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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION Btate of Nebraska, County of Douglas,

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does selemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week suding January 14, 1893, was as Sunday, January 8.
Monday, January 9.
Tuesday, January 10.
Wednesday, January 11.
Thursday, January 12.
Friday, January 13.

Saturday, January 14. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 14th day of January, 1893. [Seal] N. F. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for December, 24,529

IT is about time that the squatter governor and third house idiocy be laid away to rest.

JOINT committees of investigation generally end in a whitewash or a fizzle. Each house has ample power to carry on any investigation which a majority of its members may order.

THE corporation lobby at Lincoln is worse than a leper colony. Nobody can approach these whitened sepulchres without becoming contaminated by the gangrene of corruption.

THE bill introduced in the lower house of the legislature, to protect women and children arrested for petty offenses from undue public exposure and disgrace, is a humane measure and ought to pass. The ends of justice are not promoted by the system which the bill proposes to remedy.

WHEN the senate committees are announced today we shall see whether the corporations and the public plunderers that infest the state capital are to have full control of the machinery of legislation or whether the people have any rational hope or expectation of relief at the hands of the present legislature.

THE anthracite coal monopoly, being clearly liable to the anti-trust law, it is not creditable to the officials charged with the enforcement of the law that the great combine is allowed to go on robbing the people unchallenged. Proceedings against the monopoly ought not to await the incoming of a new administration, giving it perhaps another year of plunder in plain violation of law.

THE territories that are seeking statehood from the present congress will probably not have their desire complied with. It is not at all likely that there will be any legislation of this character before the next congress, and then it is possible there will be provision made for creating four new states. There will be no harm done by waiting. On the contrary, the delay may be good in enabling the territories to become better prepared for supporting state governments.

THE proposition to suspend immigration has never received much favor in the south and the sentiment against it is increasing. The southern states generally want immigrants. An organized movement on a large scale is making in Mississippi to encourage people to go to that state, and everywhere there is a feeling that it is desirable to secure a better class of labor than the south now has. This being the case the proposed legislation to suspend immigration for a year will get no support from the south, and it ought to have none from the west. It is already practically settled, however, that the proposition will fail

MR CLEVELAND is said to be profoundly interested in the proposal to repeal the silver purchase law. His emissaries are working hard to create a sentiment in congress favorable to repeal among those who want still more liberal silver legislation. Judging from the expressions of a number of democratic congressmen, Mr. Cleveland's influence is not very potent. The southern representatives generally are opposed to any interference with the existing law unless they can get something that will be still better for silver. It seems to be an entirely safe prediction that there will be no silver legislation by this congress.

CARELESS editicisms upon recent local weather predictions in particular and official forecasts in general are heard on every car. Scathing remarks would perhaps be less frequent if a better knowledge prevailed of the conditions existing in the local observer's office. In word, his hands are tied. So neglectful of the interests of Omaha have been our representatives in congress that the department has come to look upon this city as a country village, whose people do not want and cannot appreciate the benefits of a good weather service. The commission merchants are right in their protests against the treatment accorded Omaha by the head of the weather bureau in Washington. They want and ought to have the best weather reports and judicial. that Uncle Sam makes. The trouble is that the Washington officials insist that they can make the forecast for Omaha and Nebraska better than can the local observer, and the forecast published here daily is therefore just as apt to prove true as false. The business men of Omaha should unite in a demand for impr vel veather reports. With two Omahans in c ngress there should be little difficulty in securing them.

The legislature is now fully organized

and equipped for active work. The house committees have been named and the senate committees will be designated today. The only obstacle in the way of needed legislation is the pestiferous lobby. The corridors of the capitol and the principal hotels swarm with a gang of political mercenaries, cappers and vote procurers in the pay of corporations, contractors. claimants and senatorial candidates. Members are dogged at every step and importuned to betray their trust for a consideration by vile wretches who are not fit to live and should not be tolerated outside of a penitentiary.

It is the duty of the legislature to protect its members and officers from these monopoly body-snatchers and make the miscreants who deal in votes harmless. The legistature and all honest citizens who desire to preserve free government must break up and disperse this band of hiveling corcuptionists by all the legal means at their command.

The legislature should at once appoint committees empowered to send for persons and papers and directed to investigate all charges and reports concerning the attempt of lobbyists to tamper with members or employes. These committees, made up of carnest. fearless and intelligent members, will find enough work to do from the start. Most of the vultures and wolves in sheeps clothing that are now infesting the capital attended the sessions of two and four years ago. They can and should be hauled up and forced to explain their connection with crooked deals and jobs which have scandalized the state. Bribery and corruption may have outrun the statute of limitations in the courts, but they never outlaw with a legislative investigating committee. Investigations by a legislature are always in order and their scope is unlimited as to time. A legislative investigating committee may go back ten years to trace up a corrupt job, just as legitimately as it can investigate a conspiracy or corrupt deal that has taken place within the past two weeks.

When once the legislature, either through the house or senate, has reached out after the oil room secoundrels and forced them to explain their misdeeds. past or present, there will be a scampering from the capitol such as never has been witnessed in Nebraska since the days of the impeachment of Butler.

It all depends upon the make-up of the legislature. If the honest, unpurchasable men possess the nerve to assert themselves and defend the good name and fame of the state they will not allow another day to pass without taking vigorous steps to drive the lobby mercenaries out of the capital and keep them away for the balance of the session.

LOCAL TAX REFORM.

Governor Boyd strikes the keynote of tax reform in his farewell message when he points to the wretched system of assessment which prevails in this state. All the property, real and personal, cities, towns and villages, farms and farm houses, cattle and grain, railroads, telegraphs and telephones, is appraised at less than \$200,000,000. The market value of the products of Nebraska in any one year is over \$100,000,-000, and the lowest approximate value of real and personal property in Ne braska is not far below \$1,500,000,000.

The most glaring abuses in the matter of assessment exist right here in Omaha and Douglas county. While the average assessment of our town lets and buildings is at about the same ratio to market value as that of the town lots and lands in the balance of the state, a vast amount of corporation realty and personal property is assessed at ridiculously low figures or escapes altogether from taxation. This is not only rank injustice to the small and middle class of property owners, but it is a serious detriment to the whole city. Omaha's assessed valuation in 1872, when the city had less than 20,000 population, was nearly \$13,000,000. Today, with a population seven times as large and a corresponding increase in area and improvements, the assessed valuation is only \$20,000,000, while Kansas City, Denver, St. Paul and Minneapolis range all the

way from \$80,000,000 to \$120,000,000. This glaving disc epancy keeps capital away from Omena and tends to frighten investors. There must be a radical change in the mode of appraisement and the sooner this change is made the better for the future of Omaha.

LIABLE TO THE ANTI-TRUST LAW.

The subcommittee which investigated the Reading coal combine will soon report to the house, and there will be a very general popular interest in what is presented, for everywhere the public has felt the weight of this combine. It is stated that the conclusions reached by the committee will affect the combination directly and indirectly by adjudging it liable to the anti-trust law and by attaching to the Interstate commerce bill additional amendments to head off any hedging on the part of the coal corporation. A member of the committee is quoted as saying that they had decided to take the bull by the horns and will recummend some interesting railroad legislation, so that similar combines will be impossible. As a part of the larger committee on interstate commerce the subcommittee will insist that the present house bill on the regulation of interstate commerce shall be radically amended before it is sent to the house for favorable consideration. The purpose is to remedy the defects in the law governing the operations of the Interstate Commerce commission, with a view to making the decisions of that body final and effective. The committee think the Interstate Commerce commission should be given wider jurisdiction, both administrative

It was reported immediately after the committee had completed the Reading investigation that the members were uncertain as to whether the combine was amenable to the anti-trust law, and also that they were a good deal perplexed as to what legislation to recommend for the prevention of such combinations. It is very reassuring to learn that they no longer entertain any doubt that the

under the act of the last congress declaring unlawful combinations or agreements for the restriction of production and the suppression of competition. What is strange about the matter is that there should ever have been a question that this combine violates both the letter and the spirit of the act. Ex-Senator Edmunds, who had much to do in the framing of the anti-trust law, some time ago gave it as his unqualified opinion that the law it as his unqualified opinion that the law ber of people who applied to just such combinations and politically defunct. agreements as the Reading coal monopoly, and the language of the act seems to leave no chance for a doubt as to this. It is to be regretted that the present administration has not given the law a

test by proceeding against the combine. It is also reassuring to find that there is an intention to strengthen the interstate commerce act and to give it a vitality which it does not now possess. This is a matter that ought not to be delayed beyond the present congress. As the situation now is the commission is practically powerless, and the law is inoperative so far as its principal function is concerned, that of preventing discrimination. This state of affairs should not be allowed to continue one day longer than is necessary to amend the law so as to give it the force and effect it was intended to have.

COST OF PRODUCING SILVER.

Senator McPherson of New Jersey, in his speech in the United States senate a week ago in support of his resolution to suspend the government purchases of silver, made an instructive contribution to the general subject of silver by citing statistics showing the cost of producing that metal. The senator said it is conceded by mine owners that owing to new and improved appliances now employed. in comparison with the methods of five years ago, the cost of producing silver is very much lessened. The proof of this is in the fact that for many years the world's production of silver has piled up in rapidly increasing ratio, until in the year 1891 it reached the enormous amount of 143,000,000 ounces. as against 58,000,000 ounces in 1873, while the price it brought in the market was the very lowest recorded in our history.

Under the more costly methods of mining and reduction five years ago there was a good margin of profit, estimated at 32 cents per ounce, in producing silver. A careful investigation into the present cost, said Senator Me Pherson, under new methods and conditions, of producing an ounce of fine silver in the United States, gathered from the mint and census reports, together with such other confirmatory evidence as is furnished by the public press, mine owners reports and from private sources, shows that the average cost of producing an ounce of fine silver is less than 35 cents, which gives to the standard silver dollar a cost value of 26 cents. It is thus seen that silver refining is the most profitable of all the industries of the United States, even if profits are measured by the highest estimates of cost and at the lowest selling price we have ever known. According to the statistics of the last census Arizona produced 1,817,036 ounces at a cost of \$958,385, or a little more than 52 cents an ounce: Colorado 18,416,861 ounces at a cost of \$5,703,193, slightly more than 30 cents an ounce; Montana 13,437,661 ounces, costing \$5,509,350, or 41 cents an ounce; and Utah 6,966,933 costing \$3,387,045, equal ounces. to 48 cents per ounce, average cost of producing silver in these states and territories in 1889 was therefore 37.3 and it is undoubtedly

less now, so that with silver at its present market price of about 84 cents per ounce the mine owners are manifestly getting a much larger return upon their investment than is derived from any other industry in the country.

The farmers of the country would be abundantly satisfied if their wheat and corn yielded them one-third of the prefit that the silver men receive on their product and would consider their condition one of great prosperity, but the owners of silver mines are not content. Their cupidity reaches out for more. Not satisfied with having an assured market for their product at its commercial value as a commodity, they ask that they be allowed to take their silver to the mints and have it coined for them, the people paying the cost of coinage while the silver men get \$1.29 for what is worth no more that half that. There has been a good deal said recently about the decline in silver mining, due to the unprofitableness of the industry, The proof is conclusive that the business is not unprofitable, but on the contrary is really the best paying industry in the

GOVERNOR CROUNSE expresses the opinion in his inaugural that the approoriations this year can be reduced \$750,000 below the appropriations voted by the legislature two years ago, which exceeded \$2,800,000. The estimate of the state board for the next two years foots up over \$3,000,000. The legislature will take the advice of Governor Crounse and give the taxpayers a chance to breathe for one sea-

Past experience has shown that committees of investigation appointed by the lieutenant governor seldom investigate and much more rarely want to investigate unless the investigation is gotten up to blackwash respectable men and to whitewash regues.

Rigid Exclusion the Caper.

Philadelphia Record.

If the president could shut out the Canadian weather along with the Canadian railways his "heavy blow" would be a ten-strike. Paying Products for Exchange

Rawlins Republican.

Hogs are worth as high as \$7.50 in Omaha and are still going up, and The Bee remarks pounds of pork will soon buy a ton If Nebraska had a few of the many veins of coal found around Rawlins and lie untouched, 100 pounds of pork at present prices would purchase two tons of coal. But Nebraska has the hogs and Wyoming the

Alien Ruiers of Wyoming.

Cheyenne Sun. During the past week the affairs of Wy-oming have been under the special and per-sonal supervision of Tom Patterson of Denver and Or. Miller of Omaha. They seem to think that without their interference the legislature will not be able to choose the right kind of United States senator. It is as much as to say: "The people's represen-

Reading coal monopoly can be reached tatives are not fit to decide such important

Not Visible to the Naked Eye.

The Reading coal combination has been disrupted, but the result is not seen in any

reduction in the price of anthracite in this part of the country. Hope for the Political Dead.

A Toledo young man who was thought to be dead ten days ago is coming to life. This should be noted with satisfaction by a numwho have been regarded as

Combination Quarantine.

Philadelphia Ledger, The senate has passed the quarantine bill shich provides for a combination of state and national quarantine and increases the powers and duties of the marine hospital service. Its most important provision, per-haps, is that which authorizes the president prohibit in whole or in part the introdu tion of persons and property. A deal or responsibility is thus thrown upon the pres ent, for he may, on the one hand, cripple ommerce to keep disease out, or admit dis-ase rather than disturb commerce, but it sems to be necessary to have discretionary would be sure to do injustice or work a hard

THE CLASH IN KANSAS.

Globe-Democrat: A few rotten eggs judic pusly thrown among populist revolutionists i Kansas would have a saintary effect. Kansas City Journal: Other states have exhibited rival legislatures sitting in differ ent halls, but the spectacle of two hostile or-gardzations doing business under the same roof and in the same room is one upon Cansas can justly base a claim to the bine

Kansas City Star: Now is the accepted time for testing the efficacy of prayer. Let the preachers at Topeka petition the Almighty to put it into the minds of the fellows sas state house that they are making fools of

Philadelphia Record: The maugural adress of the populist governor. Lewelling, of Kansas, was a tirade against the state, the noney power and the mortgage law of Kan-as, and a flamboyant, rhetorical claim that the people are greater that the laws or stat-It is impossible to make out clearly from such language just what the governor was driving at. Perhaps it was not a drive but the mere runaway of an uncontrollable lobby.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

Jerusalem, they say, is still supplied with water from Solomon's pool through an aqui duct built by the crusaders. Jerusalem! Tascott was discovered 721 times in 1892 It remains to be seen how the industry osper under the new administration in 1893. Philadelphia appears to have in her city hall, which, though unfinished, has cost \$12,000,000, a veritable "clephant on her

The sausage dealers of Bertin are organiz ing a boycott against sellers of horse meat, but it will be of no avail. The dog has had In one of the leading magazines for the

urrent month there is a story which was ritten and accepted twenty years ago. Its author is dead. Because a conductor on a German train playfully kissed one of the female passen-gers he was discharged in disgrace and sent

to jail for four weeks. In Brooklyn some of the fire engine houses are connected with the nearest saloons b gongs, so that the firemen can be called with

the least loss of times It is whispered that Baby Ruth Cleveland is soon to have a little playmate. Visions of Grover walking the long halls of the white house in the stilly night arise before his

There are eleven barkeepers on the New York board of aldermen. When a corpora-tion applies for a franchise it, will be very natural for them to join in a "What'll yer "The statistics show that the chances of a

passenger being killed on a railroad journey are only one in 2,000,000." or a little greater than the chances of a principal being killed in a French duel. It is stated that the badge of the lord diamonds which

are valued at £120,000. That's all very well, but the trouble must be that when he wears the badge the lord mayor is liable to be mistaken for the headlight of a locomotive The table on which the articles of agree-ment for the surrender of Vicksburg were sterned by General Grant and General Pem berton is in daily use in a beer saloon Vicksburg. The saloonkeeper has be

offered a large price for the relic, but he re-fuses to dispose of it. One of the famous collections of coins in this country is that owned by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schome of Indianapolis. It was made by William Winkler of Columbus, Ind., who traveled all over Europe to make

to be the oldest Saxon coin in existence. Mr. M. L. Woodbridge, who won the Boston Globe's \$5 a week for life for his close guess at the popular vote for president, has made a great record as a guesser, having also won a trip to Chicago, while he is a disputed winner of a trip to Europe. He guesses by wholesale when competing for a prize, using judgment and money freely. In the Globe's contest he bought 10,000 copies of the paper and made that number of different guesses.

RELIGIOUS.

The town of Forsyth, Mo., is fifty years old, and never had a church. Dr. Grav, incumbent of the new Episcopal pric of southern Florida, has work to do. There are pagan Seminoles and une franchised Africans yet in the Everglades. The Methodist Episcopal Freedman Aid and Southern Education Society asks for \$250,000 from its 3,500,000 members for work next year among the negroes and poor whites

According to a recent decision of an English court a man has a good case at law against a clergyman who persuades his (the man's) to go to church instead of staying at home and cooking the dinner. Rev. R. T. Myer, rector of the Marquette

college in Milwaukee, has been appointed secretary of the English assistancy of the Jesuit order, which includes all of the English-speaking Jesuits in the world. Pope Leo XIII, owns a pearl left to him by his predecessor on the throne of St. Peter which is worth \$100,000, and the chain of thirty-two pearls owned by the Empress Frederick is estimated at \$175,000.

There is only one fustance of an Englishman declining the offer of a cardinal's hat. Rev. Dr. Lingard, the Catholic historian of England, was the effectional who thus preferred to remain a clerical commoner.

Congregational singing has been introneed into St. Paul's Roman Catholic hurch, in St. Louis, by the pastor, Father nohy. There are few Catholic churches in this country where this innovation has been The Primitive Methodist Church of Eng-

land, organized in 1813, has 1,049 traveling preachers, 16,317 local preachers and 193,000 members. It has in Africa seven European missionaries, forty-four white and 480 colored An Armenian nun has just died at the age of 115 years in a convent at Jerusalem. cording to official documents supplied by the ecclesiastical authorities this nun entered the convent at the age of 17 and had not crossed the threshold of the house for

ninety-eight years. The Protestant Episcopal church has been The Protestant Epsechal chart has occar
of late years making a steady and continuous
improvement in the work of organizing its
charitable and philanthropic work upon
stable and efficient lines. An important step in this direction has been in establishing the order of deaconesses.

Shortly after the delivery of the New Year's sermon and several appropriate addresses in the First Baptist church of Wilhamsburg, N. Y., the paid-off mortgage for \$25,000, which had stood against the church reporty for eight years, was ceremoniously armed in an urn upon the pulpit.

Bishop John Williams of the diocese of Connecticut and presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in America was intensely gratified by one of his Christmas zifts. The fine old colonial house in Woodbury, which is called the "Birthplace the American Episcopate," has been purchased by friends and presented to him. In

this house on September 17, 1783, met the second convention, determined to secure an American bishop and which elected Samuel Seabury to the first bishopric of Connecticut and of the American Episcopal church.

ANTI-OPTION BILL.

ONAHA, Jan. 14.-To the Editor of Tun BER: Probably few people understand the import of the measure or bill now before congress known as the anti-option bill. The general impression prevails that the legislation requested will prohibit speculation of dealing in options or futures on the different grain exchanges of the country. It is reasonable to suppose that when a legislator in troduces a measure to become a law that some influence, cause or motive has prompted

Who are the promoters and strong advocates of the present bill! Sepator Washburn of Minnesota and Representative Hatch of Missouri, the former having large milling in-terests in Minneapolis and the latter from the district north of St. Louis and in a territory where heavy mills operate. Is their motive philanthropic or is it selfish? Have they the interests of the farmer at heart, or is their effort directed. In behalf of

their milling constituency?
No one has ever questioned a man's right to buy where he can buy the cheapest and sell where he can sell for the most money, therefore the law of supply and demand will regulate values, unless speculation steps and enhances them. Can it be said the speculation depresses values below a legiti mate basis: If so, the investor, the miller and the consumer should appear and call a halt. Otherwise if this army does not come to the rescue of the producer, under such conditions what would this same class of artisans and philanthropists do, if the only prop which now sustains values at times, be taken away !

Why are the millers so universally in favor of this proposed legislation! Is it with belief that they can and will pay the farmer more for his product, or is it because they see that with such a law they can force smaller dealers and competition out of the way and have the producer and his property at their mercy

Speculation has increased in volume many fold the past fifteen years and today all large conservative cash grain merchants sell on option or future against their cash holdings and purchases that they make from day to day at interior points. In this manner they protect or hedge (as they term it) themselves grainst loss by any fluctuation in the value of the cash property. Were they unable to do this they containly could not handle the property on such small margins as they now. It is not many years since grain men at interior points required a mar-gin of profit of from 5 to 10 cents per bushel before they would handte it. The same men are working today on a margin of 14 to 2 cents per bushel, seldom more than the

latter figure.

The argument will be advanced that the present bills before congress do not interfere with any legitimate dealers who desire to sell futures against their holdings. Take the present situation, which is not apt to be uncommon, who would be the purchaser of the \$2,000,000 bushels of wheat now in pul elevators at the larger distribuing centers if not the speculator? The bulk of the wheat ow in store is owned by large dealers, who were it not for the speculator the value of the better article and speculative grade, viz: No. ! wheat, would be little higher than that o the next lower grade, No. 3, which in a con-sumer's mind is worth intrinsically within 5 cents per bushel of the No. 2 article. The present difference between No. 2 and No. 3 wheat ranges from 10 to 15 cents per bushel. Does this look like the miller and consumer producer when they stand by and purchase their supplies at from 5 to 10 cents per bushel under the price speculation has set upon the commodity! Take speculation away, would they not buy the No. 2 article at its intrinsic value and within 3 to 5 cents per bushel of the price they now make for No. 3 wheat, a non-speculative grade! Wherefore, then, would the abelition of speculation benefit the farmer or producer, and how would any sensible, thinking man draw his conclusions. as to the motive that induces the present members in congress who are so zealous in their efforts to pass these measures? It looks, from the frequent agitation in con-gress of these bills, that the prime movers cek to influence speculative values so as to seek to induce especialities values so as to enrich themselves and proy upon the public. Ignorance of the true inwardness of the measure has led many to believe it beneficial to the masses, but a study into the true inwardness of the scheme shows it to be devoid of merit, and the bills now up for action should be promptly and effectually squelched.

Yours truly, E. E. Cyaus.

AMUSEMENTS. Mr. Murphy in "Kerry Gow." That fine old Irish drama, "The Kerry

Gow" opened a brief engagement of that clever Irish comedian, Joseph Murphy, at the Boyd last evening. The play in the present production does not receive that attention to scenic detail necessary to an ideal presentation of "The Kerry Gow," but the characters of the play are in fairly capable hands, and all in all a most enjoyable performance is the result. Mr. Murphy differs agreeably from the conventional Irish comdeian. He spe his lines naturally and his acis without that horse play and ultra grotesqueness usual and unspeakable grotesqueness usual and unspeakable in "popular" interpretations of Irish characters, yet he never misses a point withal. Then Mr. Murphy's singing is sweet, and his tuneful melodies gain from his manner of singing them. Miss Belle Melville as Nora, does not strain to give the brogue, but is pretty and interesting as a collect should be. The ex-process server and squireen, in the care of Mr. F. Kilday, is villainous enough to earn the hisses of the virtuous gallery, and the other parts are not all unsatisfactorily filled, the Dennis Doyle of Mr. Daulei F. Thompson earning a special word of praise. The theater was crowded last evening, and will likely con-tinue to be during Mr. Murphy's engagement.

"O'Dowd's Neighbors" at the Farnam. "O'Dowd's Neighbors" is the title of the wild, riotous, slapdash, mello-farce-burlesque that began an engagement at the Farnam Street theater vesterday. At both performances there was "standing room only" and very little of that, and judging from the rare pauses in the hearty laughter those in front enjoyed the efforts of the "comedians" hugely. The company is a capital all around combination. A pleasing feature of their work is the lack of that rasping variety voice and accent with the vocalists, and every member of the cast is a vocalist and every member of the cast is a vocalist and most are dancers. Mr. Mark Murphy, who leads the company, is very funny in his way and Mr. Joe Roberts, who fills a leading role, possesses considerable of the art of burlesque as well as being a good comic singer. The ladies are all pretty and most of them clever. Miss Mary Cahill's singing and dancing are what the variety bills would call "refined." She sings dainty little ballads and plantation melodies with little ballads and plantation melodies with equal success and dances easily and gracefully. Amid all the wild burlesque there are introduced selections from the standard operas and these are surprisingly well renperas and these are surprisingly well ren-erred. Miss Taylor and Mr. Holcombe's in-erpretation of the famous Tyrolean duct rom the camp scene of "Madame Favart" in the first act is the gen, Miss Taylor's endering of the difficult music being paricularly brilliant, displaying a clear, fresh voice of fine quality. "O'Dowd's Neighbors" is meant to amuse and in the hands of Mr. Murphy and his company it fulfills its mis-

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WATTERSON FOR SENATOR

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MR. CARLISLE WILL ENTER THE CABINET

His Recent Trip to the Blue Grass State Said to Have Been for the Purpose of Pushing the Great Editor's

Election.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE. 513 FOURTHENTH STREET. WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 15.

Senator Carlisle's Kentucky friends nere announce, as they say, upon direct information, that the senator will surely be Mr. Cleveland's secretary of the treasury. Many of them believe that Editor Henry Watterson will be Mr. Carlisle's successor in the senate and that it was to arrange for the editor's election that the senator recently went to the Blue Grass state. While Mr. Watterson does not seek the position it is stated he would not refuse it. Nearly every Kentuckian in Washington would like to see Watterson come to the senate.

Opposed to Speaker Crisp.

Possibly for the purpose of alwaying the small but growing determination of the Mills crowd to defeat the re-election of Speaker Crisp upon the organization of the next house in Desember, or whenever that body assembles, the friends of the speaker have caused to be eigenlated the broad statement that Mr. Crisp will probably not want the office he now holds another term. They say the illness which has seized Senator Colonit will prove fatal, and that when the vacance were in the Google to the translate of the control of the con vacancy occurs in the Georgia squatorship Mr. Crisp is sure to get that place.

There is considerable uneasiness in the situation surrounding Speaker Crisp, despite the fact that he would be re-elected without opposition, comparatively, were the election to come soon. There is, however, naturally, a wide chasm between the speaker and Mr. Cleveland, and any patched-up peace which may be arranged is liable at any time to be broken into flinders.

Nicaragua Canal Affairs.

As the debate in the senate yesterday plainly indicated, it can be confidently relied upon that whatever congress and this gov-ernment may do in the way of assisting the construction of the Nicaragua canal, it will be done with a clear understanding that the United States government will not have to depend upon the indistinct if not absolute Monroe doctrine for our commercial rights. Senators Sherman, Hoar and Mergan have some very vigorous views upon that subject which they intend to give before the resolution of Senator Wolcott, introduced terday, making inquiry as to the amount of money expended upon the canal, is finally disposed of. President Harrison has two or three times in his messages recommended that congress should take steps to secure the canal for our commercial interests and the proposition has been wel probability that anything will be done in that direction this year. The shameful manner in which the Panama canal is being managed in opposition to the interests of the United States, and for those of the French people and French government, has, as Schator Hoar says, reminded us of the necessity of noving in no uncertain way. The senators say that if we take parental care of the Niearagua canal in any degree we will control it. Before any action is taken, however, it is alto-gether probable that inquiry will be made as to the extent to which the Monroe doctrine has been dragged in the dust by the present management of the Panama canal. It is stated that the inquiry into the Nicaragua canal will be made to cover the Panama canal management, unless there are some men in congress who fear an inquiry touch-ing upon the Panama affair.

Proposed Pension Reforms. The proposition to abolish all pension agencies and pay pensioners by check direct from the Treasury department is believed to be but the first step in the direction of sweeping "savings" on account of pensions The democrats declare that if the pension agencies are abolished there will be \$5,000, agencies are about the seneral part and no pen-000 or \$5,000,000 saved annually, and no pendemocrats in the house is to have the pres ent administration assume the respons for the first move and then for the land congress and administration to "codify the pension laws so as to reduce pension payment by retaining only those upon the ension rolls who were wounded in action, the widows of those whose husbands were killed or died from wounds received in action, and ments one-third, possibly one-half. The democrats are determined to do something of this kind, but they hesitate to begin the

Settled it Amicably. A little fight between Secretary Elkins and the surgeon general of the army over the detail of an army surgeon for duty as attending surgeon to the officers and their families in this city, has just been settled In anticipation of the early retirement o lonel Heger, who has been filling this sirable detail for several years, Captain E , Mosley was ordered here severa ago to get in thim. This was done relieve him. This was done at the instance of the surgeon general. But Secretary Elkins ordered Major R. M. O'Reilly

to do this duty before Captain Mosley as-sumed charge. As it is only a few years since Dr. O'Reilly had a term of duty here,

General Sutherland protested bitterly against his being brought here again. Orders just issued revoking Dr. O'Relliy's assignment, show that Secretary Elkins has fin-ally yielded to the protest of his bureau chief, expecting, it is said, that Dr. O'Reilly who was an attendant physician on Mrs. Cleveland in 1887, will accomplish his object

when the new administration comes in. Need Taking Down. Whatever may be the outcome of the in-

restigation now in progress by a special com-mittee of the house into charges that the records and files of the Department of State are now, and have been for years, under the control of a literary ring, it cannot but have a wholesome effect. The State department is always more or less snobbish. Its officers, with a few exceptions, are not easy of access. with a few exceptions, are not easy of access. They are, to some extent, composed of men who affect foreign tastes and habits. There is not that American atmosphere about the State department which is to be found about other executive departments of the government. Most of the clerks ape the manners of the English and other diplomates and attaches who hover about the department.

One of the faults with the department. One of the faults with the systems in vogue at the State department, and which breeds the snobbery there, is the traditions of the department which forbid the discharge of any clerk or minor officer except any clerk or minor officer except. upon grievous charges affecting probits. A man is never dismissed for common incompetence or pertness. Discourtesy is not regarded a fault. There is a degree of security which partakes of proprietary affectation. Clerks and small officers soon come to act toward callers as though they owned the es-tablishment and wanted to close the doors and hoped for a cessation of bother. It is believed that some of this atmosphere will be clarified, and it is more with a view to a general renovation and taking down a peg or two smart clerks and custodians than anything else that the present investigation was begun by the house committee.

Vice President Morton's Unprofitable Farm. It is stated that when Vice President Morton retires from his present position he will go back to his modest little farm located on the banks of the Hudson river, and that he is eligible to membership in the farmers alliance. Mr. Morton raises a fair crop and sells a portion of it in open market and to his neighbors. It is not profitable, for one single item, butter, he loses heavily He produces butter, the loses heavily. He produces butter which costs him about \$2.78 per pound and only realizes 38 cents per pound in the market. Nevertheless the vice president is a farmer as well as a banker.

Western Pensions. The following issues of pensions have been

reported: Nebraska: Original—Anson McDonald Taylor S. Smith, Edward L. Moon, William Lowe, John H. Smith, James P. Hammond Additional James H. den, John Liadon, George Bingama ancis S. Moses. Renewal and increase Shophere P. Parker. Increase—Charles Me-Gee, Hugh Ray. Reissue—William B. Roby, George Krites. Orbrinal widow-Arietta S

Iowa: Original-Cyrus M. Paul, Levi S. Wood, Asa H. Schoonover, Hiram Winslow, Jacob Woodring, Michael O'Neil, Job D. Clark, Additional—Archibald Cook, David C. Bishop, John A. Arnold, Malvin B. White-head, Paul Dishong, Henry Aldrich, John West, Lawrence Galen, Increase—Harvey Dunn, John A. Martin, James W. Bingham, Reissue—John A. Rowan. Reissue and in-orease—George Boyd. Original widows— Catherine E. Grannis, Katrina Doleshall. South Dakota: Original—Nelson II, Holden, Additional—Franklin Strong, Charles A. Scott, John Swift, Increase—

Washington Notes.

Mrs. Joseph N. Carey of Wyoming has eturned from Philadelphia and is at the Arlington for the season.
It is said to be the private opinion of Repesentatives Bryan and Kerr that the result of the dendlock in the Nebraska legislature will be the fusion of the democrats and re-publicans and the election of a democrat to succeed Schator Paddock, and that he will be J. Sterling Morton

S. T. Beckwith and J. L. Carey are at the St. James today.

Major Joseph W. Wham of the pay department. United States army, has been ordered before a retiring board, which means that he will be retired, his physical condition being such that no board would be such that the board would be s recommend his continuance on the active list. It also means another vacancy in the office of paymaster, with the rank and pay of a major, making two snug little billets of this kind, available for President Harrison

HOME MADE MIRTH.

Lynn Item: When the days begin to lengthen he price of coal begins to strengthen.

Buffalo Express: "How can I become a ready conversationalist?" "Persuade your-self that you have a chronic disease of some kind." Chicago Post: Niagara is in the group of the

ice king and several nackmen are reported badly frozen Retribution, thy name is Boreas'

Atchison Globe: No town looks as well rom the car window as it does in a boom cir-

Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly: Mrs. Higher-nan—Now, about that man you sent over to ne—is be honest? Mrs. Fireman—Well, I should say so. He has n tried twice for stealing and has escaped

AN HONEST VERDICT.

Boston Courier. What do you imagine that picture would t a public vendue?" he inquired, with maulstick in hand he the same did

outstretch Toward "A Ballet Girl," dimly attired. The friend turned his gaze at the picture # Rather dazed at the artist's caprice.
Then answered with more than a hint of a

"I think it would fetch the police."

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more interesting we've added a few more overcoats and suits of better value to go at this same price, \$10. They're all in the window, proper in style, substantial in fabric and well made. Choice of any

suit or overcoat in the window for \$10. BROWNING, KING & CO.,

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