

THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee (without Sunday) One Year, \$3.00; Six Months, \$1.80; Three Months, \$1.00; Sunday Bee, One Year, \$2.00; Weekly Bee, One Year, \$1.00.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, George R. Tschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending November 19, 1892, was as follows: Sunday, November 14, 26,700; Monday, November 15, 21,218; Tuesday, November 16, 21,218; Wednesday, November 17, 21,218; Thursday, November 18, 21,218; Friday, November 19, 21,218; Saturday, November 20, 21,218.

Average Circulation for October, 24,421. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 19th day of November, 1892. S. F. FELIX, Notary Public.

SHALL it be Senators Peffer and Leake, the whiskered and the whiskerless? THE next ways and means committee will probably attack the tariff on the highway and by all means.

THE salary of the base-ball player has been reduced to \$2,400 per year which is about \$2,000 a year more than any of them is worth. LIEUTENANT PEARY may ask to be sent up to Greenland for three years more, but most people would prefer to be sent up to Sing Sing.

A GREAT dry goods house in Denver has assigned, with liabilities of \$225,000, Denver, you know, is very much more prosperous than Omaha. THERE has been a good deal of activity in the jewelry line in this city recently, but the activity has been perfunctory and not profitable to the merchant.

THIS city has a ditcher which does too much work. This ditcher is a machine, not a man. No such fault has ever been found with any human employe of Omaha. THE Georgia legislature evidently thought the democratic platform meant just what it said and it is opening its doors for the entrance of the wildcat bank again.

THE chattel mortgage business is not flourishing in Omaha just now. This gratifying fact comes to us from parties who deplore the awful depression in the 10-per-cent-a-month money lending business. J. S. CLARKSON has had himself advertised far and wide as a candidate for the Iowa senatorship. J. S. Clarkson has done a larger business on a smaller amount of capital than any man in American politics.

CAPRIVI ought to have been called to order as speaking to the question. Abuse of Bismarck is not justification of his press-gang scheme for taking thousands from the pursuits of progressive industry and attaching them to the military galleys. SOUTH OMAHA is puzzled over the question, "Who is the chief of police?" This conflict of authority is most annoying and invites crime in that city. It would seem that the mayor pro tem ought to have been more certain of the legality of his act of removal before he undertook it.

JURY duty is one of the highest responsibilities of citizenship and, though like so many other duties it is somewhat irksome, it should be cheerfully assumed. Let the good men of the community fulfill this obligation and the active evils of professional jury serving will be obviated. GEORGE W. CHILDS states in a recent article that the aid rendered by him to women has been more gratifying in its effects than that rendered by him to men. This would seem to dispel the common belief that women are more feeble in their gratitude than men. Mr. Childs has certainly had experience enough in this matter to be regarded as authority. JUDGE DAVIS did a commendable thing in calling attention to the carelessness of the county commissioners in the matter of providing juries. It appears from the statement of the judge that the latest possible method prevails in taking names from the poll books, the commissioners apparently regarding the very important matter of drawing men for jury service as a duty which may be performed in the most perfunctory manner. It is to be hoped that the merited scolding which Judge Davis gave the commissioners will have the wholesome effect intended. Indifference in a matter of this sort is culpable. THE rapid increase in the popularity of foot ball and the decline in the public interest in base ball affords a curious illustration of the fickleness of those who patronize public sports. Nebraska is not slow to fall into line with the fads of the day, and the men who shine in the game of foot ball are now as much idolized here as in the east. The experience of the past year has demonstrated that base ball has for the present ceased to be popular. In New York City, where there have been in the past more admirers of this game than anywhere else, it has not been profitable during the season just closed, but a game of foot ball will bring out a greater crowd in that city today than any other event. The same rule holds good in Omaha, as was seen yesterday.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN PERIL.

It appears that the troubles of the Panama Canal company mean a great deal more for the American people than is apparent on the surface. They are now directly affecting the commercial interests of the United States, and they involve a further reduction of the foreign carrying trade in American bottoms. The affairs of the Panama Canal company are now in the hands of a receiver appointed by the French government, and the power thus secured is to be used, it seems, to discriminate in favor of foreign steamships against American lines already established. An effort is to be made, it is said, to destroy one of the few lines of American steamships now engaged in foreign trade.

The activity of European countries in their efforts to force American vessels out of the foreign trade is not general. There is a persistently aggressive warfare against American ships, sustained by liberal subsidies on the part of foreign governments. Not many years ago what was known as the Clyde fleet, favoring the Atlantic, the Gulf and the Pacific in foreign trade, consisted of forty odd steamers. Three years ago the number had been reduced to five. The trade had been supplanted by British and other subsidized lines.

England, by its subsidies, has driven from the ocean the American line running from San Francisco to Australia. Practicing the same policy, the English government is now helping its ship owners in their efforts to drive from the ocean the line running from San Francisco to Japan and China. This is not all. There was an American line running from New York to Havana and from Havana to Vera Cruz. The Spanish government has pinned an opposition line upon this route, subsidizing it to the extent of \$1,500 a trip between New York and Havana. The American line is maintained today only by a subsidy received from the Mexican government. The American lines running to Brazil and Venezuela are having a hard struggle against the subsidized lines of Germany, Holland, France, Spain and other countries, and are in danger of having to succumb sooner or later if the unequal contest continues.

These conditions, if allowed to remain, must inevitably drive every American vessel out of the foreign trade and place our manufacturers, merchants and producers absolutely at the mercy of the foreign ship owners. Undoubtedly no question could be much more vital to American interests than the one suggested by this state of affairs, and it is important from a political as well as a commercial point of view. It has been suggested that it is high time for our government to pay some attention to the Monroe doctrine in connection with the aggressive policy of commercial conquest in this hemisphere by European countries, but that doctrine hardly applies to the situation. At any rate it might be dangerous to attempt to give it application. Obviously the wiser and safer course will be to find a practical way of meeting the subsidized foreign competition and of giving proper encouragement to the construction of American steamship lines. This will necessarily involve a liberal policy in mail compensation by the government. No plan that does not embrace this can be made effective.

OMAHA AS A JOBBING CENTER. The Omaha manager of R. G. Dun & Co.'s commercial agency, Mr. W. H. Roberson, takes a very hopeful view of the future of the wholesale business in this city. The logic of his argument, based upon the experience of other cities that have become great commercial centers by reason of their situation with respect to sources of trade, is absolutely convincing. The jobbing trade of Omaha was almost nothing fifteen years ago, not because there was not enterprise and energy behind it, but because rival cities, with Chicago at the head, were pushing hard for the business to which Omaha, by virtue of her location, was clearly entitled. The wholesale merchants of this city had to compete with those of Chicago, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis and other towns which had previously entered the field, and the struggle for business was a hard one in those days. Now the Omaha jobber reigns supreme in the territory naturally tributary to this city. One of the largest wholesale houses in this city, which at that time was glad to do a business of \$250,000 a year, is now selling nearly \$2,000,000 worth of goods annually. There are six houses engaged in the grocery jobbing business in Omaha which claim to have done \$5,000,000 worth of business during 1891. In other jobbing lines there has also been great advancement and there is promise of still more rapid growth in the future.

It is stated by good authorities that notwithstanding the large wholesale trade of the merchants of this city they do not do one-third of the business transacted in that line in the state of Nebraska. Mr. Roberson places the jobbing sales of Omaha in this state at \$50,000,000 for the present year and predicts that in twelve years they will reach \$70,000,000 without taking any account of the development of the state, by which the figures may be doubled. It is not difficult, therefore, he says, to understand how the jobbing trade of this city if confined to Nebraska, may be quadrupled in ten years. That it is not confined to this state is well known. It extends into adjacent states and territories, and is constantly being spread over a wider field. There is practically no limit to the possibilities of its growth.

THE CAR FAMINE. Railroad officials and grain dealers deny positively that a car famine exists in this state. They point to the fact that the railway yards in this city are filled with empty cars and assert that the local demand for cars is less than is usual at this season of the year. In explanation of the alleged lack of cars it is stated that the railroads are discriminating against the "track buyers" and in favor of the elevator men in order that the business may be thrown into the hands of the latter. It is easier to handle the trade of the elevator men than that of the small buyers, and the idea appears to be that if the latter cannot secure shipping facilities the

farmers will be obliged to sell to the elevator proprietors, which would give the same amount of business to the railroads with less trouble in loading the grain. It is impossible to determine at present how much justice there is in the charge that the railroad companies are pursuing this policy, but the evidence goes to show that the car shortage of which so much complaint is made is due to the unwillingness of the companies to provide cars for the small buyers.

The statement of the grain men that the new crop of corn is not yet beginning to move is surprising. A great deal of corn has been shipped east during the past month, and it has been supposed that some of it was this year's crop. A great deal of the corn in this state was fit for shipment weeks ago. If all that has been moving this fall is only what was left over from last year it is evident that a vast quantity of western corn will be put upon the market this year. This is, however, no justification for the refusal or failure of the railroads to supply cars for shippers of grain without discrimination. Railroads are common carriers, and they have no right to favor one class of patrons to the detriment of any other class. If there is an abundance of cars for moving the grain stored in elevators, there is no excuse for a shortage of cars for grain buyers or grain raisers.

NO TREASURY DEFICIT. The anxiety which the democrats profess regarding the condition of the national treasury is quite unnecessary, according to Secretary Foster. The democrats will hardly be compelled to issue new bonds to meet the obligations of the government. They will find, remarked the secretary, that the financial end of the government has been conducted in a straightforward, business-like manner, and while he was not prepared to make public at that time the amount of the surplus, he stated that it would be sufficiently large to disappoint those who have continually accused the secretary of the treasury of juggling with the figures and concealing the financial statements.

Remarking upon the wonder of the treasury critics as to where the money was obtained to keep the mill moving, Secretary Foster said they appear to have forgotten that the revenues have increased more than \$15,000,000. Then there is the reserve fund in the national banks in addition to the unexpended balance in the custody of the various disbursing officers throughout the public service. By providing that these officers should draw only what they actually needed the secretary of the treasury was enabled to obtain more than \$20,000,000 to meet such demands as might be made upon the treasury. There are still other small resources which the practical head of the treasury knew how to use to the best advantage. Secretary Foster did not think any new bonds would be issued, for the reason that no party wants to take the responsibility of increasing the public debt.

The statement of the secretary of the treasury will be reassuring to the country. That the democrats will find, when they come into control of the government, that the national treasury has been conducted under this administration in an absolutely straightforward and signally businesslike manner there is not a shadow of doubt. President Harrison was fortunate in his selection of the heads of the financial department of the government. Secretary Windom was one of the ablest financiers the country has had, and Secretary Foster has shown himself to be possessed of the qualities necessary to a safe and conservative management of the affairs of the treasury, a task far more arduous than most people have any conception of. A democratic secretary of the treasury may adopt some different method from that in vogue to state the condition of the public accounts, but that is a comparatively trifling matter, and we do not anticipate that Mr. Cleveland will find anybody to administer the affairs of the national treasury who will do it more creditably in all respects than it has been done under the present administration.

DEFENSIVE PREPARATIONS IN EUROPE. The rapid growth of the military power of France, which has at no time been allowed to stop since the close of the Franco-Prussian war twenty years ago, is not without its effect upon Germany. For some time past Emperor William has been demanding an increase in the standing army of that country, and his recent address upon the opening of the Reichstag showed that his heart is fixed upon the project of making the German military establishment stronger than it now is, though it is already one of the most formidable in the world. He said that the development of the military power of the other states of Europe imposed upon Germany "the serious and even imperative duty, on one side, of strengthening the defensive capacity of the empire by drastic measures."

The tremendous military equipment of France, in which fabulous sums of money have been expended since 1872, has not failed to attract the attention of the nation that is more likely to feel its force than any other in Europe. Peace now prevails between the two countries, but the German emperor knows very well that the present relations may be disturbed at any time. The "drastic measures" which he says must be resorted to if necessary in addition to the power of Germany's standing army will not be very welcome to the people who will have to sustain them. Great military establishments are the chief cause of European nations, and there is no likelihood that the curse will ever be abated. Every step in advance taken by one calls for a similar step by the others.

CHARTER REVISION. The charter revision committee is now organized. The task before it is one that will require mature deliberation and harmonious co-operation with the Douglas county delegation in the legislature. The experience with former charter revisions has taught this city several costly lessons. Clinging interests have mutilated charters through the connivance of corrupt legislators and in

several instances, notably during the last session, they charter was patched with amendments at the last hour of the session just to spite Omaha. If all the sessions that need revision are fully disclosed and framed with care before the legislature begins its session the interests of the taxpayers can be fully protected. The danger of a charter revision scheme comes from two sources—a division in the delegation and unscrupulous efforts on the part of franchised corporations to cut out provisions that do not suit them or insert provisions that promote their own interests. Against such mutilations it will be the duty of the charter committee to provide all possible safeguards. It is doubtful, however, whether anything can be gained by employing a charter lobby committee that will connive at the anti-charter schemes. The fact is that the Douglas delegation is in duty bound to constitute itself as such a committee and see to it that the charter is introduced early and given fair play on its passage through the legislature. That will place the responsibility where it properly belongs.

In order to be consistent a democratic administration will have to abandon reciprocity, so far as it may be found practicable to do so, but if the American people can be induced to intelligently consider what has been accomplished under reciprocal treaties they will not readily assent to the abandonment of that policy. According to official figures, while in 1890 the United States exported to Austria-Hungary but \$94,000 of merchandise the exports to that country in 1892 reached \$1,537,000, even while the dutiable imports from that country decreased from \$8,500,000 to \$5,000,000. In the same way the exports to Germany increased from \$85,000,000 to \$105,000,000, while the imports decreased from \$38,000,000 to \$22,000,000. In 1890 the exports to all the countries now embraced in the reciprocity system were of a value of \$129,000,000, while in 1892 the sales of merchandise to those countries amounted to about \$158,000,000. Yet during the same period the dutiable imports from those countries decreased from \$108,000,000 to \$81,000,000. That is to say, the reciprocity system, while giving to American manufacturers a new home market for over \$85,000,000 of home products, has newly opened the foreign market to nearly \$29,000,000 of American merchandise. Surely a policy that has produced such results is neither a sham nor a humbug, and any party that proposes to deprive the nation of such advantages will take a great risk of losing popular support.

NO PENSION LEGISLATION

Leading Democrats Determined to Do Nothing for Union Veterans. Representative McKinney Thinks the Current Expenses of the Government Will Be Sufficient to Secure all the Money Desired.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24. Representative McKinney of New Hampshire, who is the ranking democratic member of the house committee on pensions and who was a union soldier from Ohio during the war and who is mentioned as Cleveland's commissioner of pensions, is authority for the statement that the Fifty-third congress very likely will distinguish itself by refusing to pass a pension bill. Mr. McKinney believes that the revenues of the government will all be needed to meet current expenses and that the pensioners should be satisfied under the circumstances to have no pension legislation whatever, as the adoption of any measure upon the subject of pensions must necessarily be in the direction of curtailing the pension roll.

There were introduced in congress last winter about 6,000 private pension bills. The average number of private pension measures which have been introduced in each congress during the past ten years has been about 4,000. If this new congress should adopt a resolution at the beginning of its session pledging itself against the consideration of any pension measure there will be less than half the usual aggregate number of bills introduced and fully one-fourth of the work of the two branches of congress will be headed off. McKinney's idea on this subject is that of many leading democrats.

Senator Spooner Declines Himself. Representative William Simpson of Kansas has returned to Washington looking none the worse for wear after the hard political struggle he passed through at Medicine Hat, Kan., in his campaign for the senate. He reports that he has given up the third party and has gone over to the democrats. He says that the third party will be bigger than the democracy before long and he endorses General Weaver's pronouncement to the effect that the great power which has suddenly been placed upon the shoulders of the new party will have the effect of adding to Mr. Simpson says also that he is not a candidate for the United States senate and that he will not be presented to the senate as legislature with his permission. He adds that he prefers to be "a representative of the plain people" and not "an occupant of the American house of lords."

At Cleveland's Inauguration. President Cleveland's inauguration on the 4th of next March promises to be surrounded by the largest body of people and to be accompanied by the most unique and picturesque features in the history of the nation. The inauguration since the days of Jackson. The regular press dispatches announced today that a vestibuled train loaded with citizens from all over the country would march in the procession escorting Grover Cleveland from the capitol to the white house.

Several days have passed since it became known that Cleveland and Stevenson were elected that some picturesque feature for the inauguration has not been announced. The 200 horsemen from several northern states there will be a regiment of the Texas rangers in the procession and another of Georgia's warlike cavaliers, and a company of cowboys, characteristic of the Georgia "Cracker."

Tammany has promised to turn out 10,000 strong and to exhibit in the parade a real uncaged tiger, as well as the huge owl which was so conspicuous a feature of the hotel where Tammany made his quarters during the inauguration. But the Tammany owl is to be outdone by the Jacksonian organization of Washington, which will exhibit a pair of blue jays, one six feet high, made of canvas and covered with feathers.

Engels Long Walks. President Harrison is developing into a general pedestrian. In the first two years of his administration he hardly ever appeared on the streets of Washington and when he did appear few recognized him. But within the last few weeks he has been seen in a pleasant afternoon jog by without a long walk through Connecticut avenue or some other leading thoroughfare, and his afternoon stroll has become so much a habit that he is now a well-known sight to the people along the avenues have come to expect him. After hearing the Thanksgiving sermon at the church of the president this morning and enjoying his Thanksgiving dinner, the president took his accustomed jog. He was amply protected from the cold by a heavy chinchilla overcoat and thick gloves. He wore a derby hat encircled by a band of mourning. The president is a tireless walker and a rapid one, and he never enjoyed his footstools so much as now.

Western Pensions. The following western pensions granted are reported by THE BEE and Examiner Bureau of Claims: Original—Charles G. Wilson, Joseph F. Stevens, Mark J. Billeter, deceased, John C. Custer, Additional—Henry J. Knibb, Joseph H. Wall, John H. McKinney, Restoration and increase—Daniel McKeeney, Increase—Barnet Ashburn, deceased, Reuben Falconer, Original widows, etc.—Mary Latta, mother of John H. Miller, Elizabeth Ashburn, Mary J. Skinner, Laura Joffile, Ruth Ditzler.

Iowa Original—Joseph Kirby, John H. White, Tobias Stieling, Joseph W. Piggan, Additional—Martin V. Dawson, James Hughes, William E. Burrows, Edwin L. Ross, Edgar C. Vail, James H. Ashby, Supplemental—Simon Houts, Increase—James Carrick, Daniel McKay, Increase—Franklin Page, Albert L. Wood, Original widows, etc.—John H. Kirby (father), Harry C. Rugh, Mary A. Miller, Louisa Holland, Missouri Jones, Joanie A. Wright, Phoebe A. Rose, Jane E. Rose, Special act—Annie Davis (mother).

Miscellaneous. Lieutenant Pickering, Second Infantry, is here, fresh from Fort Omaha. The lieutenant is being heartily recommended for a promotion in the cavalry department. It is said that Sergeant J. W. Lutz, First Artillery, recently appointed to a lieutenantcy, will be assigned to the Second Infantry.

PLEASANT STUDENT PASTIME

Big Class Fight on at Cornell College Between Freshies and Sophs. CAUSED BY THE MORTAR-BOARD HATS. Headgear of the Second Year Men Causes a Bloody Mob Like War, in Which the Mates Become Fighters and the Females Foul Hairs.

MOORE VERNON, is, Nov. 24.—Cornell college is greatly excited over the big class row between the sophomores and freshmen. The trouble commenced over the sophomores wearing mortar-board hats. When they appeared with their new hats a howling mob of freshmen attacked them and a general clash light ensued. Tons of mortar-board hats, bloody noses and scratched faces were the result and the melee was only stopped when the faculty intervened. Tuesday evening the sophomores met in a body and proceeded to the homes of the freshmen. Being admitted to the homes, parents were overpowered and the search made for sophomore hats, six of which were lost in the fight. Later in the evening the sophomores met a large crowd of freshmen, who had been looking for them and after a desperate struggle the sophomores were routed.

Yesterday the young ladies of the two classes caught the spirit and a hair-pulling and eye-poking war was fought in the hall. The faculty being obliged to interfere, a big fight is expected and freshmen are waiting for a favorable opportunity, armed to the teeth, to attack the sophomores. The annual sophomore oratorical contest occurs in two weeks, but it is generally believed that freshmen will not allow it to go on. Interesting developments are expected before the week is over. The faculty are doing all in their power to quell the disturbances, but so far that little or no success.

KIDNAPED CHINAMEN. United States Deputy Marshals Charged With Serious Offenses. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 24.—The Union publishes a statement to the effect that Chinamen have been kidnaped in Lower California and turned over to the federal authorities of this county on the pretext that they had been arrested for violation of the exclusion laws. It is alleged that United States Deputy Marshals Marsh and Smead had a contract with one Hyde to kidnap Chinamen, bring them to the county and turn them over. The Union says Hyde, having failed to receive his share of the proceeds, has informed the authorities now in Washington to show the conspiracy.

People See Falling Stars. BURLINGTON, Ia., Nov. 24.—A brilliant meteoric shower was witnessed at Mt. Pleasant, Ia., last night. Falling stars were numerous in the heavens over Burlington. CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 24.—Hundreds of meteors shot across the sky last night and the day before. The shower of stars that had been seen here in many years. Reports come from various parts of the state of great meteoric displays.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 24.—About 6 o'clock last evening, the people of this city who were out were so fortunate as to see a grand shower of meteors, and the sight will not soon be forgotten. It lasted nearly an hour. The sky being quite clear, the phenomenon was visible the whole time. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 24.—A shower of meteors was observed here last evening. Over 1,300 were observed by Prof. Davidson of the coast and geological survey in an hour and a half.

Had to Make an Assessment. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 24.—The directors of the Hawaiian consolidated committee today levied an assessment of \$5 per share on the stock of the company, payable, with interest, in thirty days from date. This levy, which amounts to nearly \$500,000, is designed to go toward paying the mortgage on the Hawaiian island. The assessment is levied on the company's Hawaiian plant, besides the interest on \$500,000 worth of outstanding bonds, liabilities having been incurred by reason of poor crops and the tariff imposed on sugar by this country.

Colorado Companies Consolidate. NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The secretary of the Colorado Coal & Iron company has issued notice of the consolidation of the Colorado Coal & Iron company with the Colorado Fuel company, it having been perfected by the incorporation of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company. Stockholders are notified to send their stock for exchange to the Kinlocker Trust company, 18 Wall street, New York.

Railway Extension in Mexico. MONTEREY, Mex., Nov. 24.—It is authoritatively announced that the Mexican international railway system is to be extended to this city. Engineers are now in the field planning the survey of the proposed line from Espinosa to Monterey.

Will Try to Make Rain Friday. NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 24.—The Picayune of San Antonio reports says: The indications being favorable, General Drenforth and party intend to produce a rainfall on Friday.

ANOTHER PRIZED MAN.

New Mexico Furnishes a Specimen to Match the Nebraska Case. ENOY, N. M., Nov. 24.—A prizefight man was found in a cave in the foothills of the Gaudineau mountains, fifteen miles west of here, yesterday. It is five feet ten and a half inches high, well proportioned and had been a fine specimen of manhood. It is difficult to determine whether it is the remains of a white man or an Indian, as the indications point in either direction. There is evidence of great antiquity and some of modern origin. There are distinct imprints of sandals or moccasins on the feet, but the hair is in the modern style. It has an Indian nose, but not high cheek bones. The body was found in a large chamber within limestone walls, about 50 feet from the entrance to the cave. There are no other evidences that the cave has been inhabited, at least in modern times. The body had evidently been placed in the cave by other hands after death, as it lay on its back with hands across the breast and eyes closed and the mouth slightly open. No fragments of clothing or implements were found. The cave is from thirty to thirty-five miles long, over 200 distinct chambers and some wonderful forms of stalactites, stalagmites, petrifications and vegetable matter, etc. The question has been raised whether the find is not another Cardiff giant scheme, but all who examine it believe it to be a genuine petrification of prehistoric man.

Work of the National Guard. CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 24.—At the session of the National Guard a resolution opposing the opening of the World's fair on Sunday was adopted. A resolution of thanks to Secretary Hask and Congressmen Hatch was passed; also one asking congress to create a division in the Department of Agriculture to disseminate information on roads, and another relating to the production of and markets for fruits.

JOKE'S FEELING. Birmingham Leader: It may be remarked that Birmingham is the most part of men of an ardent temperament. Washington Star: "I was never more impressed with a man's originality than I was in the case of that editor," said Kirkus. "I declined an article of mine without any thanks." Indianapolis Journal: Mr. Peck-Pd have you known, I have had the right to ventilate my opinions as you have done? Mr. Peck-Pd, but, my dear sir, your opinions don't matter. They're all wind, anyway. Philadelphia Record: Strictly speaking, if a man is a "regular brick" he is not exactly square. Yonkers Gazette: Though the ship's cook may boast his ability to prepare a good meal he generally makes a poor cook.

Rechercher Democrat: The reason the ocean is such an attraction to so many people must be that it always keeps them very tidy. THE CHARIOT GOES. New York Recorder: "You kissing me by favor, that's very, very true. But you're just little little. On that my mind is set; I don't go by favor, so drop your cigarette." Judge: "Hello, Charlie! is your head cold?" "No, Why?" "I see you have a stove in your hat."

Chicago Times: The dyer is not a desperate man, yet he usually dyes with his boots on. Siffrins: The bells should wear her hair in rizzlers. THE SAME OLD GIRL. "Constant complaint," said the doctor. "The summer girl is a success. With the birds and the perfume flowers. And it often makes follow the feet. A longing for sweet, soft hours. He thinks of the most costly things. For that charming French bouquet, And to his lips a fish it brings. When it really has it ought. His dog-day love for whom he yearns. The winter girl became. And whatever money that young man earns he gets it just the same."

GEN'S HOME. Chicago News Letter. AT 20. In a voice that was sonorous, he yelled a college chorus. And punctuated stories with champagne: "This is happiness," he belloped, "for with his legs alone he followed. We are going to paint the town with might and main." AT 20. "This is happiness," he thought, as with the girl he'd brought. He sat down the couplet at the play: "An active, genial life, a good prospective wife. And every thought of trouble far away." AT 4. "This is happiness," he thinking. In his chair he sat a f-binking. And smoked a pipe or watched the glowing end of a cigarette. "There is nothing quite so good as a cozy solitaire. And a quiet, easy way of meeting fate."

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Miscellaneous. Lieutenant Pickering, Second Infantry, is here, fresh from Fort Omaha. The lieutenant is being heartily recommended for a promotion in the cavalry department. It is said that Sergeant J. W. Lutz, First Artillery, recently appointed to a lieutenantcy, will be assigned to the Second Infantry.

PEARL'S HUNT FOR THE POLE. Chicago News Record: Lieutenant Peary wants to pave the way for another rescuing expedition. Why not send the rescuing expedition? Chicago Times: Lieutenant Peary wants the government to send him on another Arctic expedition. The sole result up to date of the lieutenant's first expedition is the sale to a newspaper syndicate of several columns of matter narrating the experiences of the Peary party.

New York Advertiser: While scientific men are agreed that the discovery of the north pole will be of value to them, it is not likely that men would suffer almost incredible hardships and risk their lives in an effort to settle the vexed question, if it were not for the fame that such an exploit or even attempt will bring them. It is the "hoble reputation" they are after—the ambition a man has to do that which will cause his name to live long after he has passed away from the scene and all mementoes of the enjoyment of the fruits of his triumphs.

San Francisco Slightly Shaken. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 24.—A slight earthquake shock was felt here this morning. Will Restore Duty on Grain. NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 25.—The Times-Democrat's City of Mexico special says: President Diaz made the announcement today

BROWNING, KING & CO. Largest Manufacturers and Retailers of Clothing in the World. We're thankful. That our name is back of the neck of nearly every well dressed man and boy in the neighborhood. Ain't you? We're thankful that we've had enough to do selling our own make of clothing without resorting to a wreck sale, job-lot sale or fire sale. Ain't you? We're thankful for many more little honors, amongst which is the fact that we can give tailor-made goods for half the price of tailored clothes and not interfere with the quality. Ain't you? We're thankful to the boys, to the mammas, to the men, for their liberal patronage in the past which has encouraged us to double-breasted efforts in the future. Thank you. Browning, King & Co. Our store closes at 6:30 p. m., except SATURDAY, when it closes at 10 p. m. 15 W. Cor. 15th & Douglas Sts.