10 per capita. That means from twenty to thirty millions of dollars of money passing into Nebraska through the gates of the exposition. But $10 each is a very low estimate. Thousands will remain throughout the fair, each of whom will spend from $2 to $5 per day, and thousands upon thousands will pass beyond Omaha to the Rockies and the Pacific coast. It is safe to compute that the fair will bring about the circulation of $100,000,000 in the transmississippi country, which will be expended for transportation, in the purchase of supplies and in permanent investments. Thousands of people who visit the exposition will not stop at Omaha, but, having traveled that far, will venture beyond and take in such parts of the country as afford the most attractive field, measured by the exhibits at the fair.

What will Nebraska get out of it? First and foremost, it will bring millions of dollars into the metropolis that will be paid out to supply food and drink for man and beast. Who will feed the multitude? The people of Nebraska. The erection of great buildings and the public improvements in Omaha will afford employment to thousands of workingmen, and they in turn will become profitable consumers of the products of the farm, orchard and garden. By far the greatest and most lasting benefit will be the investment of capital in factories and mills and the advance in property values that will precede the holding of the expositon and continue permanently with the tide of prosperity which will flow in the wake of the exposition. The increase in property values in Omaha will lift the burden of taxation off the balance of the state and make more valuable the property of a large portion of the region tributary to the city. In this way alone the total outlay incident to the exposition will be returned to the people of Nebraska within a few years.

It is a matter of history that the Centennial exposition of 1876 increased the population of Philadelphia by from two to three hundred thousand. The New Orleans exposition of 1882 was like a trump of Gabriel to the dead. It resurrected New Orleans, which had for years been going downward; aroused its citizens to make marked improvements in its streets, buildings, parks and suburbs. From that time to this New Orleans has continued to prosper and grow.

The Columbian exposition increased the population of Chicago by fully half a million, and it added not less than $200,000,000 to permanent property values in Chicago. Within five years the most colossal buildings in the world have been erected in Chicago. There is no parallel to the wonderful advancement made by Chicago since preparations for the World's fair began. No other city in the world has experienced such a marvelous transformation within a similar brief period. The crash of 1893 did not seem to affect Chicago because the flood-tide of money was pouring in from all the adjacent states and from remote parts of the world.

The San Francisco Mid-winter fair followed closely upon the heels of the Columbian exposition, and, although it was practically confined to California, it proved to be financially and economically a great success. It panned out as well as any other investment on the Pacific coast.

The Atlanta exposition did not yield as great returns on the amount invested, but it awakened an interest in the new south that has drawn millions of capital into the southwest and advertised the resources of the cotton states as never before. The Atlanta exposition was handicapped by its environment and by the scant support it received from the people of adjacent states. New York, Pennsylvania and New England put more money into the Atlanta exposition that did Alabama, Georgia and all the other states of the south. Although more than half the population within a radius of 300 miles is made up of poor negro plantation hands, 1,200,000 people passed through the gates at Atlanta, and the enterprise has done more to awaken the latent energies of the new south than anything that could have been devised.

With these facts before us there can be no question that the great west, with its limitless energy and its resistless push, will in 1898 present an exposition to the world the success of which will more than justify the most liberal appropriations this and other western states may make.

A BIMETALLIC CONFERENCE.

The committee appointed by the senate caucus to propose legislation looking to an international conference on bimetallism has completed the task assigned to it and will submit its proposition to another senatorial caucus to be held on the reassembling of congress. As stated in the dispatches the proposed legislation simply authorizes the president to appoint delegates to an international monetary conference whenever he shall see fit to call one, or when he see fit to respond to the call of some other country for such a conference. It is not contemplated to request the president to invite other countries to join with the United States in considering the subject of international bimetallism, but the question of doing so is to be left entirely within his discretion.

According to Senator Wolcott, the chairman of the committee, who recently visited Major McKinley, the president-elect is favorable to the proposition. He said in an interview: "Major McKinley is cordially in favor of making good the promises of the party and seemed profoundly interested in the bill and what was said about it. He is in thorough harmony with the party and his main purpose is the good of the country." The republican national platform pledged the party to promote an international agreement for the free coinage of silver. It would seem safe to assume, therefore, that if the proposed legislation is enacted the next administration will act upon it and that during the present year another international monetary conference—there have been five—will be held to consider what may be done for silver.

The question that naturally presents itself is, What promise is there of any practical result from a conference? Are there any better reasons now than there were in 1892, when the last conference was held, for believing that another international discussion of bimetallism would amount to anything more than the one of four years ago did? Senator Wolcott says that sentiment in Europe in favor of an international understanding in reference to the disposition of the silver question is growing and aggressive; that France and Germany both feel the importance of the issue and England read an object lesson in our late campaign and election. But where is the evidence of this? Unquestionably there are very earnest bimetallists in all the European countries. There is a considerable number of them in England, they are more numerous in Germany and France and they are to be found elsewhere, but they are not a controlling force in any of the governments, nor are they likely to be in the near future. Only two or three really influential voices have been heard recently in Europe in favor of bimetallism. M. Meline in France and the Dutch minister of finance have spoken in favor of that policy and their utterances have been the most significant that have been heard for a year past, though they do not appear to have produced any marked effect. As everybody knows, the English government stands firmly in the position announced by the chancellor of the exchequer when the question of England being represented in an international conference was presented in the House of Commons a year or more ago. It will have nothing to do with bimetallism. Germany will take no step in the matter that England is unfavorable to. Without these nations no agreement would have any value.

The republican party having pledged itself to promote an international agreement regarding silver will undoubtedly make all reasonable effort in that direction. It is probable that the next administration will invite a conference. If it should find that there is the least chance of accomplishing anything by doing so. But a careful survey of the situation certainly offers no encouragement for believing that another international conference at present would have any practical result.

J. B. McCULLAGH.

The profession of American journalism lost one of its ablest members in the death of J. B. McCullagh of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. He had been identified with newspaper work for more than a third of a century and throughout his career was known as one of the most capable and industrious men connected with the press of this country. His journalistic fame is chiefly associated with the great paper whose chief editor he was for many years and in the conduct of which his great and versatile ability found ample scope, but he had made a national reputation before he went to the Globe-Democrat. He was highly successful as a war correspondent, while his political contributions to the Cincinnati Commercial, over the nom de plume "Mac," were one of the strongest features of that paper. Mr. McCullagh was a victim of overwork, which shattered both body and mind. He had a genius for journalism and his love for it was attested by his intense and indefatigable devotion to its exacting duties. His death, under circumstances the most pathetic, will be profoundly regretted by the newspaper fraternity of the nation.

The officers of the different state depository banks in Nebraska proceed on the theory that the deposits of state money in their institutions concern only themselves and the state treasurer and are not proper matters for inquiry by the taxpaying public. There is no reason whatever why every bank account resting on public money should not be as much of public record as the books in the treasurer's office. If the bankers object to giving out information regarding state funds in their custody it ought to be made incumbent upon the state treasurer to publish periodically statements showing just where the money in his keeping is deposited. Such a statement would unquestionably prove a healthy check upon the kiting of state funds from one bank to the other and their undue accumulation in specially favored banks.

Western traveling men are said to be threatening a general agitation for 2-cent-a-mile passenger fares unless the railroads serving their territory give them a 5,000-mile interchangeable mileage ticket. We do not believe the traveling men are less anxious for concessions to the general traveling public than to themselves, although a fight on the line indicated might leave that impression. If the traveling men gain their point it will clear the way for an open 2-cent-a-mile fare as soon as good times are fully restored.

Postmaster Hesing of Chicago has declared his unqualified approval of a postal savings bank and says his experience justifies him in saying that such a plan would be an immediate success. The postal savings bank is an established feature of the Postoffice department in nearly all the most progressive countries of Europe, and it is only a question of time until the United States enlarges its service to meet the constantly growing demand for a safe place for savings deposits.

A Chicago paper indulges in the remark that one alderman in that city has been indicted for murder and another for the United States senate. The question is, Is this a slur upon the Chicago city council or a reflection upon the upper house of the national legislature?

"On to Cuba" is the battle cry of General Colby, the battle-scarred warrior of the state of Beatrice.

Now List to This.
Chicago Times-Herald.

Leap year is a fraud. There are now 3,000,000 bachelors in this country and the surplus of raw matrimonial material is constantly growing. The new woman, matrimonially considered, is not so effective as the old woman.

Warm Campaigning.
Chicago News.

A special Cuban correspondent writes that "General Romola is sweeping down from the east." It is understood that General Melquizo is brushing the cobwebs of the west while Captain General Weyler is putting a patent-leather finish on the north.

Good Word for the Janitor.
New York Herald.

The heroic janitor who made a banner out of his body so that the frightened tenants could escape from the burning building at the early morning fire the other day exhibited the same courage and faithfulness to duty that have glorified many battlefields.

Make-Believe War.
Buffalo Express.

The war between the Sugar trust and the coffee men really looks as if it were serious. It will end, probably, as did the war between Claus Spreckels and the trust, in the absorption of the new refinery, but while the fight is on, the people may expect to profit by it.

Exposing Their Own Infamy.
Pittsburg Dispatch.

The fight in the coffee and sugar trade, which has been inaugurated as a means of sustaining the Sugar trust's exclusive control of the sugar refining trade, illustrates, with the utmost clearness, the falsity of the stock destructive nature of competition, and the necessity of combination to prevent business men from ruining themselves simply from love of price-cutting.

Get a Hustle On.
Philadelphia Times (dem.)

The business interests will be wise to assume that there is not to be any revolutionary tariff legislation and that coming business must be adjusted in the main to existing tariff conditions. If this is assumed and the business interests at once proceed to make the most of present conditions conducive to a business revival, the revival will come. The way to restore confidence is to be confident, and to be confident today, tomorrow and all days in the future. People should stop croaking, stop complaining of dull times, and disappointment at the failure of trade by making good goods and putting them upon the market with discretion and energy.

THE SUGAR BOUNTY.

Its Repeal a Distinct Loss to the Country.
Minneapolis Journal.

The ways and means committee will reach the consideration of the sugar schedule this week in the tariff hearings, and increased duty on raw sugars and the restoration of the sugar bounty are talked of.

It is well known that the democratic onslaught upon the sugar bounties in 1894 arrested the strong progress toward home production of sugar sufficient to supply the demand. Much money was additionally invested in cane sugar making machinery and in the purchase of sugar lands in Louisiana, while a great stimulus was given to sugar-beet growing by farmers and to the production of beet sugar. The bounty system stimulated intense interest in the subject. It would be of great national benefit to restore the sugar-bounty system. In this country we consume 2,000,000 tons of sugar a year, and the home production is less than 400,000 tons, leaving us dependent upon foreign sugar-producing countries for four-fifths of the amount consumed. This dependence on the outside world is not necessary, as we can raise easily every pound of sugar consumed in the country. Last year the sugar we imported cost $110,000,000. Of the 377,000 tons of sugar raised in the United States last year, 324,000 tons was cane sugar and 30,000 tons beet sugar, the residue being maple and sorghum. There are, according to the recent government report, seven large beet-sugar factories in the country, located in California, Nebraska, New Mexico and Utah, besides some smaller concerns in Virginia and Wisconsin. In Nebraska the farmers get $5 a ton for their beets delivered at the factory, and the price pays them well if they live near enough to haul the beets to the factory. The cost per acre is $59 and the yield in Nebraska is twenty tons per acre.

Germany, whose sugar bounty system soon expires by limitation, has now a beet sugar product far beyond the needs of the home population and an immense quantity has been exported to other countries, a great deal of it having been shipped every year to our own country.

Had the sugar bounty system of the tariff act of 1890 been maintained, this country would, at least by 1905 or 1910, have been entirely independent of the sugar of foreign lands. A nation which consumes more than 2,000,000 tons of sugar a year, and is annually increasing its consumption, ought to exploit its own sugar-producing resources. The soil and climate of all our states are not adapted to the growing of sugar beets, but in the west especially the conditions are generally favorable, notably in the lands which have to be irrigated, for it has been found that the finest beets and the largest product per acre come from regions like New Mexico, where irrigation brings a constant and uniform supply of water.

The sooner the sugar-producing capacity of our country is recognized and stimulated the better. We can keep the $100,000,000 and more we pay for foreign sugar at home.

DON'TS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

Don't swear at the old year. Times were hard, but they might have been harder.

Don't see the old year out so hilariously that you have to be carried into the new.

Don't forget that the road to perdition is paved with the good intentions of the new year.

Don't forget if that increase in salary drops through that you're no worse off than you were before.

Don't believe that a good resolution which lasts only a month is no better than no resolution at all.

Don't try too much at one time and make so many good resolutions that there is nothing left to live for.

Don't let it slip your mind that a New Year's dinner can cause as much dyspepsia as the Christmas one did.

Don't spend your last cent on a tin horn, with the idea that without your help the year will never get here.

Don't weep because the old year left you in a bad fix. The new year is designed as an opportunity to right yourself.

Don't believe that a new year revolutionizes everything. If it were not for the calendar you couldn't tell it from the old.

Don't think that every one is down on you because the bills you left unpaid in 1896 come in a bunch at the beginning of 1897.

Don't comment on the shortness of the last year. Many men have found it a long one, though the rent days did come more quickly than usual.

Don't give up all your bad habits simply because the world seems to experience a sudden reformation. Wait, and the world will come back.

Don't become so engrossed in the contemplation of what the end of the year may hold that you forget to look for what the first of the year has brought.

Don't believe your wife if she tells you that giving up tobacco is a method of economy. The savings would all be wasted on gloves or some other ornament.

Don't look upon New Year's day as just like every other. It is the one way in which man shows his appreciation of the fact that all eternity is getting here as rapidly as it can.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The New York courts spend more than $100,000 a year for expert evidence and give it to a $2-a-day juryman to pass upon.

White Ghost, the Sioux, is in Washington. He is trying to touch his Uncle Sam for a short loan of the money Uncle Sam owes him.

The wife of one of the new congressmen is said to be easily worth $25,000,000, and on the wedding day she gave her husband a check for the beggardly sum of a million.

The Chinese are very particular to pay all their debts on or before New Year's day, but of course this is not a hint that the proud Caucasian should copy Chinese customs.

The city of Boston recently sold $1,890,000 of 3½ and 4 per cent school house, highway and public park bonds, running from ten to thirty years, at a premium on the whole amount of $54,286.

Lily Devereux Blake contends that the pilgrim fathers were "merely accessory to the pilgrim mothers." And it must be admitted that but for the pilgrim mothers the Indians would have made a speedy end to the race of pilgrims.

One of the most famous of the Sicilian banditti has lately bet his death at the hands of the gendarmes, and his band has been annihilated almost within sight of Palermo. He was the brigand Collotti. His brother and Cicero, his lieutenant, upon whose heads the price of 25,000 lire had been set, were captured in the same conflict.

J. H. Myers, the inventor of the ballot machine, has written an open letter, complaining that he is having the usual hard luck of inventors. The company which manufactured the machine has recently sold out to a new concern. Mr. Myers is no longer president, and his name has been dropped from the company, which is now known as the American Ballot Machine company.

Boston, which has heretofore compelled her municipal legislators to work without compensation, will with the new year commence paying aldermen each a salary of $1,500 per annum and councilmen $300. While no charges of boodling have been made, it is claimed that the city fathers have run up scandalous bills against the city for personal expenses, such as carriage hire, lunches, etc., and the people have come to the conclusion that it would be cheaper to pay salaries than to allow expense accounts.

Profits on Beet Sugar.
Boston Globe.

The great progress of beet sugar raising in Germany is shown by Consul Monaghan at Chemnitz. In a report to the State department he says that 958,128 tons were exported in the last fiscal year, the home consumption being estimated at 668,869 tons, an increase over the previous year of 116,165 tons.

The consul declares that the industry has made huge strides in a dozen years. He thinks beet planting, particularly in Ohio and Nebraska, should take the place in part of the raising of meat and grain, where competition is sharper, and that the United States ought to supply its own sugar.

If Germany can make money at this growing industry why cannot this country? Now that the raising of cane sugar is threatened with almost total destruction in Cuba the best way to get square with the German emperor is to make it unnecessary for him to pass the sugar this way.

SILVER SENATORS IN LEAGUE

Refuse to Vote to Confirm Officials Appointed by the President.

WANT TO INVESTIGATE THE REMOVALS

Where Silver Men Have Been Put Out for Taking Part in Campaign Their Successors Shall Not Be Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The silver senators have been considering among themselves during the Christmas recess the question of the attitude they shall assume on nominations to office made in place of silver men who were removed because of their alleged participation in the recent campaign, and have decided, with practical unanimity, to oppose confirmation. Just how many nominations there are of this character no one seems to know or to have taken the trouble to determine, but the matter has been placed largely in the hands of Senator Jones of Arkansas, because he is both a silver advocate and chairman of the national democratic committee.

Senator Jones says that while ordinarily he has no disposition to interfere with the presidential prerogatives, he thinks that in cases where there has been removal, justice to all calls for an investigation of the charges made.

It looks as if the situation which they will raise may be the first since the election to cause an alignment on the financial questions. The indications are that the silver republicans who bolted the St. Louis convention and the populists will stand with the silver democrats in opposing confirmation, while it is probable the republicans and gold democrats will support the president's appointees in such cases. Some of the republicans are not very zealous in their support, for the reason that they realize that the failure to confirm democratic nominees will throw the nominations to their party after March 1, and thus increase the republican patronage.

The offices at stake are in most cases postmasterships in the Mississippi valley states, and include such offices as Springfield, Waukegan and Evanston, Ill.; Boone, Ia., and Benton Harbor, Mich. At Benton Harbor the postmaster, Ramon Jarvis, was removed because he became a candidate for congress, and was on the stump in his own interest.

In the case of Henry Clavenell, district attorney for Alabama, his successor, George F. Moore, is finding difficulty in securing confirmation because he is opposed by silver men. The silver men assert there are instances in which officeholders of gold proclivities participated in the campaign as actively as did the silver men who aroused the displeasure of their superiors at Washington.

In remonstrances sent to senators against the confirmation of the appointees from the Illinois office, made vacant because of "pernicious political activity," it is urged that the men removed participated in the campaign to no greater extent than did Secretary Carlisle, Comptroller Eckels and Postmaster Hesing of Chicago, and hundreds of other officials.

Senator Jones says he does not want the nominations pigeon-holed, or confirmations defeated in any indirect way, but that he wants them voted upon in the senate and directly confirmed or rejected. He thinks the senate should pass upon the question involved in the nominations.

SELECTIONS FOR THE COMMISSION.

Men Who Will Probably Represent the Government at Exposition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—(Special Telegram.)—It is probable that the government commissioners for the Transmississippi and International Exposition will be named in a short time, and certainly before the present administration goes out of power. The Bee correspondent was today reliably informed that the members of the commission would probably be Chief Clerk Renick, for the State department; Charles E. Kemper, chief executive officer of the supervising architect's office, representing the Treasury department; F. W. Clarke, for the Interior department; W. De C. Ravenel, for the Fish commission; Frank Strong, for the Department of Justice; Third Assistant Postmaster General Kerr Craig, for the Postoffice department; Captain Barry, U. S. A., for the War department; Commander Train, U. S. N., for the Navy department. The representative of the Department of Agriculture will probably be Assistant Secretary Charles W. Dabney, jr. The representative of the Smithsonian institution has not yet been discussed. There may be changes in this list, but it is not believed that there will be more than one or two who will seek to evade the new duty. After the appointments are officially made President Cleveland will name the chairman of the commission.

ARBITRATION TREATY IS DELAYED.

Lord Salisbury Finds Some Flaws and It Cannot Be Signed Just Yet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The new treaty between the United States and Great Britain, by which all differences between the countries for the next five years are to be referred to arbitration, will not be signed at present. Mr. Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote closed the negotiations about ten days ago and the final draft was made and forwarded to Lord Salisbury. As it included all the features which had been agreed on between the negotiators no doubt was felt that a speedy approval would be given by Lord Salisbury and that the signatures to the instrument thereupon would be affixed at Washington. It was expected that the document would be signed coincident with the new year, but this expectation will not be realized and the signatures, it is now stated, cannot possibly be affixed before the end of next month. The causes for the delay cannot be stated, but they are sufficient to defer the consummation of the treaty. In the meantime there is no reason to believe that the prospects of ultimate agreement are less favorable than they have been, the delay doubtless being due to some unessential question, as there is a complete understanding on all material points.

REFUSES PARDON TO AN EMBEZZLER

President Says Duty to Public Takes Precedence of Pity.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The president has denied the application for pardon in the case of Joseph H. Wilson, convicted in Illinois (but sentence not passed) of embezzlement of national bank funds. In his endorsement the president says: "This application appeals very strongly to my sympathy, and, if I owed no duty to the public I would unhesitatingly yield to the pity aroused for the convict and his family, but my responsibility to the public and the care I should have for the integrity and safety of our national banks, as well as a due regard for the just and equal administration of the laws passed for their protection, restrain me from granting a pardon, even before his sentence, to this convict, concededly guilty of embezzling the money of a national bank while in its entrusted employ."

NEW NATIONAL BANK TO OPEN.

Comptroller Eckels Authorizes One to Start at Thompson, Ia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—(Special Telegram.)—Camptroller Eckels today issued his certificate authorizing the First National bank of Thompson, Ia., to begin business, with a capital of $50,000. C. H. Kelley is president and F. A. Thompson cashier of the new bank.

Postmaster General Wilson today issued a fraud order against the Retail Grocers' association of Des Moines, Ia. It was charged that the association sought to collect debts by threats, in violation of the postal laws.

H. F. Snyder was today appointed postmaster at Verdurette, Sherman county, Neb., vice J. M. Snyder, resigned, and L. B. Guild was appointed at Fort Bridger, Uinta county, Wyo.

NEW YEAR CHAFF.

Chicago Tribune: "Truth may be stranger than fiction," said the book agent, looking through his valise and noting the fact that he had sold fifteen copies of "Arabian Nights" to one of the "Ascent of Man," "but there's a heap less money in it."

Detroit Free Press: "Say, Writely, how did that funny story of yours end?" "In the waste basket, just like the rest of them."

Philadelphia Record: Tacker—That sailors' chorus was awful. What was the matter?

Stage Manager—The tars couldn't get the right pitch.

Chicago Post: The girl in the box coat noticed the little flower girl eyeing her rather closely and she finally asked in a patronizing way what it was that called for so much attention.

"That coat," was the prompt reply.

"Ah, yes," said the girl in the box coat, "it is a handsome coat, isn't it?"

"Sure Thing," answered the flower girl. "Too bad it doesn't fit you, ain't it?"

Brooklyn Life: "Uncle Julius, what is appreciation?" "Appreciation,' Well, it is a queer old thing, something like malaria; people always get it away from home."

Detroit News: Self-Sacrifice—Air! air! gasped the dying man. The brave girl cared him and hesitated not a moment. Leaping from her wheel she punctured both her tires with all possible haste.

Cincinnati Enquirer: "What is this report about your being assaulted by an elevator man because you refused to ride?" "By an elevator man? Oh! Oh! It was this way: I chose to walk to the fifth story, to my office, and the man in the elevator beat me up; that's all."

A FALL.

I had a friend whose words were wise,
Whose deeds were always grand,
And who, it seemed to me, had been
For some great purpose planned;
But, on the day he fell in love,
Whereat his wisdom fled—
Alas, for all the foolish things
That then he did and said!

EIGHTEEN-NINETY-SEVEN.

A New Year.
Written for The Bee.

Sins and sorrows of the past
Stagger into view;
Hopes that were too dear to last
Come before me, too.
Days that were so sweet and glad
Have passed away,
And so my heart is very sad
On New Year's day.

Unstained hours gleam for all
Where the future lies,
There do living waters fall
Watched by tender eyes;
Changing skies of blue are clad
In gold or gray,
And so my inmost soul is glad
On New Year's day.

BELLE WILLEY GUE.

Winside, Neb.

A Greeting.
New York Sun.

Walk in, 1897!
Got it right the first time!
Never mind the tin horns. Take a cheer—
Three of them, if you like. Or do you prefer
A cradle? You came, presumptuous youngster,
Exactly on time. Even as we fired
Old '96 into the garbage box
Of the dim Past you came a-sneaking in
At the front door. Little one, had you arrived
Too soon there would have been a rumpus,
A million astronomers would have kicked
You back. And had you been one moment late
You never would have come at all. 'Twould not
Have been fish-horns that broke upon the ear,
It would have been the horn of Gabriel.

That's what you owe the New Year, all ye people.
He came on time. In honor of his coming,
Therefore, make things as easy for him as
You can. Break off your evil practices,
Learn to be good. Stop cheating, backbiting,
Lying, envying, and if you have strength
Put off your little weakness and the sin
That easily besets you.
But don't
Swear
Off.

Birth of the Year.
Boston Courier.

Over the snow-covered hills,
Hear ye the bells of the morn,
Speeding the shade of the past,
Hailing the babe that is born.

Who, for the old and the lost,
Droppeth a sorrowful tear?
Who, with a shiver and sigh,
Welcomes the birth of the year?

Glad is the singer whose song
Praiseth the tried and the true,
Sweet is the soul that with smiles
Lighteth the way of the new.

White are the pathways of earth,
White for thy coming, O, year.
Angels and Holy Ones, pray,
Pray for the watchers that fear.

TO ALL
AND A HAPPY
NEW YEAR . . .

Whatever is seasonable in greetings or apparel we offer you.

It is the season of good wishes and we heartily hope that everyone may be well clothed.

Seasonable clothing includes such a variety of things that we can't mention them all. But we invite everyone who is in search of the right thing for his own adornment or for gifts to visit our store.

Our lines of clothing, furnishings, hats, caps, etc., are as tempting for the new year as they were for the old.

Thanking you kindly one and all for your past patronage and an earnest desire for future remembrance,

With best wishes for a glad and prosperous new year,

Respectfully,

B & K TRADE MARK

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