THE DAILY BEE

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CORRESPONDENCE All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department.

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WORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
I tate of Nebraska
County of Douglas. | ss.
Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Geo. R. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bre Jubishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Damy Bre week ending January 16, 1802, was as for the week ending follows: funday, Jan. 10. blenday, Jan. 11. "needay, Jan. 12. Wednesday, Jan. 13. 'nhursday, Jan. 14. Jriday, Jan. 15. Esturday, Jan. 16. Average ... GEO. R. TZSCHUCK.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to before me and subscrited in my
presence this i6th day of January. A. D. 1892.
SEAL.
No. P. FEIL.
Notary Public.
The growth of the average daily circuits on of The Bue for six years is shown in the fol-lowing table:

12,314 | 14,930 | 18,931 | 18,737 | 59,952 | 27,921 | 12464 | 41,151 | 18,183 | 18,651 | 29,732 | 27,938 | 13,030 | 4,349 | 18,154 | 18,710 | 29,870 | 25,571 | 12,889 | (4,53) | 18,984 | 18,457 | 20,762 | 25,103 | 18,385 | 18,457 | 20,762 | 25,103 | 18,488 | 15,226 | 18,985 | 19,410 | 27,180 | 74,899 | 12,237 | 15,041 | 18,223 | 29,048 | 25,471 | 24,941 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,484 | 18,48

ICEMEN and coal dealers will not de mand or expect sympathy or condolence just now.

A CORN-COB pipe factory ought to pay in Nebraska where the material is so cheap and plentiful.

CUBA has a paper dollar worth 48 cents in gold. If Peffer hears this he will want to annex Cuba.

ST. PAUL is reaching out for the democratic national convention. It is a trifle too cold in that climate for the confed. brigadiers.

ALGER having spoken for Blaine in the matter of the presidential nomination, Mr. Alger now expects Blaine to speak for him.

A SUGGESTION from the coal men that the fuel supply is short was to be expected. There is nobody so cheerful in these days when the mercury freezes in the thermometer as the coal dealer.

GROVER CLEVELAND'S pompous platitudes on tariff reform are good reading alongside the drivel of some of the democrats in the lower house who have undertaken the task of reforming the tariff.

THE Omaha grain inspection department economically administered will prove the efficiency and value of the law: but if politicians are permitted to rifle the treasure box at will, the people will become disgusted and will repeal the

AND now it transpires that Chicago does not want a loan of \$5,000,000 in government bonds or funds in the treasury for the World's fair, but an outright donation. On that point there may be an honest difference of opinion, even among the most ardent friends of the Columbian exposition.

OMAHA heartily seconds the efforts of Kansas City to secure the national democratic convention, and we hope that the representative of Nebraska on the national committee will cast his vote for her. If the west will stand together as it did when Minneapolis carried off the prize, Kansas City detegation will return from the national capital with new brooms.

THE democrats of Montana are willing to have anybody for a presidential candidate rather than Mr. Cleveland. Dr. Mitchell, the member for that state of the democratic national committee, declares, "I would go with the alliance before I would vote for Cleveland," and this may be presumed to reflect the sentiment of most of the Montana democrats. In the west the feeling of hostility to Cleveland is extensive and growing, and it will manifest itself with great vigor in the national convention of the

democracy. THE democratic national committee will meet in Washington on Thursday to select the time and place for holding the national convention. There will be a lively fight between nearly a dozen cities for the honor of entertaining the convention, and if New York wants it very much the chances are that she will get it. The selection of a western city, however, is by no means improbable, the arguments in favor of doing this being very strong. If the western men stand solidly together they may be able to draw enough southern representatives to them to have the convention held west of the Mississippi. Unquestionably it would be a judicious thing for the party to do.

A LARGE number of bills have been introduced in congress to repeal all law a or parts of laws that place a tax upon the circulation of state banks, or in any way restrict such banks from issuing bills for circulation. These measures look to the re-establishment of the old state banking systems, under which the country was flooded with bank notes, the greater part of which could not be used outside of the states in which they was issued except at a discount, and some of these issues were not current even at home. Nobody who remembers what the currency was in the "good old days" of state bank circulation will desire the return of that system. It was the very | practically the control. But while Mr. | that do not rank quite as high in popworst in all respects that any country | Springer has the undisputed leadership | platton as Onesha does. ever had.

AGAINST LABORER AND PRODUCER. Senator Sherman, in his speech to the members of the Ohio legislature after his re-election, said. "All measures to lower the purchasing power of money operate against the laborer and producer." There is no sounder proposition than this in political economy. It is not the capitalist who suffers from a debased currency, because the moment he sees the danger coming he prepares for it by putting his affairs in a condition of safety. He can hoard his gold and can find a secure place for whatever securities or bonds he may possess that will bring gold. He is not dependent on daily earnings or the sale of products. It is a very old axiom that capital can always take care of itself, and it is true today and will always be true. Neither does the manufacturer suffer from the lowering of the purchasing power of money, because he can add enough from time to time to his

But the situation of the laborer and the producer is far different. In the ense of the former the uniform rule is that his wages is the last thing to be increased. It is only after the values of all commodities, as expressed in a depreciated currency, have largely advanced that the wage earner can obtain more pay for his services, and in many cases he is compelled to make a fight for this. In the meantime he must take the money that is current regardless of its relative value. He cannot protect himself against a coming danger of currency depreciation, as the capitalist can, nor can he recoup himself from week to week or month to month as can the manufacturer and me chant. He has only his labor and he must sell at the market price for the money which the law de clares to be a legal tender, regardless of what its purchasing power may be. The situation of the agricultural producers is very much the same. The large majority of them are compelled to sell their products as soon as they are ready for the market, and to take in exchange for them whatever money is current. They cannot shrink the bushel nor reduce the pound in order to make themselves good against the declining purchasing power of the money they receive for their commodities. They have absolutely no way of protecting themselves from the evils of currency depreciation.

Obviously, then, the chief sufferers from the debasement of the currency would be the laborers and the producers. This is not a mere theory, but a wellestablished proposition sustained by universal experience. An example is at hand in the financial condition of the Argentine Republic, where, with a circulation of about \$100 per capita, business s paralyzed and the currency is so de preciated that the purchasing power of \$1 of it, relatively to gold, is only about 20 cents. There is not a valid reason for assuming that the United States would have a different experience if the policy were adopted here of issuing a vast volume of paper money. as certain demagogues and their un reasoning followers are urging, and less rapidly, though no less surely, a like resuit would come from the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The real those who oppose all measures , whose effect would be to lower the purchasing power of money.

A ZEALOUS LEADER.

Congressman Springer appears to appreciate to the fullest extent the privileges that go with the position of chairman of the ways and means committee. The occupant of that post is presumed to be the leader of the majority on the floor of the house of representatives, and although it has been the case that this was merely a nominal dignity such an example is not likely to be repeated in man has easily been the most conspicuous member on the democratic side of the house since his elevation to the titular leadership, and it will evidently not be his fault if he shall not continue so. He has thus far shown the most ready willingness to meet any public demand upon him for an exposition of democratic policy. He has made two or more addresses at dinners since congress reassembled after the koliday recess, and the inquiring newspaper correspondent never appeals to him in vain.

In short, Mr. Springer seems to have taken the democratic party in general and the democratic majority in the house in particular into his keeping. It is said there are some among his party colleagues who are disposed to deride his zeal in this respect. It is possible that Mr. Mills and a few others may have some doubts as to the ability of Mr. Springer to carry out the ambitious task he has manifestly set for hardly fair critics of the ways and means committee chairman, for the reason that their carefully laid plan to get control of the house was defeated by him. It is remembered that there were some very uncomplimentary insinuations regarding his course in the speakership contest, and it is highly probable that the defeated faction believe he is now enjoying the reward of an arrangement they do not regard as having been exectly fair and honorable. Hence their estimate of Mr. Springer is to be taken with many grains of allowance. At any rate, it is not likely to disturb the serene

equanimity of that gentleman. It is a fact, however, that Mr. Springer has not yet exhibited any suunmistakable, but it is not guided by a high order of discretion. It is bad for a man in his position when he finds it necessary to explain one speech by making another. There is some reason to question whether Mr. Springer is fully contion, but it is already determined that the coinage committee will report a bill providing for free coinage, and the genhouse. With regard to the tariff his statement that no general revision will be attempted can doubtless be relied as that of St. Paul, Kansas City, Rochupon, because of this matter he has ester, Indianapolis and a dozen cities

the Corsicana statesman does not assert himself in a way to make Mr. Springer realize that all the democrats in the house are not ready to dance to any tune

FLOURING MILLS NEEDED. The blockade on the transportation lines, which so seriously affected the grain market, has a lesson for agricultural states which should not be overlooked. The crops in this great country will increase in quantity year after year. The mishap which occurred this year is likely to occur again, and be more distressing as the volume of crops increase. We need no more trunk line railroids except in the busy shipping season, and probably few more, if any, will be constructed from the grain producing region to the eastern seaboard. What is to be done therefore with our grain is becomgoods to secure him from loss, and the ing a problem of some consequence, not same is true in a measure of the merfrom want of a market, but from want of facilities to get the crop to market in

Sooner or later the people of this interior agricultural region must seek new seaboard outlets. We must ship to Europe via the gulf and Duluth instead of Chicago and Baltimore. Even this course cannot afford all the relief needed. We must manufacture a part of our product here. Nebraska has mills which make as good flour as Minnesota produces. There is no reason why their number should not be increased indefinitely. Steam power is used in Minneapolis by mills which are able also to utilize St Anthony's falls. For flouring purposes steam is in many particulars preferable to water. If our product were manufactured at home and then forwarded to the seacoast for forsign shipment we should not only greatly reduce the bulk of the product and scatter shipments through a longer period, but likewise increase out profits. employ additional labor and capital and increase the local demand From every point of view the milling industry deserves encouragement.

CUTTING OFF TAX-EATERS.

Judging from the public utterances of the members of the city council, they are in harmony with the views of the mayor regarding a retrenchment of municipal expenses. The president of the council, speaking presumably for the majority, announces himself in favor of reducing salaries where they are too high, and dispensing with offices which are not necessary. It is encouraging to find this disposition among councilmen, and THE BEE hopes they will not deem it convenient or necessary

to change their minds. The last few years have seen a large number of tax-caters foisted upon the public for political purposes. We have a municipal establishment sufficiently extensive to meet the requirements of a city of 300,000 people. We must cut off all unnecessary expenses, regardless of the feetings of political workers who demand rewards for political services. The charter provides for departments enough. It is not necessary to create new ones by ordinance. The charter officers can perform such additional duties as belong to their line of service. friends of the laborer and producer are Porhaps if every single position created by ordinance were established, the city could go without missing any of the officials, though such action might be too sweeping.

There can be no question, however, of the advisability of abolishing the offices of license inspector, sidewalk inspector. meat and milk inspectors, sewer inspector and plumbing inspector. Part of the duties of the license inspector can be performed by the city prosecutor. The street com missioner and Board of Public Works ought to be able to look after sewer and sidewalk inspection. The meat the case of Mr. Springer. That gentle- and milk inspection properly betongs to the Board of Health and can readily be provided for at half the present cost. Men at \$75 a mouth or on a per diem of \$3 to \$5 will be easily secured to do the work hitherto required of those officials who have been paid all the way from \$1,000 to \$1,800 per annum.

> When the council meets this week let us see by its work that its members are in earnest in their talk about retrench-

> THE CITY AND SCHOOL BOND PROBLEM. One of the most important questions before the city authorities and school board just now is in what amount and at what rate of interest the bonds authorized at the November election shall be issued.

The mere fact that the people have authorized the issue of over one million of city bonds for various purposes does not compel or even justify the issue of the whole amount at this time or during himself. But these gentlemen are the present year. In fact, the only bonds that will have to be disposed of in the near future are the city hall bonds, paving and sewer bonds, and a portion of the school bonds. Inasmuch as all these bonds are long-time, giltedge securities they should and can be disposed of at a lower interest rate than the limit fixed by the bond propositions. The city of New York has recently sold its 21 per cent bonds at par and nearly all the state and city 4 per cent loans command a premium.

There is no reason why a 4 per cent twenty-year bond of the city of Omaha or the school district should not sell at par or above par. To issue a 5 per cent bond, no matter at what premium, would in our opinion be perior qualities as a leader. His zeat is a great blunder. There was no intention on the part of the people who voted the bonds to raise a premium fund for either the city hall, the library buildding or the parks and boulevards. Nor is there any reason why there should be a premium surplus created for the versant with the desires and designs of school board. The premiums usually his party in congress. He has stated allowed by bond brokers or bond buyers that there would be no silver legisla- are only a partial reimbursement for the excess in the amount of interest to be the other hand the fact that Omaha iseral opinion is that it will pass the | sucd \$1,000,000 in 5 per cent bonds in the year 1892 would naturally create the impression that her crollit is not as good

now, it is by no means certain that he | It is also very questionable whether

will be permitted to retain It. Mr. the whole amount of bonds voted and vain people, and nothing but the British Mills is going back to congress this for parks shall be floated durweek, and it will be very surprising if ing the present year. There is no danger whatever that the parties who own the lands that are to be acquired for gark purposes will decline to sell or raise the prices during the next two or three Years. Most of these lands have been appraised above their market value and fully one-half of the money we are to expend for parks is to go to nonresident land speculators who will not reinvest a dottar of it in Omaha. It is also manifest that we cannot possibly take care of the existing parks and spend any considerable amount in improving

the new parks during the present year. At ail events, no new bonds should be issued bearing a higher rate of interest than will be required in order to sell the bonds at par. If steps have been taken either by the city or Board of Education to market 5 per cent bonds, their action can readily be reversed so long as there has been no absolute sale and transfer of the bonds.

WEDNESDAY night the committee appointed to raise funds for the annual meeting of the National Competitive Drill association will meet at the Board of Trade rooms. It is a humiliating fact that thus far Omaha has been indifferent to her duty on this matter. The Omaha guards were authorized to bid for Omaha at the Indianapolis meeting and they were successful. To leave them holding the sack now is contemptible. Our people owe it to the good name of the city as well as the Omaha guards to make good their guaranty. It will be simply disgraceful to permit the interstate drill to go elsewhere merely because of our indifference. What is the matter with the Board of Trade and Real Estate Owners association that they have not already raised the necessary funds to meet the emergency?

IOWA will probably enact a warehouse law similar to that of this state the present winter, and Council Bluffs will become a sharp competitor of Omaha as a grain market. The big concern on the bottoms will prove a nucleus for an elevator business at Spoon lake, and should awaken Omaha capitalists to the importance of seizing time by the bangs on this side of the Missouri before the Iowa law can go into effect. We must have elevators or we can have no grain market.

THE delegates to the International Operative Plasterer's association which held its annual meeting in this city last week, carry to their homes very pleasant recollections of their brief visit to this metropolia.

THE Fifth ward kickers have recovered their wind and are again in the field ready to make it interesting for anybody and everybody. The kickers are principally made up of Joe Redman.

The Five-Cent Congress.

Chicago Inter-Ocean Mills lost his grip, Crisp got it, and congress has done nothing but sneeze and collect its per diem ever since.

A Fatal Mistake Washington Post Since the discovery that Dr. Graves purchased his whisky at a drug store he has

lost every vestige of public sympathy. The Picturesque Clatmant Globe-Democrat. The latest phrase coined by Cleveland "indefible ineligibility," accurately describes

the condition in which he was left by the election of Speaker Crisp.

The New York Czar. Chicago Inter-Ocean The democrats in New York have ceased to complain of imperial rule since they got control of the legislature. The president of the New York sonate has declared three republicans in contempt, and threatens to send them to jail because they refused to vote either for or against a bill that they were not allowed to know anything about. The democrats introduced the bill, refused to have it considered in committee or printed, and passed it without allowing any one to know its contents. "Czar" Reed could learn some points in imperiarism from Lieutenant Governor Sheehan of New York.

Utah as a State.

Rocky Mountain News (dem.), The admission of Utah as a state is the highest authition of the Mormon authorities of that territory. A few gentile politicians join with the church, in the hope of obtainng political preferment. The great body of the liberals oppose admission as an act that will hand the territory over to the control of the Mormon church as it existed prior to the creation of the commission by which the territory is now virtually governed. " " Utah is abundantly fitted for statehood, but her admission to the union until the gentiles dominate the territory would be a crime without parallel in the history of the country. The Printers' Home.

Denver News. The Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers, at Colorado Springs, is to be dedicated, with interesting ceremonies, on the 12th day of the coming May, the anniversary of the birth of Mr. Childs, It is hoped by that time to have a good part of the con

modious building furnished. In the absence of a fund for that surpose that will be available so soon, some of the leading unions have concluded to tend a hand by furnishing each a memorial room, | San Francisco union has applied for the privilege, and the Denver, St. Louis, Chicago and some other unions are considering the project. Beyond the honor of baying the magiorial rooms named after the several donots, of course no special or exclusive privileges, would accrue. The Connselman Decision.

New York Times The court says that Mr. Coonselman declined to answer, got on the ground that the answer would criminate him, but 'on the ground that it might tend to criminate him; that is, that it might afford a clew by follow ing which somemort of evidence against himself could be discovered. In the nature of the case the witness must be his own judge touching the tendency of his testimony, and of course he will be apt to err on the side of gaution. " " The decision of the court in this case was unanimous, and no reversal of it can be expected; but it will not be strange if in some quarters it intensities an existing feeling that the court, in interpreting the constitution, semetime neglects to consider who made it and for what purposes it was made, as set forth in paid during the life of the bond. On the pregnant first sentence of the instru-

BREATHINGS OF WAR.

matter has been treated with lenity. be time for forcing her to do what, as a civil ized and diplomatic friendly power, sigshould have done robintarily and promptly,

Chicago Horald: Enmity to Americans is paramount in the broasts of these ruffianty

and German mode of dealing with them—the trailing of a gun on their harbor defenses will make them respect us as they fear England and Germany.

Chicago News: But it would be unjust to imply that the American people will shrink from war if such should be the only ultimate means of preserving our national dignity and In such an event the humbling of an offensive enemy and the resenting of a national insuit would become a duty to which the resources of the nation would be freely

Denver News: If war comes, it should be waged with the utmost vigor. Concerning its result no intelligent person can bave a doubt. It might go against the United States for a little while, but in the end the enormous wealth and population of this country would secure us the victory. No half way measures should be adopted or pursued. Chill should be made to feel the full force of the power the United States, even though it should involve the extinction of that government among the nations of the world.

THE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

Chicago Tribune: Though his career has been a short one, he displayed qualities of character which, had he lived, might have allayed some of the national anxiety as to his capacities for ruling.

New York Recorder: The death of the duke of Clarence, heir presumptive to the British crown, is not an event of great polit ical importance except in so far as human sympathy bears upon political conditions and fashions public results.

Chicago Mail: All the world loves a lover and the fact that the young duke has been of late very prominent in that character gives a sadness and tenderness to an exhi ition of public grief which, but for that fact, would be largely formal. Boston Advertiser: Clarence was never

intended by nature to succeed to the throne of his grandmother, and after the first shock of griof has died away the British people will be content that the affairs of state may fall into the hands of the younger brother. Chicago Post: It is believed by many that he young man who has just never have been permitted, with his puny mind, sickly body and offensive manners, to mount the throne. Happily, perhaps, fo British monarchism that question will never be tested.

New York Sun: Even royalty, beneath the iron mask which court etiquette compels i to wear, is but human, and no one, however ardent against monarchism, need besitate to express sympathy for the dead prince's mother and for the young girl placed in al-most the saddest position which a woman can occupy.

Denver Sun: He had shown himself as far as opportunity had been given, well worthy of the great heritage. He had proved equal to all trusts that had come to him. If he had not manifested the qualities of greatness and genius, it may well be said that he had never been placed in a position that called them out.

Chicago Inter-Ocean: He had many of the qualities requisite to British sovereignty in these days, and, perhaps, to become more requisite with each succeeding year. He was good natured and he was not endowed with great mental ability. A king possessed of genius, or even an original turn of mind yould be sadly out of place on the British throne nowadays.

New York Tribune: Whether his loss to England is great or small no one can say with authority. To the queen and to the prince of Wales, and probably not less to the young princess whose hand he had so lately won as the prize, it was pleasantly said, o true love, it is deep and sad enough. these especially the American nation will feel a genuine sympathy.

Denver Republican: Although the death of the duke calls out the sympathy of the nation for the royal family, it may be said that the British people lose little by his demise. The prince of Wales' second son, Prince George, who now becomes heir approach the second son, and the second s parent to the throne, is a more popular man than the brother was, and is endowed wit sturdier physical and intellectual qualities.

CHEERY TIPS.

Jewelers' Circular: After much solicitation the German government has decided not to send the Watch on the Rhine to the World's Columbian exposition.

Boston Courier: When an Irish baby is it the cradle you can't compose it with a sham National Tribune: Tourist (in Kentucky)-

s there a private detective agency in this ity. sir onel Gore-No, sub. No openin' fuh one. either. Thuh ah no privates heult to detect Office Boy (to employer -I've got a com-

Office Boy ito employer:—I've got a complaint to make, sir.

Employer—Well, what is it?
Office Boy—The cashier kicked me, sir. I don't want no cashier to kick me.

Employer—Of course he kicked you. You don't expect me to attend to everything, do you? I can't look after all the little details of the business myself.

A ROMANCE OF TWO MAIDS.

Puck,
Each was loved by a lover poor,
And each by a lover rich.
One cleaved to the cashless swain,
And one to the rich did hitch.
Then at each of the youthful wives
The critical world did tilt.
And one was bedubbed a foot, The other a venal fill. She-Where are you coing cousin? He-To Banker Goldberg's to as

She Which one?
He—The youngest if I am well received, the idest if he is cross.

Philadelphia Ledger: A lady who called for oysters at a church fair in High Bridge, N. J., found in her mouth a pearl which is said to have been estimated at a value of several hundred dollars by a jeweler. Now let preverent remarks about church oyster

John-Jane, what have yer done with th' oilk as was left from breakfast? Jane-I rave it to the child. John-Blame yer monsensical souls, didn't yer know I war sayin' it fer the pup? Good News: Sympathizing friend-How did

ou lose your leg? Ambitious youth (weakly)--Foot ball, "My! my! Did any body kick you?" "No: I kicked at the ball and missed it."

Washington Star: "How do you like congress?" asked one bill of another.
"Not very well."
"Have you been introduced?"
"Yes; I've been introduced, but I don't think I'll ever get to be on an intimate foot-

Lowell Courier: When Edwin Arnold goes to a hotel resister to book his name he always puts on the prefutory "Sir." Well, why not? What he wants is a (Knight's lodging.

Roston Transcript: A man may be said to enjoy a good abjective when, after eating all that is before him, he is not willing even to leave the table. Philadelphia Record: "That's a put-up-lon," said the merchant as he saw the sheriff posting a said notice on his place.

Vonkers Statesman: It is hardly safe to pay back a counterfeiter in his own coin.

Found New Evidence,

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 18.-The counsel and friends of Dr. Graves assert thaty the bave discovered important evidence in favor of the doctor. They claim that one of the witnesses for the prosecution, whose name is withhold, told several persons, while he was under the influence of liquor, that he had sent the bottle of poison to Mrs. Barnaby. The man is said to be in the east. The persons to whom he told this story give as a reason for not coming forward before and teiling what they knew, that they did not care to become mixed up in the case. It is expected that the appeal for a new trial in Dr. Graves case will be argued before the supreme court Wednesday. Reports from Janon City say the doctor is in good spirits and spends much of his time in reading.

> A STORY WITH I MORAL. Somerville Jonery

The weather never saited Mr. Jones. He wasted all hastroughlin futile groans;
If it was not,
He said it from the ingrow in his bones.
And swom a lot.

But Mr. Jones would never make complaint.
If it was cold.
She salvered, but she stood it like a saint.
In Phonod only
And, though 'twas not enough to bake her
faint.
She it never wold.

They're both dead now, this worthy pair And birs. Jones is very harry where The argust week. Where Mr. 10, os is, I then Leven.

FORTIFIED

Army Officers Securing Information Concerning the Situation.

MAPS OF HER COAST IN CIRCULATION.

Surveys Were Made Years Ago but the Records Indicate the Exact Location of the Big Guns of the Southern Republic.

CHICAGO BUREAU OF THE BEE, 1

CHICAGO, ILI., Jan. 18. What may be regarded as a significant incident was the receipt at army headquarters here yesterday of a large number of maps from the War department of the fortified ports of Chili. The mans, which were taken from surveys made in 1887, are said to show the exact position of every fortified spot along the Chilian coast. The largest of the maps is one showing the city front of the city of Varparaiso and the exact location of every fortified spot in the city. There are four large sized forts commanding the harbor and eight or ten heavy batteries between the north and south limits of the city. The number of guns in use in those fortified spots s problematic, but army officers estimate

General Miles declines to discuss the Chilian affair or the receipt of the maps, pre-ferring that all news be given out at Wash-ington. His aide, Captain M. P. Maus, said the maps sent from Washington gave a clear idea of the strongth of the Chilians in the matter of harbor defense. "Vaiparaiso is well fortified," he said, "but the heavy guns of our biggest warships could silence patteries in a short time, in my opinion

Captain Maus said the maps were sent nerely that the officers might become acquainted with the situation. Army officers all over the country were brushing up their knowledge of the military strength of Chili, and there was no doubt a great demand for naps, such as had been sent to headquarters

Result of the Tall Building Mania.

As a result of the tall building mania here, S. S. Williams, lately traveling for the Hoffman & Keefe Metallic File company, has ecome deranged through the contemplation of a fanciful scheme for fire and burglar proof skyscrapers, and he is now in the detention hospital. Williams had a plan for an "Expansion Tumbular Construction company." He could erect sixteen story buildings in five days, raise or lower ceilings at will, and at light when the janitor had gone home the janitor could fold the building up or else ower the ceitings and drop burglar proof shutters over the doors at will.

To Knock Out a Union.

It is learned that conferences of represen ative steamboat men have been held for se reral weeks at the Leland hotel here with a view of forming a trust for loading and unloading vessels, which it is claimed will do I way with the stevedores union. A. B. Me- i While waiting he was put on duty to post tae, who is at the head of the organization, i him and to earn part of his wages and that

"I have contracts with the six big steam oat companies agents to take full charge of the unloading now done by stevedores companies are getting tired of these strikes and constant friction between bosses and inloaders and I have agreed to contract to knock out the union and hire just the men

Pugilistic Affairs. John Yoe and Ed. Cashin, West Side eavyweights, fought sixteen hard rounds a barn near the corner of California and Chicago avenues. Cashin knocked out his opponent. The mill had been pending some weeks and the affair was brought to a decision in the presence of a few friends of

Jack McHugh of Chicago and Dick Fitzgerald of Indianapolis will fight tweive rounds in the latter city next week.

Tried to Destroy the Building. While Officer Thomas of the Twentysecond street station was passing Charles Meyer's tailor shop at 3927 State street last night he noticed a strong odor of gas. He was convinced that all was not right inside. Accordingly he forced open the door and was found that thirteen jets had been left open and gas was pouring out steadily. On the floor was a lighted lantern. The indications were that a plot had been laid to burn the building similar to the one which was dis-covered and thwarted in Max Alenader's store on State street. The building is a three-story frame, on the upper floors of which live Charles McDonald and wife, Mil ton Minner, wife and children and a Miss Murphy. The odor of gas was so strong in the third story that the tenants could not retire. There seems to be no doubt that there was a deliberate plot to destroy the building. A big fire was burning in the minutes it is probable an explosion would

Odds and Ends.

James Cramer, 106 years old, died at the some for the aged at Sheffield and Fullerton avenues vesterday. He was a native of County Leitrim, freland had been ica about fifty years and was a resident of Chicago for fifteen years. Cantain Eli Huggins, of General Milest staff, left for Indian Territory today, He will investigate and report on the Matro ghost dances, which, it is said, some of the

Indians are indulging in. ONE OF OMARI'S NEEDS.

This Traveling Man Thinks a Wholesale Dry

Goods House Wanted. OMARIA, Jan. 18 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: As an Omaha commercial traveler in Omaha I would like to call the attention of our business men and capitalists to one of Omaha's greatest business necessities, and at the same time offer a few suggestions as to how it may be obtained. The wholesale dry goods business is today the poorest tenresented tine of goods in Omana, and in saying this I do not intend to cast any reflections n our two very popular dry goods firms. Out I believe that in Omaha there is today the best opening for a wholesafe ary goods house, with a capital of from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, of any city in America. make this assertion as a salesman who has traveled over the entire state of Neuraska, a part of Wyoming and the Black Hills. I know that the retail merchants of the entire west have a kindly feeling for Omana, and would buy more goods in all lines in Omaha if the dry goods market was better, benefits of such an institution would be feit by every jobber now donny business in Omaha (the present dry goods merchants not excepted), and I believe that if the proper course is pursued that we can soon have s an institution. Let the Board of Trade ome private individual of influence organize a stock company if no other way, get your capitalists to take stock in t any and if they do not take all of the stock, go to the jobbers in other lines and lay the matter before them. I believe that they now led the need of a better representation of the dry goods business to such an extenthe dry goods business to such an extent that they would gladly subscribe the remainder of the stock. They would then have mainder of the stock. They would then have a common interest in making the business a success. There is pienty of good business ability in the young men of Omaha. Many of them would be glad to get into such an institution and help to make it a succes-Many of them have the ability and see the need, but are minus the capital. Some might say that such an institution would kill our present firms. To such I would refer to St. Joseph, Mo. Three years

up in one of the oldest dry goods bouses in St. Joseph concluded to get their capital together and start another wholesale dry goods house. They got some capitalist in-terested with them, and started in. It was claimed by the knowing ones that some one would have to quit; that there was not business enough to support five dry goods houses in St. Joe. Notwithstonding these as-sortions, they have all prospered. If you would ask any of the old firms there, will tell you that they have done the largest business since the new firm started in they ever did and I am informed that the new firm is doing at least its share of the busi-ness. Today it has a contract let for one of the largest dry goods buildings in St. Joe. Every man in Omaha should start to take

ing this necessity up, and the sooner you it the better it will be for all. Very truly, A COMMERCIAL SALESMA

MR. TAYLOR'S REJOINDER.

State Weighmaster Writes Pointedly Con cerning Affairs of His Office.

OMARIA, Jan. 18. - To the Editor of The BER: While I don't very much believe in rushing into print to ventilate or correct any matter, yet the many statements and misanprehensions either from ignorance or other causes, have led me to call a halt for all parties interested. Statements of X. Y. Z. in World-Herald, also by Atlas could go by unheeded. The letter to the Board of Prans portation by the grain men and also an article in The Bee of today should be ecoguized, consequently an outline (without an apology) of my department acts, may give a better understanding to the parties laving the business done,

When the law first became operative there were no public warehouses as contemplated ander the law. The Board of Trade of Omana, wanting a grain market tate of Nebraska, in conjunction with the elevator men of Omaha, did organize a grain board, and the two prominent elevators, the Omaha Elevator company and the Fowler company, concluded to encourage the same taking out private warehouse licenses and taking benefits of inspection. The weighin department came to take charge also, but didn't commence work until the midele of September, when the Omaha Elevator company desired it. The other was not ready although I reported daily. A good many cars were weighed, some by myself, others not, so that when requested to give cartificates it could not be done. My first assistant at that time could not report and, knowing I must have two, I bired my son, in whom had implicit confidence, to put at the large elevator, knowing he could and would render due services to all parties concerned, giving him less salary than I understood their own man in charge of the same duties was getting. When both elevators came in he partly took the responsibility in the elevator when at work and I took care that the weigher was under oath (for which the department did not pay one cent), and all the work connected with my first assistant's duties were performed by working often late nights and

early morn.
When ordered by the board, upon application of other warehouses needing service. I got blanks and books for the same and hired a man to go to work as soon as the work was ready, which upon representation would right away or at least in two or three days. gave more help time I required for a short

But the department has paid for but one man outside of my assistant and the one assistant has only drawn his salary as such since the middle of November. I might here remark that we received but little salary, hardly sufficient to pay board.

Now in regard to C. E. Taylor receiving \$1,200 for doing the same duties as "helper" the amount of business was at least 8 to l, which I, from a business standpoint, think would justify the extra salary, beside what responsibility he was held accountable for. Also he was not allowed for extra time nights, after he became assistant, but such was allowed and part paid from us as individuals to the helper, as I did not wish to carry extra time if I could arrange it otherwise until this whole matter was settled, so I forwarded last month's re port for \$40 for "helper" with notice to "helper" that he might be dropped by the 30th inst., or if needed at the other elevator his wages would be in accordance with his

vork. Now, to the end that all may know the daties of weighing. It is requisite that the assistant or weigher shall be present at the and to serve these parties as they have us I have given them service once or twice or Sunday (to which I enter protest) and for three months at the Omaha elevator with

but few exceptions, until 10 o'clock p.m.

The certificate for these cars must be made out and the whole matter must go on record at my office for reference and as state business. There must be some superintendence given the business and other matters con ected with the department. business say that this can be done with one assistant and myself even should be exigen-cies arise! For a person cannot be picked up as you would a roustabout and put under cath at a moment's notice and used as weigher. I consider it my duty to take charge of and look after the interests of both state and warehouses in my department, and to do it as economically as can be done." nust wait when everything is new to learn,

and knowledge comes by experience.

One word in regard to my asking for a raise in the salary of my first assistant, which was done on December 15. Ours was and is the only weighmaster's or grain inspection department of the state out of debt. By careful economy in the purchase of furni-ture, fixtures, stationery, etc., and by hard work we had placed the business on a pay ing basis. The salary of assistants in other departments had been fixed at \$1,400. Mine was drawing less. I only asked that his salary be raised to that of the others. It may have been injudicious, but was not with any intent to put all we carned into the hole, for it is with some pride that I can show a surplus, and the department here has no reason to increase its expenses that I can see. My pay rolls have never borne but three nen, until in November, when it was sup-osed the Lincoln department and Woodman Ritchle company would require immediate ervice. The investigation recommended by Secretary Koontz should be taken as to what was necessary in my department, which bus en conducted in a thorough and impartial

I did not expect to see my business before he public, but was rather called to a show lown, and this must be the answer: Those o whom I am accountable will find my office, ooks and papers ever open for investigation. I claim I need two assistants, and one helper for emergencies, to faithfully discharge the duties of my office,

W. B. TAYLOR,

State Weighmaster. PREPARING FOR A FIGHT.

Tennessee Miners Determined to Drive the Convicts from the Mines. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 18.-Information from Coal Creek reaching here today is of a very quiet nature. A party who is thought to be conversant with the situation has intimated that it is probable the miners have spies among the troops and special guards around the convict camp, and just as soon as all inside facts can be had an attack will be the death or surrender and the convicts released. The accidental killing of the colored convict last week continues the subject of

and may aid more than anything cise in a Granted a New Trial. OTTAWA, Ill., Jan 18 .- The supreme court ias granted a new trial to William E. Purdy. under sentence of death at Rockford for the murder of Samuel Reminger.

conversation throughout the mining section

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

