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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

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Nonday, January 8.

Monday, January 9.

Tuesday, January 10.

Wednesday, January 11.

Thursday, January 12.

Friday, January 13.

Baturday, January 13. GEORGE R. TZSCHUCK.

Average Circulation for December, 24,529

THE return of Jerry Simpson to Washington may simplify Kansas politics a IT is not a question of how many

bills will be introduced at Lincoln, but | etc. These officers were not chosen until how many will be passed? THE trusts are making hay while the

sun shines, and well they may, for cloudy days are coming. The American | ized until after it had elected its secrepeople are thoroughly tired of them. The estrangement that keeps Henry

Watterson and Mr. Cleveland asunder is a thing to be regretted. The Kentucky editor would be a strong man in the cabinet.

Down in Chattanooga, Tenn., there_is a judge who discharges poor people arraigned before him for stealing coal. He would be a very popular man in the north this winter.

THE epidemic of hog choicea from which Iowa is suffering is particularly ill-timed. When hogs are worth their present price it is hard luck for the farmer to lose them.

THE zero weather that has visited the cholera-infected portions of Europe has not had any effect upon the disease. This proves that cold weather will not freeze cholera germs.

IT MAY be that the wish is father to The thought, but it seems that the German press takes the view that the French republic will be wrecked by the Panama canal scandal.

THE report that the Canadian government has decided to cease its discrimination against American vessels passing through the Wolland canal indicate that Canada is coming to her senses.

A GREAT lumber syndicate has been formed by Maine and Massachusetts capitalists. They have purchased many thousands of acres of timber land and will probably be able to influence prices.

THE New England tobacco growers demand that the duty on tobacco be retained, and their argument is made forcible by the fact that the cop increased from \$1,400,000 in value in 1889 to \$6,000,000 in 1892.

A GREAT exodus of negroes from Louisana to Oklahoma is in progress, and doubtless it will presently be reported that they are in need of assistance. Moving from Louisiana to Oklahoma in midwinter is a pretty serious undertaking.

IN RELATION to the Murphy matter, Mr. Cleveland is quoted as saying: "If they press me too far I will crush them, as I have others." This sounds like Mr. Cleveland, but when he undertakes to crush the friends of Ed Murphy he will find that the job is not a small one.

THE net earnings of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad company, including its coal and iron business, were \$3,826,-280 greater last year than they were two years ago, and yet it is only a short time since the president of that company testified that there was no money in its business.

IF GENERAL BUTLER could come back to life long enough to read his obituaries to the foreign corporations are evihe would find that the American people had a good deal of respect for his abilities. Some unkind things have been said of him since he passed away, but most of his critics admit that he was a

IN MAINE they are trying a new method of reforming bad boys. Instead of sending them to a reform school they put them on what is called a "good will farm" and set them at work under proper management and restraint. The plan is working well and has great possibilities of good.

IT Is now explained that the New Jersey Central withdrew from the coal combine because it could not get its percentage of the tonnage. Perhaps there is something in that, but it is much more likely that the withdrawal was due to the fear that the application for the appointment of a receiver would be granted

. IF THE Newberry bill has been introduced merely to gratify the vanity of Fred Newborry, well and good. But if it is introduced for the purpose of giving the people another exhibition of the dog in the manger policy the sooner it is pigeon-holed the better. Nebraska producers are entitled to a material reduction in local freight rates and they will get it if the legislature is reasonable and does not insist upon the Newberry bill

WOULD IT BE LEGALT

BEST AL ALLES AND THE SAME AND THE PERSON

LANCOLN, Neb., Jan. 16 .- To the Editor of Tun Bus: Please inform me through the columns of your paper under what law United States senators are elected and on what day the legislature is required to begin balloting for senator. There is quite a divergence of opinion concerning this matter just now. Suppose the legislature should elect a senator this week and then meet again next Tuesday or Wednesday and elect another man, which of these would in your opinion hold a lawful title to a seat?

MEMBER OF THE THIRD HOUSE. United States senators are elected under a law enacted by congress July 21, 1866. This act provides that the legislature chosen the year next preceding the expiration of its time for which any senator was elected to represent such state in congress shall, on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization

thereof, proceed to elect a senator. The manifest intent of this act is that the balloting for senator shall not be begun until the second Tuesday following the complete organization of the two houses of the legislature. The house was duly organized after the speaker, clerk and other officers provided for by law as elective had been duly chosen by a recorded vote of the majority of the house on Tuesday, January 3 Had the senate been duly organized on any day prior to Tuesday, January 10, the day designated by law for the first ballot for senator would have been, beyond doubt, Tuesday, January 17. The question is, was the senate fully organized after it had elected a temporary ecretary and president pro tem? For or part, we do not believe that it was.

The statutes of Nebraska designate the officers of each house by name, and among these are included the secretary of the senate, assistant secretaries, sergeants-at-arms, chaplain, postmaster, after last Tuesday, hence the senate was not organized in due form. The fact that the senate did not notify the house or the governor that it was duly organtary and other officers designated by law affords conclusive proof that it was in an unorganized state on Tuesday last.

It is conclusive that the legislature was not organized or in condition to do business as such on Tuesday, January 10, and any ballots for senator taken on any day before Tuesday, January 24, are informal and void to all intents and pur-

Should the legislature elect a senator before the date fixed by law, a majority of both houses might, if they saw fit to overturn this choice, vote separately on Tuesday, January 24, or in joint convention on Wednesday, January 25, or any day thereafter and elect another senator. That would create a square contest with the advantage and legal title in favor of the man last elected. Should the governor and secretary of state attempt to issue a certificate to the man elected first his competitor would doubtless appeal to the supreme court. and if that tribunal refused a mandamus directing the governor and secretary to issue him the certificate of election he still would have a very fair show, amounting almost to a certainty, of securing his seat after a contest before the United States senate.

THE RAILROADS IN CONGRESS.

The railroad interests are manifesting a very active concern in matters affecting them before congress or likely to come up for consideration. Their right to do this is perhaps not to be questioned, but at the same time it is well to suggest to the representatives of the people to be on their guard against the danger of yielding too much to this influence, which is not generally prompted by motives wholly friendly to the public good and welfare. When railroad managers assume to make recommendations looking to a radical change in the character of the Interstate Commerce commission, as has been done, it is not unwise to permit a doubt to obtain as to the sincerity of the profession. that the desire of the railroads is to strengthen that body and give it greater authority and force. The corporations admit that they expect government regulation to continue and some of them pretend to desire that it shall be continued. but it is not to be doubted that most of them would be very glad to secure such modifications of the law as would greatly reduce its interference with their operations and give them a larger measure of freedom for doing those things which the law forbids. It is entirely proper for congress to get the views of practical railroad men upon the operation of the interstate commerce act and to give them careful consideration, but it is always safe to bear in mind that the public interests are not the first concern of railroad managers.

Regarding the question of Canadian competition, also, the American railroads interested in a withdrawal of the privileges accorded by our government dently exerting a strong pressure at Washington to have this done. It is now asserted, obviously upon railroad authority, that the exclusion of the Canadian lines from this country would not enable the American lines to raise their rates and make them so high that shippers would be ruined. The answer to this fear, runs the argument, is that there are many American lines between which the empetition is as sharp as it build possibly be between the Canadians and Americans if the consular scaling privilege should be repealed. The American lines would get a great increase of business, and while there would be rivalries between them they would all have so much more business than they can get now that they could afford to compete a little more closely. This sounds plausible, but the people of the northwest and the people of New England, who have had an extended experience of the importames of this competition to their interests, will be have to convince that if the Canadian lines should be excluded, from this conatry it would not make a very canterial difference to them in the east of the commodities they exchange, These people understand that Canadian competition is the allpotent influence in keeping down rates on American lines, and they

will not believe that its removal

could have any other effect than to ad-

business secured by American roads. Consequently the people of the northwest and of New England will be found vigorously opposing any attempt to de-

stroy this competition. The railroad interests of the country are entitled to fair and just consideration from the law-making power. Their welfare and that of most other interests. is more or less intimately connected. They would be more likely to secure such consideration if they were less bold and persistent in attempting to shape legislation.

NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS.

A highly interesting discussion was held a few days ago before the American Academy of Political and Social Science on the subject of national banks and state banks, the participants being Mr. Horace White, editor of the New York Evening Post, Congressman Harter of Ohio, Mr. Trenholm, who was comptroller of currency in the Cleveland adminstration, and the present comptroller, Mr. Hepburn. The subject is one of commanding importance in connection with the financial problem that confronts the country and will call for a solufion at the hands of the next congress and administration. The gentlemen who contributed to the discussion are all of recognized ability as students of finance, and Mr. Harter is believed to represent the currency views of Mr. Cleveland, which gives especial significance to his opinions. Mr. White explained what is known

as the "banking principle" and the 'currency principle." The for mer affirms that all trade is barter; that men would swap their goods and services directly, and without the use of money, if they could, but that since they cannot (owing to the complexity of human affairs), any machine which will do this swapping is a saving and a gain to mankind. The other principle proceeds upon a somewhat different theory. It assumes that a certain amount of paper notes will be wanted by the public at all times, will always be passing from hand to hand, and will never be presented for redemption. The Bank of England is a perfect representative of the currency principle, and the Bank of France is a perfect representative of the banking principle. The latter, Mr. White said, is the true one in theory. It is a laborsaving and capital-saving machine at the same time. It is barter reduced to sciences The currency principle, however, has a reason for being. It says that the first requisite of any bank note system is the security of the note holder, and that everything else should be subordinate to that. Mr. White thought that the system of banking on bond security was destined to perish soon, because all the securities fit to be used for this purpose were fast disappearing. In order to preserve and improve the national bank note system he suggested that the present tax on bank notes should constitute a safety fund, to bo lodged in the treasury, the amount of it to be computed by actuaries, taking the national bank mortality of the past twenty-five years as a basis. Let the government continue as now to be responsible for the notes, and let it continue to hold as now a first lien on the assets and on the personal liability of the shareholders for its own protecbank law to stand as now. Mr. White does not think it would be wise to extend the bonded debt of the country in order to continue the national bank notes, and he thinks the tax on the circulation of national banks ought not to be repealed. As an intelligent student

with the proposal to restore the state bank currency. Congressman Harter, who has introduced a bill in the house of representatives to repeal the tax on state bank issues, did not think there is any ground for the fear that the repeal of the tax would bring about another era of wild cat currency nor that it would increase the danger of counterfeiting. On the othe, hand, Comptroller Hepburn expressed the opinion that the restoration of state bank circulation would be disastrous to that class of our citizens who have most need and have most right to ask protection from the government. meaning the wage earners and the agricultural producers. State bank circulation, he said, loses its money power in a erisis. It is a source of weakness and adds to the danger. Instead of paying debts it comes forward itself to be paid.

of sound finance he has no sympathy

That the country will continue to have a paper currency is not to be doubted, but so far as can be judged the general popular sentiment, at any rate outside of the south, is not favorable to a return to state bank notes. Experience with that form of currency is too recent to permit its advocates to gain adherents among those who are well informed regarding our financial history.

THE IRON INDUSTRY. The depression of the iron industry of this country has been one of the most marked features of the commercial history of the year just past, but it appears that England has suffered more than this country has in this respect. The London Economist says that the iron and steel industries have met a continuous fall of selling prices and their output has been greatly reduced during the year, partly because of the great strike of miners, but chiefly because of a reduced demand from outside sources. The great Darham strike caused the stoppage of furnaces in the north of England to such an extent that it was found that in the two districts affected the make of pig iron had fallen off to the amount of about 900,000 tons. A great deal of distress was caused to the iron working population and measures had to be taken for their relief. In consequence of the decrease in output the steeks of pig iron were greatly reduced and stood at a lower figure than they had touched before in years. But notwithstanding the reduced production and the decrease of stocks on hand, the prices did not advance at all and were only maintained with diffi-

In England, as in the United States, the rail market has suffered most. The journal above referred to says: "It seems as if the countries that we have hitherto depended upon to take our vance rates, whatever the amount of railway materials had all at once, and

in a body, consedgite build railroads. And hence the demand for railway iron and steel during the past year has been less than one-half they average." This decrease in railroad building appears in all the countries of the world, and it has certainly had a great influence upon the iron market. There is not much probability of a revival of railroad construction in this country during the present year, and, although Russias is preparing to build a great line into Siberia, there are not many railroad enterprises on foot anywhere in the world. The iron trade is likely to remain in a depressed condition for some time to come, and the workmen who depend upon it for employment will be exposed to the danger of being thrown out of work at any time. In everything else but iron and steel the trade of this country during the past year has been remarkably good, and even in this respect we have fared better

than England has. We have one en-

couragement that England has not, and

that is the fact that our shipbuilding

industry is rapidly growing and is mak-

ing heavy demands upon the products of

our iron and steel mills.

STATISTICS just made public show that the shipping interest of England and the continent has fallen into a state of extreme depression. There are numbers of idle steamers in every English port. The total number of vessels laid up in English and Scotch ports is 479, and the total tonnage is 856,000 tons. In continental ports ninety-nine steamers are laid up. In consequence of this great falling off in the shipping industry 500,000 men are out of employment. The situation is different in the United States. This country's shipping Interests have flourished in recent years as they have not before since the war. The building of new ships goes on steadily, and our commerce is growing more rapidly than that of any other country in the world.

THE house committee on interstate and foreign commerce has adopted the report of the subcommittee favorable to railroad pooling under supervision of the Interstate Commerce commission. As the senate committee is also favorable to an amendment of the interstate commerce act allowing pooling an agreement of the two houses of congress on this proposition is probable. The subject has been pretty thoroughly discussed, both from the railroad standpoint and the point of view of the public, and it is not to be doubted that the general sentiment of the business interests of the country is favorable to such a modification of the law.

THE legislature proposes to do a great deal of investigating this winter, but the outcome of its inquiries will depend upon the makeup of the investigating i committees and the way they go about the work. Open session investigations are a farce and a fraud. They usually begin with a flourish of trumpets and end up either in a fizzle or a whitewash. A man might as well go hunting ducks with a brass band as to try to corner a gang of jobbers and pilferers by an open session investigation where the thieves and cappers can hear each other testifying or get a tip in time to skip when they are most wanted.

IT is reported that the Canadian government has concluded to abolish discriminating tolls on the Welland canal and against American routes to the seaboard. If such is the fact it is a vindication of the retaliatory policy of the United States, and at the same time is a gratifying evidence that the Canadian government is experiencing a wholesome change of feeling regarding its relation towards this country. It is to be hoped that this is the case and that it springs from an honest desire to cultivate more intimate commercial relations, which it is quite possible to make mutually bene-

A COMBINATION of American capitalists has been formed with a capital of \$17,000,000 to control the entire coal fields of Nova Scotia. The Reading company is said to be concerned in the deal. which would seem to indicate that that hungry corporation has an ambition to control the whole coal business of this

THE trouble with most of the independent leaders at Lincoln just now is that their time is most all taken up in nursing their senatorial booms and boomlets, and they have no time to spare for considering and aiding members in framing necessary anti-monopoly legislation or in showing them the way to expedite and push it through.

THE senatorial contest should not be allowed to monopolize the time of the legislature. One hour a day is all that the legislature can afford to waste in wrestling with the 14-15 puzzle and who can get sixty-seven pigs into the pen at the same time. There is much more important work to do this year than electing a senator.

Mainly at Lincoln. Nebraska is becoming a highly demo-popuous state.

Looks That Way Now. Washington Post.
It appears that the attempted fusion in will turn but to be a piece of very awkward confusion.

Braying Over the Corpse. Philadelphia Inquire Speaking about Ben. Butler, at least a core of the men who couldn't meet him in a fair and squre fight hive how taken the war-path against him with some hope of no being knocked out in the first round The Pivot Moves West.

In looking over the country for the "piv-

otal" states in 1896 it will be necessary to look west of Indiana and to avoid New York | CONCESSIONS TO CLEVELAND look west of Indiana and to avoid New York altogether. Those states have had their faugs drawn and will not be able to do much dictating hereafter. erous west will be in it with a roar after

Wroming's Stogan.

The new democratic governor of Wyoming in his brief but breezy inaugural address recommends the establishment of a state board may have "more men and fewer steers." demand is not restricted to Wyoming; all of the newly made states have need of settlers —a fact to be considered in the determination of the immigration question.

Senators East and West. St. Louis Post-Disputch.

A glance at the list of senators from the eastern states will disclose a condition of ineastern states will disclose a condition of in-tellectual decrepitude in that section which is the more marked in contrast with the un-usual strength of the west. By contrast the west and south looms up like a mountain ris-ing from a plain Palmer, Carlisle, Vilas, Vest, Voorhees, Mills and Wolcott are worthy of the senate at its best. Beside them the representatives of the eastern states are pigmies intellectually and overally and the elections to take place within a few days will probably add two or three others

SENATORIAL POTPOURRI.

Schuyler Herald (dem.); George F. Keiper would be a credit to Nebraska in the United States senate.

Kearney Hub (rep.): The attempt to make Sam Elder believe that he is going to be struck by the senatorial lightning is the cruclest joke of the season.

Syracuse Journal (rep.): It is rumored at Nebraska City that in the event of a sent-orial deadlock John Watson and J. Sterling on are both very likely to loom up as dark horses in the race

Nebraska City Press (rep.): Crounse is one of the staumch and stalward republicans who seem like a statue of the great cause they represent. He is a true Koman in principle and habit, one of the grand specimens of American statesmanship which tend to give one a new inspiration of

Chadron Citizen (rep.): The breaking of the senatorial deadlock fell like a ton of coal on the boom which Billy Bryan was fondly nursing for the senate. Bryan's flir ing with the independents doesn't take with democrats of the dyed-in-the-wool brand, and if brought him to grief—the same overwhelm ng grief that will come to some of the hope ul ones hereabouts who have industriously aped Bryan's ways and expect to get a hunk York Times (rep.); Omaha has one United

tates senator aircady, and at least two candidates for the other place. The repub-licans are urging the election of John M. Thurston, the most convincing and pleasant political speaker in the state, and the demo-crats are red hot for "Jim" Boyd. Mr. Thurston would be a credit to the state in the United States senate, and is too great and too ambitious to do anything that was but Omaha ought to wait for Manderson's

Hastings Nebraskan (rep.): We had much ather see J. H. Powers, go to the United States senate than either McKelshan or Bryan. Powers is an honest and intelligent man, and furthermore he is from the west-ern part of the state and would work for its ern part of the state and would work for its interest. We have no faith in McKeighan whatever. Opposition to him is more on character than on party grounds. We say this much in favor of Mr. Powers in case a republican of equal ability and honesty can not be elected. Still we hope a republican will be secured, because it will be best for the state and nation. We should be pleased to see the senate remublican to see the senate republican. Lincoln Call: The Call believes the duty

of the republicans of Nebraska to stand by Senator Paddock and re-elect him. time when personal ambitions should gotten for the party and public good, and the republicans in the legislature ought to get together, recognize the sentiments and wishes of the republicans in this state who tre at their home firesides; and in so recognizing they would also be recognizing the wishes of a great many people, who, aside from politics, know that Senator Paddock is the best possible man in the interests of this state that could be sent to Washington. This is the situation as it appears to the Call on the eye of the senatorial election That Senator Paddock., with the coedial united support of his party can be and will se elected. That in the election those step aside for a consummation of this char actor will build themselves in the esteem of their party, and those from the other partie who cast the deciding votes for the reten tion of the senator will have the satisfaction knowing that in rising to the demands the occasion they have in the best possible way served the interests of the state they

WADS OF WAYDOWN WIT.

As a spell binder old Boreas is a congealed

Philadelphia Record: The thermometer wants a change of climb-it.

Chicago Inter Ocean: In spite of the fact that indelible ink has been found to banana uice every one who steps on the peel is in-lined to do considerable remarking. Philadelphia Times: It's a big job to lick the olumbian stamps, but this country can do it was a bigger job to lick King George' amps in the revolution, but still we go

Buffalo Express: "I want," said the astron-omer, "an inscription for my new telescope which shall be in the nature of an address to How would 'Here's looking at you' do?"

Philadelphia Ledger: The moon has no water, astronomers tell us, so there is some excuse for its getting full regularly every

Lowell Courier: There are symptoms that crinoline is coming again. The ladies fashion lournals are preparing to "hoop her up." Yale Record: Sleepy Parent-1 don't think much of Mr. Longstay's manners. Fair Daughter-No; they are just like his calls-

they lack finish. Boston Gazette: "What is the matter with helidoe? He seems all upset," "Well, the fact s his plans have miscarried and he is trou-

bled with nervous frustration." Chester News: Without being slangy it l perfectly correct to say that when a young man takes his best girl out on the ice and she

cannot skute he will have to let her slide Philadelphia Record: "Ladies and gentle

temperance lecture, "once I was a member the legislature, and now I don't drink a drop Detroit Free Press: At a Chicago ball— Porker—"Sir, what do you mean by walking over that lady's foot?"
New Yorker—"Thunderation, man, do you think I've got wings?"

GIVE US A BALMY BREEZE. Atlanta Constitution.

Hail gentle spring! I used to chase thy poets with a chair, Called a policeman if they warbled near— Now I'd do no such thing!

If thou wer't here I'd say
To all thy poets: "Sing and take your fill?"
Accept their songs (with a five dollar bill)
And smile to hear—hem bray! Because, O, gentle spring!
I shiver 'neath my Arctic overcoat
And feel the telefes within my throat,
And cannot sigh or sing!

I find me yearning still. As I bend shivering o'er these chilly grates, For something like the brinsstone that awaits The liar of Bakersville!

So come, O spring, O summer? With your perspiring suns shine down on me; For fifty thousand frozen souls agree This winter is a hummer?

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



Bill to Repeal the Sherman Act Will Be Considered.

NOTHING CERTAIN ABOUT ITS PASSAGE

Free Silver Demacrats and Conservative Element of the Party Not Agreed as to the Disposition of the Subject.

Washington Buseau of The Bee, Mashington, D. C., Jan. 16.

Increased agitation among democratic nembers of the house by means of private onversation today is the natural result of the consultations which President-elec-Cleveland has recently held with Bourke Cockean and other democratic representatives. Mr. Andrew of Massachusetts, whose bill to repeal the Sherman act requiring the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver every month, forms the storm center of the conflict between the free silver and the conservative lemocrats, said to Tag Bric correspondent oday that he now feels assured to the point of certainty that the committee on rules of the house will assign a day, for the consideration of his bill. This is more than the friends of the measure have thus far publicly

Even this concession, however, to Mr lleveland's wishes by the commutee on ules is far from meaning the passage of the Andrew bill by the house. Mr. Bland and the large contingent of free sliver democrats will obstinately oppose the passage of the Andrew bill if it is coupled with either a pro vision for the absolute free coinage of silver of the minting of all bullion now in the possession of the treasury. It is doubtful even if this second concession would satisfy them. Strong influence is being brought to bear upon cougress in favor of the repeal of the Sherman act by New York bankers, who make their appeal both by letters and by personal visits to Washington. The silver question was discussed at a caucus of repullican senators this morning, but on account of the small attendance upon the caucus no action was taken.

Change in the Cabinet.

The third change in President Harrison's abinet will take place the second week in February, when Secretary John William Foster will lay down the portfolio of the Department of state. It is Secretary Foster's intention to resign about the Sth of February. There was a conference at the white house this morning between the president and Secretary Foster, ex-Minister Phelps of Vermont and Senator Mogran of Ababama, when an understanding as to the time of the departure of the Bering sea commission for Paris was reached. The three gentleman manuel just are counsel and arbitrators and must be present at the convening rators and must be present at the conven

the commission at Paris on February 27. The first change in President Harrison's abinet was by the death of Secretary Win-lom, about two years after the inauguration. Then came the retirement of Mr. Blaine just before the Minneapoils convention last June. It was the understanding when Gen-eral John W. Foster entered the cabinet he would retire at this time for this purpose, so that each and every change made in Presi dent Harrison's official family has been for a cause over which the president himself had no control.

Will Defeat the Anti-Option Bill. The anti-option bill was again discussed in the senate today, Mr. Call of Florida making a long speech in its favor. Senator Washburn and the other friends of this neasure will endeavor to secure a final vote on Wednesday. The caucus of republican senators decided to make no organized effort senators decided to make no organized effort to prevent final action. The opponents of the measure, therefore, will be compelled to fight it without party support, for such democrata as are against the bill are not inclined to ad-vertise their position. Members of the na-tional Board of Trade will be in session here on Wednesday and will besiege the corridors of the search chamber during the decider. the senate chamber during the closing our of the debate. It is quite possible that ng speeches and innumerable amendments may prolong the session of the senate of Wednesday until a very late hour at night a such form that it may find its grave in

Senator Carlisle Resigns.

The certainty that Senator Carlisle of Kentucky has decided to accept the post of secretary of the treasury under President Meyeland, as announced several days are received flual confirmation today. The mail which leaves Washington for Frankfort, tomorrow morning will contain the written resignation of Mr. Carlisle as senator from Kentucky, addressed to the governor of that state, to take effect February 4. This may be accepted as the conclusive settlement of one member of the new cabinet. It is thought that the coming week will see the destination of several other portfolios as lefinitely determined.

More Time Required. In the senate today Senator Manderson is

reduced a bill to extend the time a period of ve years to July, 1898, within which the new ridge between Omaha and Council Bluffs nust be completed. The senator presented

with the bill a number of letters and other documents bearing upon the subject. Among them was a letter from Colonel John Webster, assistant general manager of the Omaha Beidge and Terminal company, bearing date of January 9, to Senator Manderson, in which he says, concerning the necessity of an extension of time within which to

We find that at the site of our bridge bed rock is from 117 to 125 feet below low water. The piers will have to be, therefore, about 130 This great height. cenders it imperative that the piers shall be complete and on solid rock bottom before high water. For these reasons the contrac-tors will not dare put in more than one pler a year, as they can only work between the mouths of September and March. The pivot pler for the draw will be put in this winter. The draw over the channel is 520 feet long. It will be completed and in working order before July next. From that time on the bridge will be open for traffic ver the false work and this draw, and we can continue the work of the permanent structure while using the temporary bridge for traffic. Neither will in the least obstruct avigation, for our draw will be in working

Representative Bryan has promised Mr Webster to push the duplicate of the bill which he has introduced in the house, Colonel Webster will be here this week, be writes, to appear before the commerce comnittee of the two houses of congress if nee desary in order to secure speedy action on the bill. Accompanying the letter of Colonel Webster are affiliable sof. George Adgate, C. E. H. Campbell, J. H. Daniels, J. W. Nier and Arthur S. Potter as to the truthfulness of the representations made in the letter and maps showing parts of Omaha and Coun-cil Bluffs and an outline of the proposed terminal system of the two cities.

Western Pensions.

The following issues of pensions have been Nebraska: Original — John Applerate, amos Monroe Callender, Henry C. Ed-alston, Benaga Brown, Increase—George M. Burtingame, Reissus—John B. Mitchell, Original widow—Lydia Tuttle.

Figurial widow—Lydia Tuttle.
Lova: Original — John Dodd, Martin
Broulfard, Miles Cherister, William E.
Jarmichael, Additional—William Redrup,
Dickson Bailie, Supplemental—Morgan B.
Williox, Increase—George Hammond, E.
Francos Martin, Phys. Rev. Lett. 11, 1200 (1997). McCrane, Marion Mathea John Jer, William E. Hawthorne. Reissue and rease. Alex Perkins. Original widows— phronia E. Head, Sarah D. Hickman, Sophronia E. Head, Sarah D. Buckman, Lucetta M. McRoberts, Mary A. Long, Char-South Dakota: Additional-John Farqu-

A bill has been introduced to increase the pension of Harrison Wagner. C. L. Poor of Burlington is at the Biblitz. John W. Millick was today appointed postmaster at Ressfork, Oneida county, Idaho, Mrs. C. H. Van Wyck and Miss Hattie Van Wyck of Ne-

prasta are at the Elsmore. Today Assistant Secretary Chandler Today Assistant Secretary Chandler affirmed the commissioner's decision in the homestead case of Charles F. Fryer against Elizabeth Adkins, from Mitchell, S. D. agaiest the latter. He also affirmed the decision in the homestead case of William H. Labor against James Berd, from Rapid City, S. D. against James Berd, from Rapid Labor against James Deco, 1138 entry S. D., cancelling the claimant's entry P. S. H.

> III-Advised War on Unions. Detroit Free Press.

Such stringent measures as the Pennsylvania company has adopted in discharging faithful and competent union men simply be-cause they are union men must result in hardships undeserved by those upon whom they are visited. It widens the breach be-tween capital and labor and makes more erobable that irrepressible conflict which nutual concessions and a proper spirit of amity can avert. The company has thrown down the gauntlet and fixtly declared to cer-tain of its employes that it will not concede to them the legal rights which they enjoy

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