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Saturday, January 21. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 21st day of January, 1893. [Seal] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

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IF if takes four strong men to earry the Omaha charter to Lincoln it may take a locomotive and six cars to bring

THE collapse of the Capital National bank of Lincoln affords another striking object lesson on the risks of political

GENERAL BUTLER left no will, which shows that even that shrewd old lawverhad no faith in his ability to construct one that could not be broken.

THE national banks of Omaha have had a narrow escape. If the collapse of the penitentiary contractors bank had occurred a week ago some of their lead ing directors, who were on the bond of ex-State Treasurer Hill, would have been severely singed.

SOUTH DAKOTA still has 2,721,494 acres of the national land gift for educational purposes, having sold enough to realize \$1,387,381. There is no reason why the educational work of South Dakota should not prosper, for the lands still held are rapidly increasing in value.

THE French lobbyist, Arton, who is supposed to have bribed more than one hundred deputies to participate in the Panama swindle, is now in Roumania and is thus out of the reach of the law. France has such a large number of canal rascals to look after that it is no wonder that some of them cannot be found when they are wanted.

A REPORTER who interviewed Mr. Cleveland the other day declares that the president-elect told him that the democratic congress would certainly repeal the McKinley law. Nobody else has been able to induce Mr. Cleveland to say anything about the prospects of tariff legislation, and this fact exposes the reporter's story to suspicion.

THE trade of the United States with Mexico is rapidly growing, the exports from Mexico to this country during the past year aggregating nearly \$5,000,000 m te than those of the preceding year. Considerably more than one-half of the total exports of that country come to the United States. This trade can be greatly increased and there is a disposition on the part of American merchants to look more carefully after the Mexican opportunities in the future.

THE coal famine in Chicago is becoming serious, and the people are blaming the railroads, which are said to have given merchandise and grain the preference over coal. The Tribune says: "The coal man is allowed to wait indefinitely, and after coal is started the rail roads sidetrack it before any other kinds of freight, and on the smallest pretext. The consequence of this is that the railroads leading into Chicago are said to have their sidings filled for hundreds of miles with coal cars." The explanation of this is found in the fact that it pays better to haul other kinds of freight.

EVIDENCE has been taken in Toronto by a commission appointed to investigate the charge of treason preferred against the deputy collector of inland revenue at that place. The deputy collector is accused of being a member of an annexation organization, but it does not appear that he has been guilty of any greater crime than thousands of Canadians who have come out boldly for political union. Perhaps it is proposed to make an example of him with the tage over the private citizen." The view of crushing out the annexation agitation, but if the government attempts to construe the attitude of the unionists as treasonable it will speedily get into trouble. The result of the investigation has not yet been made known.

THE republican press has spoken in cordial terms of commendation of the manly and graceful action of Mr. Cleveland in going to the funeral of ex-President Hayes. It was a tribute of respect which publicly testified to the personal esteem in which the living ex-president held the man who had filled the highest office in the republic, and it was in the highest degree creditable to Mr. Cleveland. But how many men of his party will think better of him for his manly and honorable course. The democratic press without exception has sought to detract from the record of Mr. Hayes by asserting that the presidency was secured to him by fraud, and that is the opinion of the great majority of democcuts. Mr. Cleveland, to his great credit be it said, is not one of these, and in going to Fremont he administered a deserved rebuke to those who claim that there was any defect in Hayes' title to the presidency and who repudiate the action of a commission of democratic suggestion and creation.

In view of the failure of the Capital National bank and the incidental loss which the state treasurer or the state may sustain it becomes the duty of the legislature to take such action as may be found expedient under the circumstances. The first step necessarily will be an examinatior by experts of the treasurer's bond, the responsibility of his sureties, the exact condition of the treasury, and the safety of the various depositories in which state funds have been placed.

If the treasurer and his bondsmen are held accountable for the state loans and deposits in banks it may become imperative to take steps to collect from them the amount held by the Capital National bank. If, on the other hand, the special bond accepted by the board designated by law releases the treasurer and his bondsmen, it will be incumbent upon the state to make an inquiry into the condition of the defunct bank and its assets and the ability of the stockholders to make good the deficit.

It will be the duty of the legislature to devise some plan to prevent the recurrence of any such disaster by surrounding the leaving of public funds with safeguards that, will make it next to impossible for the treasurer or the state to incur a loss of any considerable amount. One of the most effective means of prevention would be pub licity and checks to prevent covering up any questionable transaction by the misplacement of public funds. If the treasurer was required to publish monthly statements of his balances, together with the amounts deposited in each bank, any very serious oss would be almost impossible. The present system of state and national examination makes it very difficult for any insolvent bank to keep its real condition under cover for any great length of time. Banks that depend largely or entirely en public funds would be under constant surveillance both by the examiners and competing bankers. Another important safeguard would be the limitation of deposits in any single bank to \$100,000. That restriction alone would be a barrier against any scheme to concentrate the state deposits in one concern.

THE NUMBER NECESSARY TO A CHOICE From this day on the balloting for United States senator will be in strict accord with the provisions of the act of congress relating to senatorial elections. The question has been raised, however, whether anybody can be elected senator unless he receives sixty even votes, which is a majority of the members elected to both houses.

On this point desisions and precedents abundantly sustain the position that a majority of a quorum is all that is repuired to make good the title to a seat majority of each of the two houses responds on roll call in the joint convention and on any ballot for senator any candidate receives a majority of the members present and voting, it is the duty of the presiding officer to declare him duly elected. This does not even mean that be recorded in favor of a particular can-17 senators and 51 members respond to cutions for such violations. the roll call, any candidate receiving 35 votes would be legally chosen, even though every one of the 35 votes cast for him had been members of the house.

Those who contend otherwise, and insist that it takes 67 votes to elect a senator, no matter how many are present, have no authorities to cite in support of their position.

A PROBLEM FOR THE STATES. The incidental reference in the report of the special committee of the house of representatives which investigated the anthracite coal monopoly to the growing evil of transportation companies acquiring property not necessary to the business of a common carrier, suggests a subject which ought to receive the attention of the legislatures of the several states. The commitce said it is a fact not to be disguised that the railroad companies are in one way or another absorbing the timber, coal and iron lands of the country, and this was characterized as a dangerous evil, such ownership tending

directly to monopoly and oppression.

This problem, it was declared by the

committee, which is of constantly in-

creasing importance, must be solved in some way by congress and the legislatures of the several states. "The public interest," says the report, "demands that the business of the common carrier should be absolutely divorced from any other. The railroad companies were chartered to subserve a great public purpose, and to conduct a great department of public business, and they should not be permitted to abdicate their public functions and descend to a participation in the private affairs of the people, to the end that they may prostitute their franchises derived from congress or one of the several states in securing an unequal and unfair advansoundness of these views is unquestionable and the importance of the subject is obvious. That the intrusion of the railroad corporations into the domain of private enterprise tends to monopoly and oppression there is abundant evidence. The Reading combine is but one of a number of examples, though the most conspicuous one, in proof of this. The control by the railreads of the Hocking valley coal region in Ohio is another, and additional examples can be found in the south and the west. In every case of such ownership the public has suffered, and in the very nature of things it will always do so where the corporations are able to suppress competition and exact their own terms. In the case of the anthracite monopoly the consumers have been compelled to pay a considerable direct advance in the price of coal and in addition an increased freight charge clearly in excess of what was just and equitable. This is the inevitable effect of permitting transportation companies to do business foreign to their legitimate

vate enterprise. The duty of putting a check to this growing evil is manifestly urgent, and this must be performed by the states. Congress may be able to do something in

functions and in competition with pri-

the matter, though its authority stricted, and at any rate it is not wise to rely upon legislation from this source, chiefly for the reason that railroad influence is always strong with that body and it requires a long struggle to secure legislation unfavorable to the wishes of the corporations. The people of the states have all the powers necessary to protect themselves against the aggressive spirit of aggrandizement and the rapacity of the corporations and they should vigorously assert them. The common carriers should be compelled to confine themselves strictly to the business for which they receive their franchises from the public.

REGULATION OF THE LOBBY.

Three years ago the legislature of Massachusetts, in response to a vigorous popular demand, passed an act to regulate the lobby, which had become a reproach to the state. This law provides that every person, private or public corporation or association, which employs, or agrees to employ, any person to act as counsel or agent to promote or oppose in any manner, directly or indirectly, the passage of any legislation, or to act in any manner as a legislative counsel or agent in connection with any legislation shall, within one week of the date of such employment or agreement therefor, cause the name of the person so employed, or agreed to be employed, to be entered upon a legislative docket, and it shall also be the duty of the person so employed, or agreed to be employed, to enter, or cause to be entered, his name upon such docket. The sergeant-at-arms of the general assembly is required to keep two legislative docket books, one of which is known as the docket of legislative counsel before committees and the other as the docket of legislative agents. In the former are entered the names of counsel employed to appear at a public hearing before a committee of the legislature for the purpose of making an argument or examining witnesses, and also the names of any regular legal counsel of corporations or associations who act or advise in relation to legislation; in the docket of legislative agents are entered the names of all agents employed. In connection with any legislation, and of all persons employed for other purposes who render any services as such agents. These dockets must also show the name and business address of the employe, the name, residence and occupation of the person employed, the date of the employment or agreement therefor, the ength of time that the employment is to continue, if such time can be determined, and the special subject or subjects of legislation, if any, to which the employment relates. No person can act in the senate. In other words, if a as a legislative counsel or agent unless his name is entered in the proper docket. Another important provision of the law is that every person or corporation employing such counsel or agent shall make a sworn statement to the secretary of state of all expenses paid or incurred by the person so employed. Violations a majority of each of the two houses must | of the act are punishable by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, and didate, but merely a majority of the it is made the duty of the attorney genmembers present and voting. Thus, if eral, upon information, to bring prose-

> This legislation recognizes that there may be proper functions in connection with promoting or opposing the passage of legislation, but requires that they shall be exercised under conditions of publicity and responsibility. Although the law, according to the testimony of the governor of Massachusetts. has not done away wholly with evils incident to the lobby, it has reduced them to the minimum. Massachusetts still has the lobby, but those who engage in this business are very generally careful to comply with the requirements of the statutes. for obviously under such a law the opponents of a bill will be likely to watch for and promptly expose any proceedings which seem to be contrary either to the letter or the spirit of the statute, and the knowledge of this fact tends to keep within proper bounds those who are concerned in promoting its sage. If it be conceded that there is some legitimate of employment in connection with legislation, as recognized by the Massachusetts act, perhaps the plan therein provided for the regulation of such employment is as good as can be desired. At any rate it merits the consideration of legislators who believe that the lobby is a serious evil, which ought to be wholly removed if possible, and if it be not possible to do this, then that it be subjected to such restrictions and regulations as will secure publicity and responsibility on the part of those engaged n the business and their employers.

> > THE NEED OF TAX REFORM.

Scandalous favoritism in the assessment of property is not confined to Omaha and Nebraska. It prevails to a great extent in all the western states, from the great lakes to the Pacific. The plutocrats and nabobs of California are not only shirking taxes on their railroad and mining property, but they manage to evade taxes on personal property whenever they can do so. Last week the grand jury of Santa Clara county, California, presented a report to the court in which it called attention to the extremely low assessment of the property of Senator Leland Stanford. Extracts are given from the records showing that 440 thoroughbred horses are assessed at \$45,300. The grand jury considers this stock, being of great value, should be assessed at least \$500,000. Personal property assessed at \$28,450 should be raised, in the judgment of the grand jury, and the real estate assessed at \$101,780 should have its assessment increased \$500,000. The report adds: "In view of the fact that this property has been assessed at about the same figures for the past four years it is reasonable to conclude that the taxes on at least \$2,000,060 of personal property have been lost to the other taxpayers of the county by erroneous assessments in this

This is very suggestive as well as instructive The grand jury found that the assessor must have been tampered with and in doing so violated his oath of office. The grand jury found that Leland Stanford was guilty of making false returns of his personal property | as genuine silver spoons would have com-

nd in doing so had laid himself justly liable to the penalties imposed upon persons who make dishonest or false returns. Here was an opportunity for a fearless and honest grand jury. It could and should have set an example by indicting both the assessor and the taxshirking senator. But this California grand jury only spaced very loud and made a report to the court calling attention to assessment frauds. And there the whole matter will probably end.

The moral of this is plain enough, however. The whole system of taxation is wrong and the people have themselves only to blame. The office of assessor is everywhere regarded as of no moment and men of very elastic consciences are elected as assessors. The consequence is that the property of great corporations and wealthy land owners is assessed ridiculously low, while the property of the middle class and the homes of wage workers are assessed for all they are worth, and if it so happen that some banker or capitalist has been assessed at the same rate as other people the board of equalization steps in and rates him

The remedy will not be found until the whole method of assessment is reformed and the office of assessor is elevated to a standard above that of sheriff or county commissioner and the men who fill these places are chosen from the ranks of the best business men of every community.

A QUESTION OF COMPETITION. The grain tonnage of the Erie canal has decreased from 45,673,300 bushels in 1887 to 25,394,875 bushels in 1892. During the same period the railroads competing with the canal for the grain traffic increased their business from 28,204,162 bushels to 61,986,210 bushels. The canal carried 61.53 per cent of the grain that passed across New York state in 1887, but last year it carried only 28.95 per cent.

The significance of these figures can hardly escape the attention of those who are interested in the great problem of grain transportation from west to east. They mean simply that the railroad companies are killing the canal and that it will soon cease to be a competitor unless something is done to increase its effectiveness. The west has a deep interest in this subject, but is powerless to do anything for its own protection so far as the New York state waterway is concerned. As we have repeatedly said before, the only solution of the transportation problem that can be permanent is the proposed deep water outlet from the lakes to the sea; but so much opposition to this undertaking has been developed that there is no prospect that it will soon be realized. It may take years of agitation to bring about a sufficiently strong public appreciation of the need of a ship canal to insure its construction, and in 'the' meantime there can be no relief from high rates on grain except by means of the enlargement and improvement of the old and inadequate Erie canal. If the state of New York does not immediately do something in that direction the railroads will have the field to themselves, for the navigation of the canal in its present condition cannot be made profitable. During the past year thousands of boatmen abandoned the business because they could not follow it longer without losing money. The railroads are constantly fighting the canal through their agents and newspaper organs, and its complete abandonment is only a question of a short time unless the people of the state that pretends to maintain it become aroused to an appreciation of what would result from absolute control of the grain traffic by

the railroads. FROM a sentimental point of view perhaps the United States would be justified in allowing Canada to impose discriminating tolls and to take advantage of this country in other ways as she is now doing, for Canada is in a state of great financial stress. Her public debt is so great that she may fairly claim to be an object of sympathy, and it is steadily increasing. The debt of the Dominion increased last year over \$5,000,000 and the revenue decreased \$1,657,437. The public debt of Canada is three-quarters as large as that of the United States, while her population is only one-twelfth as great as that of this country. With an increasing debt, a decreasing revenue and very little growth in population it is not easy to see how Canada can hope to become prosperous except through continental union, but that must be of her own seeking. This country can well afford to wait until the Dominion is fully ready for the change.

A BILL has been introduced in the legislature, at the instance of the Omaha Kennel club, making dogs personal property. There are a great many valuable canines in Nebraska, and the owners of these animals feel that they are not properly protected in their property by the existing law, which affords no adequate redress in case of the theft of a valuable dog. Being required to pay a tax on the animals they claim that they ought to be given better protection against theft, so far as this may be secured by providing a proper punishment for such an offense, as is done in most other states. The demand seems reasonable and will certainly have the support of all owners of valuable dogs, who constitute a quite influential body of citizens.

SENATOR HOGEN of the New York state senate committee on the Reading combine says: "I am for a mendatory price on coal, the same as on gas. There is no other sort of legislation that will be of any value in this matter." The people will be satisfied with free competition, which may always be depended upon to regulate prices; but if the corporations will not permit unrestrained competition the enforcement of a law fixing prices may become necessary. It would settle the combination business in short order.

Some people are never truly happy unless they are being swindled. In an eastern town the other day a gang of sharpers sold a large number of alleged silver spoons, which were worth only a few cents each, at prices almost as high

manded at a reliable jewelry store. Each seller represented to his victims that he was obliged to dispose of the spoons to raise money for the relief of his starving family. There are plenty of victims for the swindler everywhere.

A Dark Hog. Governor Hogg of Texas, in organizing an effort to defeat Senator Mills for re-election, is believed to have himself in view for the succession. A hog as a dark horse would be

Who the cuit? Indianapolis Journal.

Of the \$2,168,000 which do Lesseps testifies that he paid out in this country, only \$252,000 is accounted for—a fact which provokes wonderment about the distribution of the other \$1,936,000.

Precocious Royalty Shingled. Chicago News.

A cablegram from Madrid announces that the young king of Spain was recently spanked by his mother. The proverbial "uneasiness" of the crowned head seems in this case to have settled a little lower down Allen G. Taurman's Opinion.

Ex-Senator Thurman says it would have been a grave betrayal of the trust reposed in him if General Hayes had refused to necept have been followed by nothing less than

Mr. Baxter of Wyoming is accused of eing the president-elect's choice for United States senator, and is worried half to death fear the report will be credited in the Recent events in New make Cleveland's friendship a nightmare to

Is Baxter Hoodooed?

Lamentations of Colonel Jones.

St. Louis Republic. The "Women's Democratic club" of Rock Springs in the state of Wyoming, where the women vote, has endorsed the handsomest saloonkeeper in the town for United States marshal under the coming reform admin-istration. And this is "the elevating infuence of women in politics" they have been

Hippolyte in Fierce Array.

Rebellion has broken out in Hayti, and Hippolyte has dispatched to the seat of war in army consisting of 300 men and twenty ommanding officers. The makeup of this ody of troops indicates that the trouble must be of a very serious nature. Under ordinary circumstances a Haytien army of that size would have consisted of twenty men and 300 commanding officers

Tammany Appointments. Harper's Weekly. Whenever Tammany has been held in check by a formidable opposition, its ap-pointments have shown some respect, or at least fear, before public opinion. It is too gradent to defy propriety while its power is breatened. But now that it is supreme, it hreatened. But now that it is suprome, it brows off disguise and reveals the naked deformity of that selfish greed which in-spires its whole career. Throughout its its whole career. distory its character has been consistent, and its aims unchanged. Whether it puts forward as apparent leader, a patriotic and wise statesman as a tool of its secret masers, whether it supports a Hewitt or a Gil roy, its ultimate purpose is the same. It is a consiracy to plunder the citizens in the name of the government. In its nature it cannot present a good nomination, save when it must deceive its victims in order to secure its power; and the power once gained is used without scruple. It could not act otherwise. The fancy that the vast, complex business of the metropolis can ever be proj erly conducted under the sway of an ciation pretending to be political, which has no aim but to control the municipality, no life but the spoils of office, is absurd. is not by Tammany, nor through Tammany, nor with Tammany, it is only over Tammany that the way lies to any reform in city government. The appointments of last week will doubtless cost New York heavily Their evil results can never be exactly measured, but it is likely that, in years to come, life will be cheaper and living dearer, public order less secure, vice and crime more rife, and the community poorer by millions of dollars in consequence of them. Yet if they open the eyes of citizens to the one way of reform, they may still prove worth their cost. There may be some reason to think that the hand which has thus moved Mayor Gilroy as its puppet has overleaped its pur pose, and that these appointments are the beginning of the end. It was said long ago, "Whom the gods will destroy, they first make mad."

MIDWINTER WIT.

Philadelphia Times: In Siberia the ground in winter is frozen down some fifty feet. A person's lot there must be hard if he's got

Truth: It is the man with one arm that does things in an off-handed sort of way.

Youkers Statesman: Out in Chicago they refer to the new Columbian coins as their better halves."

New York Sun: Trivvet—Don't you get awfully tired saying "Hello" to the telephone when no one answers?"
Dicer—Yes; sometimes I feel like reversing the syllables. Chicago News: Charley-Did you kiss that Boston giri you were making such desperate

Charley-Can't you see the frost on my mus-Kate Field's Washington: The office seeks

the man, then the man reciprocates by secondices for his relatives. Chicago Inter Ocean: "I'd think street cars would be built just alike at both ends." "Well, they are." "Oh, no! Any conductor will tell you there's always room up front."

Washington Star: "You were gone a good while," said the invalld to her husband, who had been to the drug store; "It must have taken the clerk a good while to put up the pre-

"I don't know; I think he must have spent a good deal of the time putting up the price." WATCH HIM NEXT SUMMER.

> Chicago News Record. Who?-me? Y' say I Cussed the heat las' J'ly? I reckon not: Sweated some, o' course,
> 'Twa'nt nothin' worse;
> But hot?
> I reckon not!

Summer I al'ys liked; Lem'nade 'n' thin's spiked, 'N' beer a-fizz; Um! take summer'n mine; 'S in my line O' biz; Yes, 'tis.

Me kick! Huh! What's hot? Think I've forgot How! felt? Jes' warm an' nice; You gimme ice 'N' I won't melt.

I'll take heat, you bet, Wish 't wuz summer yet You see It's this lamswozzled, Chill chozzled, Ding dozzled Cold 'At gits me!

DE PRICE'S Flavoring **Extracts**

Of perfect purity-Vanilla Of great strength-Economy in their use. Rose, etc. Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh frent,

DEPENDS UPON NEW YORK

Quarantine Measure Adopted by the House as Amended.

PROSPECTS OF ITS ULTIMATE SUCCESS

No Part of the Proposed Legislation Will be Permitted to Interfere with the Regulations on the Subject Adopted ny the States.

WASHINGTON BURBAU OF THE BEE. 513 FOURTEENTO STREET. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.

The quarantine bill as emasculated by the Pammany amendment forbidding the national government to modify, relax or suspend state quarantine regulations was adopted in the house today by a majority so large that its opponents did not even make an effort to demand the year and mays. In spite of the threats of Congressman Kilgore of Texas to filibuster against the passage of the bill and in ludicrous contradiction of Amos Cummings' statement this morning that, "it was time a doctrine of states rights should be re-established and that he would do all in his power to prevent the success of the bill," there was not the slightest effort at fillibustering. Apart from a remarkable parliamentary complication in which Me. Rayner involved the house there was no delay on any point.

The amended bill contains nothing of vital importance save the authority of the president to totally suspend immigration from any infected port. It carries no appropriation of money for the execution of its provisions. The fate of the bill now rests with the senate. The Tammany amendment is acceptable to Senator Harris, and as soon as the house measure is transmitted to the senate he will ask that the original senate measure be adopted as an amendment to the house bill and will ask for the appointment of conferces. This, however, he can accomplish by amanimous consent, and it is not believed probable that Schator Hiscock of New York or any other senator will stand idly by and permit the bill to become law in its present form. There would have been no objection to the bill in the senate but for the

Expect to Pass the Measure. It was with considerable hesitation that

Senator Washburn today agreed to the proposition of Senator White to the postponoment of a final vote upon the anti-option bill to a week from tomorrow, the last day of this mouth, although the Louisiana senator, who represents the opposition to the measure, assured the senator from Minnesota that the postponement was not intended to delay action upon the bill as amended when it goes back, to the house. Senator Washburn has all along feared that it was the purpose of the opposition to hold the bil back from the house till there was such a jam of appropriation bills that a final vote could not be reached in that body. The Minnesota senator, who is the principal author of the bill, said after the agreement which insures the disposition of the bill on Tuesday of next week, that quick work would be made of the senate amendments when the measure is sent back to the house. It was the original intention of Messrs. Washburn and Hatch, representing the friends of the measure in the senate and house, to not ask for a conference committee to consider the senate amendments when cipitate action upon the amendments by open debate. Since the adoption of the bill has been so greatly delayed in the senate they have changed their tacties.

It is now their intention to ask for a con-ference in the house as soon as the bill goes to that body, which will be on Wednesday. February 1. Should it pass the senate, and it is generally conceded that it can be passed by that body, although it is acknow-ledged on all sides that it has lost support by the discussion of the past week, when it finally reaches a conference committee, which will be headed by the two statesmen named, it is the purpose of the friends of the measure to accept any amendment rather now as though the bill will become law in

Nebraska and Iowa Coal Product. Prof. E. W. Parker of the geological

survey has just issued a special buller the coal productions of the country, which the following is taken, relating to the coal product of Nebraska and Iowa: Nebraska produces about 1,500 short tons of coal annually for a local demand. No regular system of mining is carried on, the coal being dug by farmers in off seasons. The coal when sold brings about \$3 per ton, the total product being valued at about \$4,500. Iowa: The total product in 1801, 3,825,495

short tons; total value, \$1,807,000. Before entering into any discussion of the returns for Iowa, as received by the survey it will be found of interest to make a comparison of the total product as obtained by the survey and that compiled by the mine inspectors of the three state inspection dis-tricts. These reports are of biennial publication, the latest one covering the fiscal years ending June 30, 1890 and 1891. According to the inspectors' reports the product of the state for the two fiscal years aggregated 7,702,483 short tons, and for the two calendar cars, according to the returns to the sury, 7,847,234 short tons, a difference of only 4,751 tons, or a little less than 2 per cent A greater difference is noted in the valua

tions reported, that according to the inspectors being \$10,809,007, and according to the survey \$9,918,568. It will be interesting to note also that both reports show a de-creased product in 1891, the state reports showing a product of 3,980,492 tons in 1890 and of 3,721,991 in 1891, a decrease of 258,501 tons. According to the survey the output fell from 5,021,729 tons to 3,825,405 tons, a loss of 196,244 tons. The decreased production in 1801 was due in part to strikes, but chiefly to the importation of coal from other states, particularly Illinois, which owing to favorable river freight rates could find a market in lowa cheaper than her own

coal could be brought by rail Democratic Senators Object.

A number of democratic senators have given notice to republican members of the senate committee on military affairs that if the nomination of Private Secretary Halford to be a paymaster in the army with the rank of major is reported to the senate they will carnestly antagonize its confirmation. Their opposition is in no sense personal, for it is understood there is no objection to Mr. Halford on personal grounds. The precedent set by the republican senators four years ago when they refused to confirm the nomination of Hon Adiai E. Stevenson of Illinois to be a member of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, on the ground that the president had no right to name any one to a life position so close upon the retirement of his administration, is the excuse given for this objection. The democrats also contend that the president should have given the an army officer position to an army officer by promotion. Not all of the democrats will fall into line in this contest, and unless the opposition is quite obstinate it will not cut much of a

Miscellaneous.

The bill ceding the Oklahoma military reservation to the city of Oklahomn for school purposes, which has passed the house, is in ne hands of the senate committee on mil ary affairs and referred to Senator Walthall a subcommitteeman. The chances are bout even as to action upon the bill. Many equiries have been made about this measure

Senator Munderson is trying to secure an increase of pension for the wislow of Lieu-tenant Harrington, who was killed in the massacer, and whose body was not. The widows of all the other officers killed in that massacer have been given lib

eral pensions.
The house bill opening to settlement under the homestead laws the Cherokee Strip is move upon the table of the president of the senate, and a duplicate of the measure has been favorably reported from the senate committee, and will no doubt soon become law. Several letters have been sent here by Nebraskans asking that an amendment be made to the bill excluding certain persons from the provisions of the measure and barring all who have taken homesteads irendy. Those who have used their entry ights will not likely get in on the Cherokee

President Harrison will probably sign the Ometha bridge bill this week Waulou, It., is to have its first national and, application for its charter having been made B. F. Boomer and associates of Wan-

J. H. Cole of Keokuk is at Williard's, and

Mr. T. E. Bustamante, minister for Vene-zuera and family, and John Pierce of Iowa John H. Barson, a prominent banker and ockman of Lusk, Converse county, Wyo., is at the Shoreham.

Senator Manderson is taking steps in the matter of the appointment of a register of the land office at O'Neill in place of Gillespic, resigned. The nomination of W. D. Mathews of O'Neill will probably go to the senate in a lay or two. Senator Pettigrew said today hat he would likely secure the adoption in he senate this week of the house bill allowing settlers on timber claims to prove up after eight years' residence, whether trees have been planted or not, by paying \$1.25 an acre. The scuator said the bill, if it became law, would be worth \$1,000,000 to settlers in South Dakota.

Mrs. Preston and Miss Lily Preston of

Davenport, Ia., are at the Arlington for the Representative Hayes of Iowa today introduced a bill to remove the charge of de-sertion from the military record of Jacob Putnam, deceased. P. S. H.

Trot Him Out.

Speaking of Rutherford B. Hayes, where a the democratic politician who would not have accepted the presidency without any doubt as to the validity of his title if it had composed of the highest dignitaries of the and! Where is the democratic editor that would not have used up galous of ink in champlonship of a democratic president so elected? Let him stand forth and be counted.



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within a few weeks, when we will proceed to tear out the dividing wall, thereby giving us one of the largest and best appointed business houses in this entire western country. In the meantime we are closing out as much as possible of our present stock at reduced prices, so that we canbe ready to start in new again in our new palace. Suits for \$10, \$12.50, \$15, \$16.50, and so on, have been reduced at

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