THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday) One Year	$ 8 00
Daily and Sunday, One Year	10 00
Six Months	5 00
Three Months	2 50
Sunday Bee, One Year	2 00
Saturday Bee, One Year	1 50
Weekly Bee, One Year	1 00

OFFICES.

Omaha, The Bee Building.
South Omaha, corner N and 26th Streets.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Building.
Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

State of Nebraska, }
County of Douglas, }

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending January 28, 1893, was as follows:

Sunday, January 22	26,062
Monday, January 23	23,777
Tuesday, January 24	23,924
Wednesday, January 25	23,893
Thursday, January 26	23,669
Friday, January 27	23,997
Saturday, January 28	24,306

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 28th day of January, 1893.
[Seal] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for December, 24,529

PAUL VANDERVOORT is arranging for another campfire, but the old vets who have smelt powder smell a large sized corporation mouse in that meal tub.

THE railroads engaged in the bituminous coal trade have formed an association. Do they propose to put up the price of soft coal?

THE ministers of Portland, Ore., have sent a protest to congress against the enforcement of the Chinese registration law. If the Pacific coast opposes the law it is sure to prove a dead letter.

THE rumor that Germany anticipates war with Russia is denied upon high German authority. Neither country can afford to go to war and there are no differences between them worth fighting about.

THE senatorial fight should not distract the legislature from its duty to correct existing abuses, lop off supernumeraries and leeches, ferret out corrupt practices and recover all property and funds that may have been stolen or dishonestly filched from the state.

MOSHER should not be permitted to take upon himself the role of scapegoat. Every man in or out of office who is in any way implicated in looting the treasury and speculating on state funds should be made to disgorge and suffer the penalties.

THE bank failure in Rome brings almost as much scandal upon the Italian government as the Panama affair does upon the government of France. A number of Italian officials are concerned in it and there is a probability that the present ministry will be overthrown in consequence of revelations connecting it with the broken bank.

IF THE legislature proposes to carry out THE BEE'S suggestion for a revision of the whole constitution, no time should be lost in introducing a bill directing and empowering the governor to appoint three constitution revisers. This revision would not only give Nebraska a new constitution within less than two years, but it would also enable the legislature to embody a legislative apportionment, based on the census of 1890, among the proposed amendments to the constitution. Such an apportionment would do away with all doubt as to its validity, although made by the present instead of the last legislature.

THE British newspapers need not work themselves into a state of excitement over the request of the Hawaiian provisional government that the United States annex Hawaii, or the expressions in this country favorable to taking the Sandwich islands in under the stars and stripes. Those who advocate this policy do not, it is entirely safe to say, represent the general judgment of the country, which is not friendly to any schemes for acquiring new territory and certainly will not approve of annexing territory 2,000 miles distant in the Pacific ocean. There is some sentiment in the United States favorable to annexing Canada and Cuba, but it is by no means extensive. These same persons are principally the ones who favor the proposal to annex the Sandwich islands. The eagerness of the British newspapers to assure this country that Great Britain would view with disfavor any movement looking to the annexation of Hawaii was quite unnecessary. That was fully understood here. There will be no trouble between the United States and Great Britain over this matter.

THE movement of gold from the United States to Europe goes on and there does not seem to be any prospect of its soon stopping. The drain at present is not very heavy and the country can stand the loss for some time without inconvenience or serious danger to the financial situation, but it certainly would be more reassuring if the conditions were reversed and this country was adding to its gold reserve instead of diminishing it. Of course we are getting something in return that must be presumed to be equally valuable, yet a point may be reached when nothing but gold will maintain financial stability. The greed of European governments for the yellow metal seems insatiable. The Bank of France contains $341,000,000 in gold, which is said to be the largest accumulation of the precious metal ever known. The Bank of England has $122,000,000; Germany, $161,000,000; Austria, $53,000,000—a total of $677,000,000 in gold in these four countries. Within four years they have increased their gold supply $207,000,000, of which all but $63,000,000 was obtained from the United States.

PROPOSED LABOR LEGISLATION.

Several important measures affecting the interests of labor are pending in the legislature. One of these relates to arbitration and provides for a board to consist of the lieutenant governor and two regents of the State university who are the oldest in service. The bill requires that employes who have a grievance shall notify their employer that they desire to submit the matters in controversy to arbitration, and if an adjustment be not reached between the parties the arbitration board will be called together and will hear evidence relating to the subject of difference. If the judgment of the board should be unsatisfactory to either party an appeal may be taken to the courts. Some legislation on this subject is certainly desirable, but whether it is practicable to go so far as this measure does in the direction of compulsory arbitration is a question. The best law in this country relating to arbitration, or at any rate the most successful one, is that of Massachusetts, and it contains no compulsory features, recognizing the absolute freedom of both employers and employes to submit differences to arbitration or not. The same is true of the New York law. Any legislation which would impose restraints or conditions upon either party limiting freedom of action would be hostile to the spirit of our institutions, nor should such legislation have the effect to prejudice either party in their public relations. It is doubtful whether a board of arbitration composed of state officers or any board made up through political influences will prove effective in settling labor disputes. Capital would always have the advantage under such an arrangement, especially where the dispute arises between great corporations and their employes. Corporations exert a powerful and pernicious influence not only upon state officers but upon our courts. Arbitration, to be efficient, must not be a jug-handle affair. If the board lean to the one side or the other its findings will be unjust and arbitrary. Labor would not submit and capital could not coerce it. Instead of permanent arbitration boards we should provide for arbitration juries made up of disinterested experts chosen like other juries for each case, with challenges for unfitness or bias, hearing and weighing the facts and points in dispute under the same restrictions now exercised in criminal trials. In other words, an empaneled arbitration jury, sworn to do justice, guarded by a bailiff while the trial is pending and accessible to nobody, except in open court, until the decision is rendered.

Another important measure is the bill providing for the protection of the health of employes in factories and workshops. THE BEE has already commended this proposed legislation. Doubtless the workers in the factories and workshops of Nebraska are generally as well cared for, in respect to those conditions that are essential to health, as similar workers anywhere, but certainly there can be no reasonable objection to a law which will compel everybody employing labor to provide whatever sanitary conditions are necessary to health. Those who now do this will of course find no fault with such a requirement, and such as do not ought to be compelled to reform their methods. Many of the states have legislation of this kind and its effect has been good wherever enforced.

The labor interests of the state are unanimous in favor of the proposed anti-Pinkerton legislation, and there is good reason to expect that a strong law will be adopted to prevent the invasion of Nebraska by armed bodies of men to perform police service under private direction. The proposed law provides that only an elector of this state can be deputized to perform the functions of police officers, and prescribes adequate penalties for its violation. It is only a question of time when all the states will have legislation of this kind, for the people are beginning to understand and appreciate the danger inherent in the Pinkerton system. It is a matter for the states themselves to deal with, though perhaps no harm would ensue from such national legislation as is contemplated in a bill that has been introduced in congress. The complete suppression of the system will, however, be most surely secured through the operation of state laws.

FRAUDS ON NONRESIDENT DEBTORS.

In recent issues THE BEE has shown the systematic oppression that is practiced by the shyster lawyers and justice courts of Iowa upon nonresident debtors who are employed by railroad and express companies doing business in that state. The exemption laws by which other states protect heads of families from having their wages garnisheed by creditors do not apply in Iowa to nonresidents, and hence it has come about that an enormous business is carried on by Iowa collectors who make a business of buying up and suing accounts against railroad men residing in Nebraska and other states. While there can be no question as to the duty of every man to pay his debts promptly, it often happens that men having families to support upon small wages are compelled for one reason or another to delay payment.

The collectors who do business under the Iowa law travel about in neighboring states buying up accounts against such men by the hundred and then secure judgments with heavy costs in the justice courts of Council Bluffs and elsewhere in that state. The railroad men of Nebraska are the heaviest sufferers, but the sharks have extended their operations into several other states. The men whose wages are thus attached are often discharged by the railroad or express companies by which they are employed, it being assumed that they are deadbeats, and thus great injustice and hardship are inflicted in many cases upon honest men who fully intend to pay their debts. Under such a system the honest must suffer with the dishonest, for it is always possible to find merchants who will sell accounts regardless of the character of the man against whom they stand. Seventy cases were recently filed in Council Bluffs at one time against railroad men in Plattsmouth. This was a result of the scheme of drumming up business practiced by the collectors. Doubtless some of these delinquents were deadbeats, but most of them were not. Some idea of the magnitude of this business may be derived from the fact that 1,500 cases of this kind were filed in Council Bluffs last year.

The collectors who work under this oppressive system undoubtedly have the law on their side. There appears to be no question as to its validity. It is supported by supreme court decisions and its operation cannot be interfered with. But it is submitted that this collection business as now carried on in Council Bluffs is scandalous. The law ought to be amended at once. And in the meantime the merchants who are selling accounts to the men who are traveling about in search of victims ought to exercise the utmost care in order that injustice may not be done to honest men.

THE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

At the last meeting of the Manufacturers' association a large number of new members were admitted and several subjects of special interest were considered. The secretary's report upon the work which he has been doing throughout the state in the interest of home patronage was very encouraging. His efforts have met with success everywhere and a large number of merchants in the interior towns have been induced to make a specialty of Nebraska made goods. During the past month the secretary has called upon 150 merchants and nearly all of them have pledged themselves to support the work of the association. There never has been in the state of Nebraska an organization so useful to the business interests of the state as the Manufacturers association. It has succeeded in awakening an interest in home patronage that extends all over the state, and every man engaged in business in Nebraska is now feeling its influence. The association is yet young, and may be said to have only began its work, but the results achieved are sufficiently important to justify the expectation that it will exert a great influence upon the trade interests of the state.

The association acted wisely in deciding to hold another exposition in Omaha this year. The results of last year's exposition were highly beneficial, not only to those who had exhibits in it, but also to hundreds of business men in the state who have an interest in a movement designed to keep the money of the people at home. It demonstrated conclusively that goods made in this state are in every respect equal to those brought in from other states, and the thousands of people who visited the expositions were influenced to support local manufacturers and tradesmen. The results of last year's exposition are felt by every firm that was represented in it. The Omaha members of the Manufacturers' association are still talking about the benefits which they have derived from that exposition. It put a check upon outside competition by convincing the people that home made goods are as good and as cheap as those which are imported from other states. In no other year in the history of this state has there been so great an increase in the business of its manufacturers and dealers as there has been during the year just past, and it cannot be doubted that the work of the Manufacturers association has had an important influence to that end. With many new members added and with increased confidence in its power to achieve results the association will enter upon the work of preparing for its second exposition with a firm belief in the success of the undertaking.

MISDIRECTED ECONOMY.

There is one direction in which the country cannot afford to have a policy of parsimony practiced, and that is in the postal service. The democratic majority of the house committee on postoffices and post roads, in the appropriation bill reported to the house a few days ago, has cut down the estimated requirements of the Postoffice department for the next fiscal year nearly $2,000,000, and the estimates of the postmaster general were made as low as possible keeping in view the efficiency of the service. Last year the house made a similar mistake and subsequently had to increase the amount appropriated, and it would seem that after an experience of this kind it would not be disposed to so soon commit a similar error.

The experience of this year has demonstrated that last year's estimate of the postmaster general was conservative and remarkably accurate, falling short of actual requirements less than $34,000 in a total of about $24,000,000, and yet the democratic majority of the house committee on postoffices have seen fit to reduce by over a million dollars the estimate of the same postmaster general for the coming fiscal year, made with equal care and practical judgment, of what will be necessary in order to avoid any impairment of the service. It is noted as betraying either ignorance or a desire to deceive by a false pretense of economy, that the amount recommended for the compensation of postmasters is a quarter of a million dollars less than the estimates. The compensation of postmasters is fixed by law, and mainly consists—except in the cases of the comparatively insignificant number of postmasters who receive salaries—of commissions on the value of the stamps cancelled in their respective offices. Consequently no action of the postoffice committee reducing appropriations on that account can have any effect whatever upon the amount due to and received by postmasters as compensation for their services; it is utterly futile, because the money is paid out of the postal revenues according to law. There is a natural and steady yearly increase in the total amount required for compensation of postmasters, the postmaster general having asked for next year an increase of $600,000 over the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

Everybody recognizes the necessity for judicious economy in the expenditures of the government. The condition of the national treasury and the uncertainty regarding the revenues of the immediate future enforce the necessity of extraordinary care in making appropriations. But it is unwise economy that results in impairing the public service, or that puts a check upon the natural growth of any branch of that service, and in no direction can such an economy be applied with effects so much to the disadvantage and inconvenience of the whole people as would result from its application to the postal service. The efficiency of that service is now at the highest standard it has ever attained and the universal popular desire is that this standard shall be maintained.

IT IS evident that the southern people have full confidence that the pledge of the democratic party to repeal the law taxing state bank issues will be carried out by the next congress. The legislature of Georgia passed a bill providing for the issue of notes by state banks, thus preparing the way for such issues as soon as congress shall take off the tax, and now the North Carolina legislature proposes to enact a similar law. Undoubtedly other states of the south will act in this matter in time to be ready for emitting this kind of paper when the expected opportunity comes. It is quite possible, however, that this may not arrive as soon as hoped for by those who think it would be well to restore the wildcat currency. No favor has been shown to the proposal to do this by the democrats of the present congress and it is by no means certain that Mr. Cleveland approves of the idea. He is very much under New York influence regarding financial questions and this will be practically unanimous, it is presumed, against repealing the tax on state bank issues. The democrats of the south will undoubtedly support repeal to a man, but those from the eastern and middle states and most of them from the west will not, so that there is no great probability of a proposal for the repeal of the tax being successful.

Now that a great number of democratic newspapers have had their fling at the late ex-President Hayes in connection with the electoral commission, it is worth while to call attention to the fact that ex-Senator Thurman said that it would have been a grave betrayal of the trust reposed in him if Mr. Hayes had refused to accept the decision of the commission, which would have resulted in nothing less than anarchy.

Knock Downs of the Novices.
Globe-Democrat.

The senatorial contest in Wyoming is fast assuming the appearance of a series of daily scrapping matches between a lot of amateur pugilists.

Dreams, 'Tis Said, Go by Contraries.
Philadelphia Times.

In all the variegated iridescence of Ingall's political visions he could never have dreamt of a democratic senator from Kansas. But matters are in a fearful state there.

Populist Preservation.
Washington Star.

A bill was introduced in the Nebraska legislature prohibiting the use of gas in hotels and making the landlord responsible for any deaths in his house resulting from blown-out gas. This is evidently intended as an appeal to the hayseed vote.

A Search That Failed.
St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

Senator Sherman's search for the ten democrats who will help repeal the silver bill is not a little suggestive of the search of Mr. Lot for a few good men in Sodom when he wanted to save the town where his real estate was situated. It will be remembered by the most desultory readers of the transaction that the search didn't pan out well.

The Supreme Court.
New York Tribune.

President Harrison has already appointed three justices of the supreme court—Justices Brown, Brewer and Shiras—and the death of Justice Lamar causes another vacancy which may be filled by him. The exercise of his prerogative would make the number of appointments by Mr. Harrison to the supreme bench greater than has fallen to any other recent president. Mr. Lincoln appointed five members of the supreme court—Chief Justice Chase and Justices Davis, Swayne, Miller and Field. General Grant appointed four—Chief Justice Waite and Justices Strong, Bradley and Hunt. Three appointments were made by Mr. Hayes—Justices Harlan, Woods and Mattnews; Justices Gray and Blatchford were named by Mr. Arthur, and Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Lamar by Mr. Cleveland. Only two of the present members of the court were appointed prior to 1881, and Justice Field, who has served almost thirty years, alone links the present time with the era of the war.

Blaine at Garfield's Bier.
Address in the House of Representatives.

With unfaltering front he faced death. With unfailing tenderness he took leave of life. Above the demoniac hiss of the assassin's bullet he heard the voice of God. With simple resignation he bowed to the divine decree. As the end drew near his early craving for the sea returned. The stately mansion of power had been to him the wearisome hospital of pain; and he begged to be taken from its prison walls, from its oppressive, stifling air, from its homelessness and its hopelessness. Gently, silently, the love of a great people bore the pale sufferer to the longed-for healing of the sea, to live or die, as God should will, within the sight of its heaving billows, within sound of its manifold voices. With wan, fevered face tenderly lifted to the cooling breeze, he looked out wistfully upon the ocean's changing wonders—on its far sails, whitening in the morning light; on its restless waves, rolling shoreward to break and die beneath the noonday sun; on the red clouds of evening, arching low to the horizon; on the serene and shining pathway of the stars. Let us think that his dying eyes read a mystic meaning which only the rapt and parting soul may know. Let us believe that in the silence of the receding world he heard the great waves breaking on a farther shore, and felt already upon his wasted brow the breath of the eternal morning.

THE VACANT JUSTICESHIP.

New York, Recorder: President Harrison has the clear constitutional right to nominate a successor to Associate Justice Lamar. He should exercise it.

Washington Post: The argument that any obligation of courtesy to Mr. Cleveland rests upon Mr. Harrison in this case is nonsensical to the last degree. Mr. Harrison's obligation is to the country, and it is to be discharged only by a prompt and conscientious fulfillment of his official functions.

Utica Observer: A precedent has been cited that is applicable to the situation. Toward the close of Cleveland's administration he nominated Adlai E. Stevenson to be a United States circuit judge. The republican senate refused to confirm the nomination on the plea that the outgoing president should not be allowed to dispose of permanent places, but should leave them for his successor to fill.

New York Press: At the present time, when old dogmas of state sovereignty are being revived and when several quarters of the union are infected with novel and menacing theories of the duties of government, it is a fortunate circumstance that the power to make an appointment such as the one pending rests in the hands of a man possessed of the prudence, judgment and patriotism that characterize Benjamin Harrison.

Brooklyn Standard-Union: There is feeling that the death of Mr. ustice Lamaar was unlucky for the democratic party, and there is a cry that the republican president will not, of course, take advantage of the situation and place a republican in Lamar's seat. Well, why not? In the first place, a democratic president in Harrison's place who did not fill the vacancy with a democrat would be regarded as an ass of the first magnitude and a traitor of the meanest breed.

Detroit Free Press: Justice Lamar was a democrat, and only an inexcusable spirit of partisanship would name his successor from any other party. The people declared last fall in favor of a democratic administration and President Harrison is morally bound by such declaration. The people have declared a vote of no confidence against him, and the fact should not be lost sight of in connection with the naming of a new associate justice to the supreme bench.

THE PARTY'S PLEDGES.

Will Republicans in the Legislature Make an Effort to Redeem Them?

Republican members of the legislature must make an effort to redeem the pledges made by the party to the laborers and producers of this state in its several platforms or become responsible for inevitable disaster. Party platforms either mean something or they mean nothing. They are either an honest declaration of party principles and a true enunciation of pledges in favor of reforms demanded by the people, or they are a delusion and a snare.

The republican platforms of 1890, 1891 and 1892 pledge the party to specific legislation in the interest of the laborer and producer. The platform of 1890 contains the following plank in favor of railway regulation and the abolition of railroad pass bribery.

We demand the reduction of freight and passenger rates on railroads to correspond with rates now prevailing in the adjacent states to the Mississippi, and we further demand that the legislature shall abolish all passes and free transportation on railroads excepting for employes of railroad companies.

The platform of 1890 also pledges the party to enact laws for the regulation of elevators and the prohibition of discrimination against any class of shippers. The plank on this subject reads as follows:

Owners of public elevators that receive and handle grain for storage should be declared public warehousemen and compelled under penalty to receive, store, ship and handle the grain of all persons alike, without discrimination, the state regulating charges for storage and inspection. All railroad companies should be required to switch, haul, handle and receive and ship the grain of all persons, without discrimination.

The platform of 1891 embodies the following plank:

We are heartily in favor of the general provisions of the interstate commerce act, and we demand the regulation of all railway and transportation lines in such a manner as to insure fair and reasonable rates to the producers and consumers of the country.

The platform of 1892, upon which every republican member of the legislature was elected, reiterates the pledges made in the two preceding platforms in the following language:

The republican party is the friend of labor in the factory, mill, mine and on the farm. It will at all times stand ready to adopt any measure that may improve its condition or promote its prosperity.

The farmers of our state, who constitute the chief element of our productive wealth creating population, are entitled to the cheapest and best facilities for storing, shipping and marketing their products, and to this end we favor such laws as will give them a cheap, safe and easily obtained elevator and warehouse facilities, and will furnish them promptly and without discrimination just and equitable rates, and proper transportation facilities for all accessible markets.

We demand the enactment of laws regulating the charges of express companies in this state to the end that such rates may be made reasonable.

We favor the adoption of the amendment to the constitution providing for an elective railroad commission, empowered to fix local passenger and freight rates.

On the question of labor and the prohibition of Pinkerton police, the party stands pledged in the following planks:

We deplore the occurrence of any conflict between labor and capital. We denounce the agitation of demagogues designed to foment and intensify these conflicts, and we most earnestly disapprove the use of private armed forces in any attempt to settle them. We believe that an appeal to the law and its officers is ample to protect property and preserve the peace, and favor the establishment in some form of boards or tribunals of conciliation, and arbitration for the peaceful settlement of disputes between capital and labor touching wages, hours of labor and such questions as appertain to the safety and physical and moral well being of the laboring man.

We believe in protecting the laboring man by all necessary and judicious legislation, and to this end we favor the enactment of suitable laws to protect health, life and limb of all employes of the transportation, mining and manufacturing companies while engaged in the service of such companies.

Will the republican members of the legislature stand up for Nebraska and the republican party and redeem the solemn pledges made to the people, or will they heed the appeals of corporation mercenaries and become recreant to their trust?

This is the last chance the republican party has for regaining popular confidence. It must either keep faith with the people or disband and let some other party assume the reins of power.

Reconstruct Nevada.
Philadelphia Press.

The republican majority in the senate will make a very grave mistake if they yield to the demand for the admission of the rest of the territories without providing for Nevada. About the only way left for making a tolerably respectable state out of Nevada is by annexing Utah to it. Together they will make a passable state, but Nevada alone is a real peril to the indissoluble union of indestructable states because it is such a palpable fraud and has a numerical power in the senate which is a grave injustice to states having a thousand times its population.

LIGHT AND LIVELY.

Washington Post: Short intervals—the periods between pay days.

Truth: "Your speech is rather sharp, I think," complained Mrs. Hawkins. "I have to make it so to get it in edgewise," retorted Hawkins.

Yonkers Statesman: It may sound a little strange, but it is said that mutes have, as a rule, deft fingers.

Troy Press: The man who buckles down to business runs but little chance of being strapped.

Binghamton Leader: It appears to be the business of the needy tramp to go around looking for succors.

Boston Transcript: You should not feel angry with the young lady who is always engaged when you ask her to dance. She may prefer waltzing to Graeco-Roman wrestling.

Philadelphia Record: "I don't think that fellow will be quite so fresh hereafter," remarked old Farmer Huskey, the other night, as he sent a load of rock-salt into the fleeing figure of the chicken thief.

Chicago News: Georgiana—Charles Tomson told me last night he loved me better than his life. Maude—Quite likely, dear. Charles belongs to a suicide club.

Puck: Mrs. Brace—Do you and your husband ever disagree?
Mrs. Chace—No, indeed! At least my husband never does.

Cloak Review: Mrs. Stimson—It seems strange that you should ask Mr. Clinker to change your belt for you. How did he know what size you wanted?
Clara—He measured my waist, mother, before he left last evening.

ENCOURAGING ANNEXATION

Senator Chandler Introduces a Resolution on the Subject.

THINKS NO TIME SHOULD BE LOST

England's Desires in the Premises Should Not Be Permitted to Control the Actions of the Republic—Other Side of the Situation.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 30.

Senator Chandler today brought the Hawaiian question forward as a distinctively American issue by a resolution which he introduced in the senate, in which he calls upon the president to enter into negotiations with the present provisional government of the late kingdom of Hawaii for the admission of the islands as a territory of the United States. Mr. Chandler had hoped for immediate consideration of the question, but Senator White of Louisiana interposed an objection and under the rules the resolution went over until tomorrow. At that time it must be considered, and Mr. Chandler will make it the occasion for a full review of the question which he regards as so important.

He said tonight: "No time should be lost in placing the United States squarely on record as desirous of annexing Hawaii. It ought to have been done the first thing this morning, but owing to the objection the subject went over till tomorrow, when I hope to see the resolution adopted. There should be no dilly-dallying on a question of this magnitude. There is some talk that England may interpose objection, but the United States should not hesitate for an instant on the question of any broad public policy for fear of what England may or may not do.

"We ought to meet this question at once for the very reason that if we permit it to lapse for days or weeks England will, of course, profit by the delay and begin her usual course of aggressiveness. If we act at once I think we will hear of no protest from England. We have not sought the annexation, but it has come to us freely. I am against any acquisition of territory when the United States is called upon to take the aggressive, but I am in favor of it whenever a country comes, as Hawaii has, knocking at our doors for admission."

So Caused Prompt Action.

"Do you share the idea that Americans have incited this resolution?" the senator was asked.

"That is a question of historical detail, and I do not attempt to settle it. It seems to me, however, that with American capital to the extent of $30,000,000 invested in Hawaii, Americans are very likely to have something to do with the precipitation of the overthrow of that government. The main purpose of my resolution was to bring the issue directly before the American people. As yet it is looked upon as merely a revolution, but I hope by having congress discuss this resolution, that the country will be made alive to the fact that the annexation of Hawaii presents the most important issue now before the country."

Up to the present time the wisdom of annexation of Hawaii has been discussed by public men here purely on its merits and from the point of view of national advantage. Partisan politics is still entirely remote. Republicans in congress have not agreed on one line of action, nor have the democrats yet promptly opposed it. There has been much interest shown in the attitude of President Harrison, and not a little curiosity as to the policy which will be favored by President-elect Cleveland.

The opinion of President Harrison cannot be stated with authority. In the judgment of the president the relations, both commercial and political, which have hitherto existed between the United States and Hawaii were the most desirable for both countries. If, however, those relations can no longer continue, a protectorate may become advisable and may be accomplished before the senate finishes its usual extra session after the 4th of March. Should any foreign power, such as England, undertake to assume control of the administration of Hawaii, it would, in the opinion of President Harrison, become the imperative duty of the United States to interfere, even to the extent, if necessary, of annexation, backed up by the entire naval strength of the country.

Advantage All on One Side.

Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota advanced a business argument against annexation which is forceful. He said today: "There is nothing for us in the annexation of Hawaii. The benefit is all on the Hawaiian side, or rather in favor of the Californians, who have $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 invested in the islands. Hawaii produces sugar, bananas and some other fruits. She sends to us every year about 300,000 pounds of sugar. What that country and the Americans who have sugar plantations there want is the 2 cents per pound bounty we pay on domestic sugar. At present they get no bounty. If Hawaii was annexed to this country they would get the bounty we pay our own sugar makers.

"Upon the amount she sends to us now she would get in round figures $6,000,000 annually. Why, it is simply giving away $6,000,000 a year. Nearly everybody favors it because they only know that it means an acquisition of territory, and nearly everyone is greedy.

If congress were to ask the country whether it should issue $200,000,000 in 3 per cent bonds and give them away to some foreign country there would be a storm of disapproval, and yet that is what this Hawaiian annexation means as at present the question is presented. Our interests down there are not threatened. There are upon the islands but 80,000 persons, half of whom are troublesome natives whom no one wants to be bothered with. The islands have but 700,000 square miles of land. They took from us last year but $4,000,000 worth of our product and sent us $11,000,000 in their products. They were content so long as we paid a duty on sugar and did not care for government; but now they want our sugar bounty since we have begun a policy of protecting home industries."

Of Interest in Nebraska.

Senator Teller of Colorado is now regarded as the best authority in congress upon the question of contested elections. He is an able lawyer and at present is the chairman of the senate committee on privileges and elections. THE BEE correspondent today asked Senator Teller whether it was necessary that a candidate should receive a majority of the entire membership of a legislature in order to be legally elected United States senator. The contention which has arisen in the Nebraska legislature was instanced.

"There have been so many decisions made on that question that it is no longer a question at all," said Senator Teller. "It is only necessary to receive a majority vote from a majority of the legislature. For instance, a legislature may be composed of 100 members in joint session. Fifty-one would be a majority of the entire membership. If in joint session there should be present fifty-one members and twenty-six of them should vote for any one eligible he would be duly elected United States senator. There is not the least doubt about that point. The senate committee on privileges and elections has made that decision a number of times and the senate has each time endorsed the decision. A majority of the majority is all that is necessary to elect."

Miscellaneous.

Senator Manderson has recommended the appointment of Charles T. Boggs of Lincoln to be receiver of the Capital National bank. The application of Mr. Boggs was the first one received by the senator, and he readily gave it his endorsement.

A petition has been received for the establishment of a pension board at Butte, Boyd county.

Dr. E. A. Warner, who resigned from the board at Box Butte, wants to become a member of the new board proposed for Butte.

J. T. Clark and W. J. Maxwell of Omaha are at the Arlington.

H. O. Woodruff of Sioux City is at the Ebbitt.

Senator Carey of Wyoming has introduced the following amendment to the house general land bill: That where soldiers' additional homestead entries have been made or initiated upon certificate of the commissioner of the general land office of the right to make such entry and there is no adverse claimant and such certificate is found erroneous or invalid for any cause, the purchaser thereunder on making proof of such purchase may perfect his title by payment of the government price for the land.

LEGISLATURE AND LOBBY.

Hardy Herald: As Senator Dysart rounded a curve in the middle of the road one day last week the World-Herald bounced out at him in its most hideous costume, but the senator recognized it in a minute and turned neither to the right or left, but plodded on.

Nance County Journal: A United States senator could have been chosen at the last election without any extra expense, and would have been the choice of the people; but under the present system it is the money that talks. The candidate who has the longest pole is the man who will get the persimmons.

Fremont Tribune: Representative Kessler was not so far astray as some facetious paragraphers would have us believe in his introduction of a bill to prohibit the use of gas in the sleeping apartments of hotels. It is a measure worthy of some consideration, inasmuch as it will serve as protection to members of the legislature who are liable to wing their ways hence by blowing out the gas.

Grand Island Independent: THE BEE publishes a fac-simile of a note written by Vandervoort as a railroad lobbyist to Tom Majors, showing that they in the legislature of 1891 worked together for the ruin of the populists in the fight over state officers. And this inveterate monopoly tool poses now as a great anti-monopoly reformer and populist leader, deceiving the gullible alliance men, and plying his old trade as railroad oil room man.

A DOMESTIC EPISODE.

Boston Record.

"The screen should not be placed to hide
That lovely Dresden set;
But then," explained the pretty bride,
"We are not settled yet.
You see, we've six umbrella lamps,
Which make the room look small;
While our piano rather cramps
The entrance from the hall.

"I'll put the big Hungarian plaque
Above those shelves of books,
And scatter bits of bric-a-brac
About in all the nooks.
That group in bronze, 'The Arab Chief,'
Takes too much room; I wish
This little table had a leaf
To hold our chafing dish.

"And that big leather covered chair?
Oh, well, Ned will insist,
Unless this ancient friend stood there,
Its presence would be missed.
What dear, romantic things men are!
I manage not to choke,
While he enjoys his black cigar—
There's where we sit and smoke!"