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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

Bunday, January 22 Monday, January 23. 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

A GOOD many of the statesmen who enter the United States senate this year will be unable to say that the office sought the man. The scramble has been pretty general.

THE senate has postponed the discussion of the anti-pass resolution to February 25, but that fact should not be in the way of the speedy passage of a bill prohibiting the use of free railroad transportation by public officials, state, county or municipal.

SOUTH OMAHA'S charter amendments are expected to go through all right, but it takes a good many conferences with representatives of other cities to prevent opposition to them. If the citizens of South Omaha are satisfied with the amendments they should escape opposition from other quarters.

IT is to be hoped that the effort that is being made to induce the railroad companies to issue Omaha stop-overs to passengers going to the World's fair will meet with success. It would be a good thing for this city and a convenience to many who might wish to transact business here on their way to or from Chicago.

DESPITE the tremendous eastward movement of wheat that prevails during the fall months there is still plenty of It left in the west. The aggregate stock at Minneapolis, Duluth and Superior is now placed at 30,914,422 bushels as against 17,543,000 bushels a year ago at the same points, and the elevator stocks are still growing.

of spurious coin is now in circulation in of the United States and to ask this city, much of it sufficiently well that this country take steps made to deceive those who are not annex the Hawaiian islands. The accustomed to handling money, or those people who have taken the reins who are so careless as never to examine the change that is given them. Such money will pass out of circulation when public suspicion is aroused.

THE opinion of the state superintendent of schools as to the use of school funds for the maintenance of training classes will probably dispose of that question for the present. If the school funds cannot legally be used for that purpose the teachers training institute cannot be maintained in this city unless a special fund is provided from some other source.

STATISTICS compiled by the Railway Age show that the railroad foreclosure sales during 1892 were less important in the amount of securities involved than those of any previous year for eight years, with the exception of 1888, The amount involved in the foreclosures of last year was \$95,898,000, while those of 1891 involved \$189,060,000, and 328,-181,000 in 1887.

PHILADELPHIA'S attitude toward the World's fair is much more friendly than that of New York. The Philadelphia Press is generous and patriotic enough to say: "If the World's fair people want the old liberty bell to grace and dignify their exposition there will probably be no serious objections to its going, under proper safeguard. It certainly did not take an act of congress to get it down to New Orleans on a much less important occasion.'

THERE is to be another chapter in the long drawn out dispute between the Pullman Palace Car company and the city of Omaha in relation to the payment of that tax account. The refusal of the court to reinstate the old injunction does not prevent the company from starting a new case, and it has accordingly secured an order restraining the city treasurer from selling the palace ears upon which he had levied. No doubt those taxes will be paid some time, but it is evidently the purpose of the company to delay the day of settlement as long as possible.

IT is the opinion of the experts who have examined the stones submitted to them from the Idaho diamond fields that the mines must have been "salted." Most of the stones sent to New York to be tested turned out to be quartz crystals. The real diamonds in the lot are declared to be from the Kimberly mines in Africa and are of an inferior quality known as bortz, worth only \$1.50 per carat. So it seems that Idaho not only has no diamonds, but even the stones used to deceive prospectors are almost value-These devolopments show how easy it is to start a great mining excitement on very small capital. Idaho has plenty of mineral wealth hidden away beneath her soil, but so far as is known it is not in the form of precious stones.

The indictment of Charles W. Mosher by a federal grand jury on his voluntary confession of guilt as the chief perpetrator of the stupendous frauds, forgeries and embezzlements by which the Capital National bank and the state treasury have been looted has created a profound conviction that his lawless operations have extended over a period of many years, by and with the ex-operation of men who held official positions in the capital. It is now known beyond a doubt that Mosher has for years been an Individual borrower of and speculator in state funds. The amounts thus held by him as personal loans are said to have ranged all the way from \$50,000 to \$150,000 at divers times How were these vast sums expended? How much of the \$300,000 which were chiefly drawn out of the state treasury and sink have been invested in speculative enterprises, and how much of this enormous deficit was paid out to political sharks and legislative boodlers?

LET NO GUILTY MAN ESCAPE.

to repay their leans? Mosher is not a natural born embezzler and forger. His downward career only dates back to the time when he assumed Stout's penitentiary contract, which plunged him into the political vortex and made him the head and front of the boodle lobby, that has for four successive sessions of the legislature carried on systematic raids upon the treasury.

How much of the hundreds of thousands

of dollars was "borrowed" by state,

county and city officials and editorial

blackmailers who were never expected

When the whisky ring disclosures, which involved many very prominent men in high life, were made, General Grant issued the historic order to the secretary of the treasury: "Let no guilty man escape." The revelations made through the collapse of the Capital National bank make it the duty of the legislature to break up the ring of political mercenaries that clustered around Mosher and recover for the state every dollar that has been lawlessly pilfered from the treasury. They must go to the bottom of all the crooked work, reclaim what belongs to the state, no matter in whose hands the stolen property may be, and expose and punish dishonesty wherever it may be found. In this work honest men of all parties should join, not to make political capital for themselves or their party, but to redeem the state and set an example that will have a salutary effect upon men who hold positions of honor, profit or trust.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

The United States has had suddenly thrust upon it the opportunity to acquire additional territory by annexation. The figment of native monarchy in Hawaii has been overthrown and a provisional government is in control there. Representatives of that government have been sent to Washington to It is understood that a large amount | present the situation to the government of power in Hawaii do not want a republic or a protectorate. They desire that the islands be made a part of this republic. Their reasons for this are both political and commercial, but chiefly the latter. As territory of the United States Hawaii would enjoy material advantages which she does not now have, and her principal industry, the production of sugar, which is languishing, would be restored its former prosperity. The men who are seeking annexation are chiefly speculators and planters whose primary aim is their own aggrandizement. In their anxiety to promote their selfish purpose they are wholly indifferent as to what might be the consequences to the international relations of the United States of accepting their proposal.

> The reports from Washington indicate a considerable sentiment there favorable to this project. Men prominent in publie life are quoted as approving the proposal that the government shall make this radical departure from its established policy. Members o congress who advocate the exclusion of European immigrants are will ling to admit to the privileges of American citizenship a population in which the representatives of the Caucasian race constitute only about 15 per cent. According to a census taken in 1890 the population of the Hawaiian islands was a fraction in excess of 90,000. It may now be 100,000. One-half of these are natives and half-castes, while 30,000 are Chinese and Japanese. There are about 9,000 Portuguese, who count as little as the coolies. The plantations, the banking, the trade and the professions are in the hands of a colony of whites numbering about 6,900, or say 2,500 Americans, 2,000 English and 1,500 Germans. Is it desirable or expedient for the United States to absorb a population of this character, distant from our boundaries upward of 2,000 miles? Is it not reasonable to assume that to maintain an orderly and peaceful government there would involve an amount of trouble and expense which the benefits to be had from possession would not repay? It is true that the islands are fertile and that under favorable conditions for their development they might become greatly more valuable than at present. It is also true that there are commercial and strategic reasons for the United States insisting, as it has done for half a century, that no other power shall occupy or dominate the Hawaiian islands, but none of these considerations justify the abandonment of an established policy, and whenever that policy shall be abandoned this government will have taken a departure

upon dangerous ground. The annexation spirit has been growing during the last few years, stimulated by what some may regard as a patriotic aspiration to extend the power and influence of the republic. Public

Canada and of Caba, and there has been a more or less considerable popular response favorable to these suggestions. It is a dangerous sentiment, the cultivation of which ought to be discouraged. The boundaries of the republic are wide enough for safety. do not need for our protection any outposts that we cannot obtain with the concurrence of other nations, and all that we may demand with a just regard for the fair requirements and rights of other nations we shall have little difficulty in obtaining. If ever we adopt a different policy and aggressively reach out for increase of territory and dominion then will begin the career that must inevitably end in disruption and decadence.

REGULATING EXPRESS CHARGES. The question of regulating the charges of express companies is engaging attention in several legislatures now in session. It is a matter that ought to be acted upon by the legislature of Nebraska, for in no other state, so far as we are aware, are the express companies more exacting than here. A suggestive measure for regulating express charges is before the Missouri legislature. It declares all express companies to be public carriers, and provides that within ninety days after the act goes into effect the companies doing business in the state shall file with the board of railroad commissioners a schedule of classification of matter carried by them and rate charged thereon, and a copy of their rules and regulations shall accompany such schedule; also any joint rules where two or more companies exchange business.

The board of commissioners are empowered to alter the classification and establish rates, and the establishment of such rates by the commissioners shall be prima facie evidence that they are reasonable and just. The commissioners are also required to fix maximum rates and enforce the same. Discriminations, rebates, drawbacks and favoritism of all kinds are prohibited both in classification and transportation. The commissioners, on their own motion or on complaint, may investigate any complaint of discrimination or overcharges, and they are empowered to send for perons and papers, and to compel the attendance of witnesses. The attorney general is authorized to institute proceedings for violations of the law, and the penalty is a fine of not less than \$200 nor exceeding \$1,000 for each offense. If it be admitted that the express com-

panies are as much public carriers as railreads the authority of the legislature to provide for the regulation of their charges is unquestionable. We do not know that any of the states have adopted legislation for this purpose, but there is evidently a widespread popular demand for it which sooner or later will have to be generally respected. The express business is highly profitable. The companies are under no restraint in the matter of charges for the service they perform, except from the limited competition of the postal service. When not subject to this competition the charges for express carriage are very generally unreasonably high, making the most liberal allowance for the cost of this service. We believe there can be no reasonable doubt eration for the interests of the public demands that this be done, and also that the express companies be prohibited from practicing discrimination

of any kind. THE TRADE SITUATION IN GREAT

BRITAIN. Reports of British commerce for 1892 show that as respects materials imported for manufactures there was a decrease of 8.3 per cent, 40 per cent in raw silk, 21 per cent in hemp, 18 per cent in cotton, 17 per cent in zine, 141 per cent in hides, 11 per cent in rubber and 71 per cent in lead. It is rare that the supply of materials is so greatly curtailed in a single year, and the natural explanation is that there has been a great depression in the manufacturing industries of Great Britain during the past year. Imports of iron are increased nearly 11 per cent and imports of tin increased 7 per cent, There was also an increase of 16 per cent in wood. An evidence of the depression in the manufacturing industries of Great Britain is shown by the fact that the manufactured products continue to increase in the aggregate. The increase last year was especially great in silk stuffs, paper and glass, while imports of iron and woolen manufactures, of miscellaneous silks and of manufactures of

leather show some decrease. The decrease in British exports during the year was significant. In metals alone the decrease was £6,152,283 in value; in varns and textile fabries, £5,930,509; in machinery and mill work, £1,018,799; in apparel, £912,328, and in miscellaneous nanufactures, £3,526,933. The decrease in iron products was 19 per cent, in hardware and cutlery nearly 13 per cent and in machinery 6 per cent. The decrease in cotton goods was 7 per cent, in thread nearly 12, in woolen fabrics 5.3, in earpets 12.4 and in silk manufactures 5.1 per cent. These statistics show a condition of British industries that has awakened much apprehension. A recent issue of the London Economist gave a discouraging account of the iron business in England, and the same journal shows in a review of the cotton business that during the past year ninety-nine spinning companies sustained a net loss of £94,860. whereas in 1891 and 1890 the same companies made fair profits. The shipments of goods to most of the countries which Great Britain supplies were much smaller last year than usual. The depression in the manufacturing interests of that country, which has caused serious financial difficulties and has thrown thousands of wage earners out of employment, may prove to be only temporary, but it is significant that such a depression should have existed during a year that witnessed the greatest business prosperity in the United States that has ever been recorded.

THERE are two Sloux Indians from the Pine Ridge agency who are decidedly off their reservation. At last accounts they were in the hands of the police at Sydney, Australia. These two eminent

West show, but got tired of their business and took to wastrancy. The State department at Washington has been asked to propose some way by which they may be got home-but they never will be missed if their return from Australia is indefinitely postponed.

CONNECTING THE LAKES WITH TIDE-

WATER. The annual session of the New York State Board of Trade, which will begin at Albany on the 15th inst., promises to be a very important gathering. The board comprises thirty-one commercial organizations, and seven additional organizations are to be admitted at the coming meeting. Any action taken by a body of men representing commercial interests so numerous and so great cannot fail to exert a potential influence. The most important subject to be considered at the meeting in Albany is one that concerns the whole country and is of particular interest in the west, as it directly touches the great question of transportation that is now pressing for attention. The Albany Chamber of Commerce will urge the adoption of a resolution, which was laid over from the last annual meeting, requesting representatives in congress to procure as soon as possible the enactment of a law directing the appointment of a commission whose duty it shall be to survey the different available routes from Lake Erie to the ocean and recommend that which shall be found the most feasible, with its estimate of the cost of a channel twenty feet in depth and of suitable width, and making an appropriation to provide for the necessary expenses of said commission. Another important resolution will be offered by the Albany chamber proposing that the national government so deepen the Hudson river that oceangoing vessels may receive cargo directly from canal boats upon their arrival at

The Rochester Chamber of Commerce will ask the adoption of a resolution favoring the construction of a ship canal, along the line of the present Evic canal, from Lake Erie to the Hudson river. These resolutions will occasion a great deal of discussion, in which many practical and able men will participate, and by this means it will be possible to ascertain the sentiment of the business men of New York in respect to the ship canal project. The plan proposed by the Albany Chamber Commerce is eminently practical and sensible. There may be inseparable obstacles in the way of the construction of a successful deep waterway from the lakes to the Atlantic, and In any event the appointment of a commission composed of competent engineers to study routes and prepare estimates must be the first step. This work need not cost a great sum of money, and it would determine whether or not the ship canal solution of the transportation problem is a feasible one.

THE anti-option bill passed the United States senate by the vote of 40 to 29, which may fairly be regarded as a very decisive victory for the advocates of that measure. The contest thus ended, so far as the senate is concerned, in the triumph of the demand of the agricultural producers of the country for proregarding the power of the legislature | tection from what they believe to be a to regulate express charges, and a proper damaging system of speculation, has recent experience of congress. The opponents of this legislation have fought it earnestly and stubbornly and marked ability has been shown in the discussion of the subject on both sides, the opposition making its strongest stand on constitutional grounds. The impression is that there will be little delay in passing the measure in the house, it being understood that the opposition to it there and outside concedes that there is no chance of defeating it in the house. There has been no intimation as to the views of the president regarding it, but it is doubtless safe to assume that it will receive his approval. Of course it is not expected that the interests affected by it will submit without a struggle in the courts, and undoubtedly as soon as possible after the law goes into effectassuming what now seems probable, that the measure will become a law-a case will be made to test its constitutionality. Meantime the agricultural producers of the country may congratulate themselves upon having won a victory where they had least reason to expect it.

> AND now it is proposed that the governor, secretary of state and attorney general shall constitute a state board of boiler supervisors with power to appoint a boiler inspector, who in turn shall have power to appoint six deputy boiler inspectors. What next? How many more state boards are to be created? Have not the state officers got about enough to do and are they not pestered sufficiently with office seekers?

Two MEMBERS of the French Chamber of Deputies have shed each other's blood in a duel with swords. The amount of blood spilled was very small, but it completely satisfied the honor of the combatants. These French duels are as absurd as they are harmless.

PROBABLY Paul Vandervoort can see his dear old friend Kyner, and induce him to withdraw or pigeophole that telegraph bill.

Time for Business, The Nebraska republicans have had fun enough in the senatorial matter, and should now get together and perform the sober

work of electing somebody. Peffer's Beardless Pard.

Cincinnatt Commerc In presenting his claims as United States senator from Kansas, Judge Martin will have little to recommend him besides his record as a chronic democratic office—seeker. willing at length to bargain with the populists. His pretense of being a liberal party man will not hold good. Three times he ran as a democratic candidate for governor. and twice as a democratic candidate for con-

Crounse's Opportunity.

Central City Republican, On Governor Crounse is centered the hopes of the republish party in Newraska today. His record has been a long and honorable one and along the lines of that which is most adand along the lines of that water is most de-vanced in republican destrine. In all situ-ations wherein he has been tried his conduct has been admirable. He has now attained a position where the consequences of his ac-tions will be most momentous, not alone to timself, but to those who placed him there men have advocated the annexation of Americans had been with the Wild Lorenzo Crounse's election was in answer to

the great cry that went up from the throats of the people for deliverance from that vicious system of politics which, organized for plunder alone, had its perfect organization reaching to every town and village in Nebrasia. Will be become involved in its folds, or will be be able to restore that confidence by which republican supremacy is assured? It will soon become apparent.

THEY MEAN SOMETHING.

The Pledges Made by the Republiban Party

Must Be Redsemed 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 respensible 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 1893, 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 cassenger rates on railroads to correspond

eith rates now prevailing in the adjacent states to the Misatssippi, and we further demand that the legislature shall abolish ad passes and free transportation on railroads excepting for employes of railroad com-

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 discrimi-

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 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

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 carnestly 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

We believe in protecting the laboring men 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 the 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 pledge 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.

CURRENT TRIFLES.

Troy Press: Dealers in lard ought to have no difficulty in rendering their accounts. Union County Standard: Samson was the first man on record to bring down the house. Chicago Times: Odd as it may seem the professional lady-killers seldom sleigh their

Chicago News: There is one thing which the modistes can arge in favor of the crinoline, and that is that it makes the men keep their

Truth: Jack-Would you clope with any-Rosalie (coyly)—No, not with anybody, but I might with somebody.

Life: Brobson—Who was the greatest show-man—Barnum? Craik—Oh, no, Noah. You see, when he got his menagerie together he was the only man on earth who had any show at all. Somerville Journal: It is generally possible to tell about how on a pretty girl is by notic-ing about how many valentines she gets.

Washington Star: "I have mistaken my call-ing," said a young man who had deliberately provoked an antagonist to show four aces.

Browning, King & Co's, Monthly: Mrs. Cash-ners—Your husband writes very easily, does he not?
Mrs. Barnes (wife of literary person)—My
husband write easily? You ought to see how
hard it is for him to write out a check?

THE COMMON PATE. At the first of the year
He ceased drinking beer
And abandoned the rout and the revel;
But he weakened, alack!
And again he is back
To the world, the flesh and the devil.

TALKED THROUGH HIS OWN. New York Truth. I said. "How sweet your homet is, How well it suits your style!" I knew she'd listen unto this, And answer with a smile.

For if I praised her to her face, She'd stop me short 'hereat; And so I moved at au 'ous pace And made love through her hat.

WASHBURNE WON HIS FIGHT

Dealings in "Futures" Will Soon Be a Thing

of the Past.

ELEVEN MAJORITY FOR HIS MEASURE

Struggle Over its Final Passage One of the Most Spirited Contests the Present Session Has Witnessed Sure to Become a Law.

> WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE. 513 FOURTEENTH STREET. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.

The death knell to "futures" and "options was struck at 5 o'clock this afternoon when the senate passed what was known as the 'auti-option bill" by the decisive vote of 40 to 26. This is by far the most important legislation that the Fifty-second congress has enacted. Even since the present a sslore began on December 5 last, Mr. Washburns has kept the bill before the senate and has withstood all efforts to fillbuster and talk is to death. His laborious campaign met with success today and the majority of eleven that he secured was exactly the number he predicted ten days ago. It only remains to reconcile some minor differences between the house and senate and to secur the president's signature, and it is conceded on all sides that both of these steps can be cured without much delay

The struggle over the final passage of the bill was one of the most spirited which the present session has seen. The opposition contested every inch of the ground, although they had admitted that the bill was sure to pass. For three hours before the final vote was taken there were brief speeches and deluge of amendments. The speech of Sen-ator Vest was a notable one, as it brought forward the senator from Missouri in open rebellion to the expressed wishes of the legislature, which instructed him to vote for while he worked and voted against the bill

General Carr to Be Retired. The president has practically concluded to fill the existing vacancy in the list of paymas ters in the army by promotion from the line This is accordance with the disposition There have been about twelve civilian appointments to the pay corps and a measu now pending in congress to confine future appointments of the kind to the line of the

Rumor has it that the president has de-cided to place Brigadier General E. A. Carr, recently promoted from the rank of colonel, on the retired list over a year ahead of scheduled time. The reason given is that General Carr is not anxious to go to Vancouver barracks as commander of the De partment of the Columbia; besides posities is said to be somewhat involved, and the presi dent, it is said, is trying to make a place for Colonel E. S. Otis, who was not long ago ordered to duty as superintendent of the recruiting service at New York. It is understood that he was originally designed for the place General Kautz secured.

To Investigate the Whisky Trust.

"We will probe the whisky trust to the very bottom," said Representative Bynum of Indiana this afternoon. Mr. Bynum was today designated as chairman of the subcommittee of the judiciary committee which is to investigate the whisky trust. His associates are Representatives Boatner of Louisiann, Stockdale of Mississippi, Buchanan of New Jersey and Powers of Vermont.

We will have our first meeting on Fri-y," continued Mr. Bynum, and at that ne will receive Mr. Burrow's affidavits on which the charges are based. The entire investigation can take place right here in Washington. It should be understood that this will not be an expert investigation. We want the trust to bring forward its side f the case and we will probably summe the leading spirits of the organization."
"Will you limit the investigation to the question of adulteration of liquors as pre-

scribed by Mr. Burrow's resolution?"
"By no means: the investigation will be general. It will take up not only adultera-tion, but the monopoly and trust feature. We also want to inquire into the manipula-We also want to inquire the tion of stocks, such as has recently agitated Wall street. Then we want to know about rebates, in fact I think the resolution is oad enough to allow us to of the whisky question. I think we will have no trouble in pushing the investigation and preparing our report before the 4th of March.

Senator Chandler has introduced a resolu tion in the senate for a senatorial investiga-tion of the whisky trust. Mr. Bynum says, however, that the two investigations has one feature of superiority over that of the house, as the latter is terminated by the 4th of March, while the semate investigation, the senate being a continuous body, can

carry on two investigations next summer. Western Pensions.

The following pensions granted are re-Nebraska: Original—Wilber C. Moyer, Albert M. Parker, Alexander Ririe, William H. Porter, Additional—William W. Cram, Original widows, etc.—Anna Wiverly, Betsey C. Brince (mother)

Original widows, etc.—Anna Wiverly, Betsey C. Prince (mother.)
South Dakota: Original — William M. Kaull, John McDonald. Additional—John West. Increase—Lewis W. Doty.
Iowa: Original—George W. Miller, John H. Roberts, Moses March, Joseph King, Jacob A. Swartz, Edward J. Moxley, Reece G. Lewis, Amos L. Lightfoot. Increase—Madison C. Staves. George Meyer, Samuel Phillips, Joseph Martin, Albert N. Bilss, Charles L. Bloomfield, Zeph Reed, William H. H. Crandall, George M. Martin. Original

widows, etc.—John Reynolds (father) minors of Marjon Sanders, minors of Reubo D. Barker, Sircana A. Winsor, Sarah S. Anderson, Elizabeth Bryan, Additional-James G. Goodman, John H. Scholes, John

Assistant Secretary Chandler has recersed the decision of the commission in the contest of Thomas B. Brandon against Mar-tin L. Bird, from Blackfoot, Idaho, including

Bird's timber claim.

He affirmed the decision of Richard M.
Croswell against Wilson Waddingham and
Elizabeth Daniels, from Denver, a case in
which the Union Pacific is inferested. The decision favors Creawell.

The house bill extending the time to Docember 20, 1894, within which the Big Horn Southern railrond can build through the Crow Creek reservation in Montana has

passed the senate. A favorable report has been made to the enate upon the bill directing the secretary of the interior to investigate the claim of Robert McGee and pay out of interest money due to the Sloux race of Indians from the government the sum of \$10,000 for damages sus tained by him by reason of his having beer scalded and otherwise injured by the Brule Sioux while serving as a teamster with a train conveying government supplies to Fort Union, N. M., July 18, 1834, and if the secretary, after giving an opportunity to be heard to the Sioux nation of Indians, shall find said

aim to be equitable and just, he shall cause be paid the sum of \$10,000, or such part as shall decide to be justly and equitably due W. W. Franklin of Jefferson, Ia., is at the

J. J. Richardson of Davenport is at the Ebbitt.
In the case of Leonard Vincent, from Grand Island, Assistant Secretary Chandler today affirmed the decision cancelling the

SHALL WE HAWAH ANNEX?

pre-emption cash entry.

Chicago Tribune : Hawali wants to be annexed to the United States, but England and Mr. Holman of Indiana may object. Chicago Times: The islands are of both ommercial and strategic importance, and the suggestion of the new government ought to be considered in the light of the interests

of the United States in the Pacific ocean, Chicago Tribune: The Sandwich Islands would be highly valuable to us owing to their commanding position. They are the sugar bowl of the Pacific states and a great coaling station for our navy, now owned by American capital.

Philadelphia Inquirer: If we sneglect this opportunity Great Britain will find occasion to control the islands. Let us have them, They constitute a line group. Sugar is an extensive industry and capable of nigher development under American pro-

Chicago Herald: But the Sandwich islands would not be a desirable acquisition. Forming a pigmy state in the union it would be ridicalous. Any sort of a popular governout, even such as those in our territories, ould be impracticable, owing to the charwould be impracticable, owing acter of the masses of the people.

New York Tribune: It must be recognized, at least, that we are close upon the time when the traditional hostility in the United States toward an extension of not also of territory, among the islands near our coast must to some extent give way to the necessities of our increasing commercial New York Sun: We don't suppose there will be any difficulty in the way of ing proper terms for the admission

welcome applicants. The state of Hawaii may thus be the first independent foreign country to be annexed to the American union, and we dare say it will not be the Chicago News: It behooves the govern ment to deal with it with a keen eye to the

advantages that may be gained from an acceptance of the Hawaijans' request. The at titude which Great Britain and Germany will assume under the circumstances may well be kept in view. One or both may object very strenuously to American annex-ation. New York Times: The thing absolutely

certain for the moment is that no European domination over Hawali, even in the form of a joint protectorate, will be permitted. The alternative is autonomy—doubtless now as a republic—or annexation to the United States. The first points to learn are how far the commissioners from Hawaii represent her people and what terms they propose

UNEQUAL ASSESSMENTS.

Johnstown, Neb., Jan. 30.-To the Editor THE BEE: Recently you have made some well merited objections to the present method of making assessments for the purpose of taxation. I notice that the state legislature is floundering in its efforts to deal with the same subject. To the most common observation it is obvious that our present system is inefficient and unequal and therefore unjust. All our legislators seem able to do is to suggest fines and penalties in increasing number and severity for assessors and taxpayers.

JAMES MORRIS. taxpayers.

VAIN MR. JINKINS.

Atlanta Constitution.

Jim Jinkins was the valuest man a mortal ever seed: The people wondered at him far an inga-ff he saw two women talkin' on the grocery corner he'd Jes' swear they stopped to see him passin' by. If you told him that the editor had made a

'Bout his bein' seen a-walkin' of the street. He'd rummage all the papers 'till he found jes what was wrote An' read the thing to every man he'd meet. There warn't a feller like him fer a hundred inlies aroun'.

For when he come to die he smiled an' sald:
The angels will be jealous, for I always know Would be mightily becomin' of my head!"

BROWNING, KING

Hoops for men

Should be invented in this style for men who



have no pants. But if the barrel should drop down as low as our prices on pants will be for the balance of this week, the excitement would be about as great as it will be when men know what the prices are. We want to sell all our odd pants this week. To do this, we've put 'em all in three lots. Prices were out to about 1/2 value before. Now those cut prices are cut again. It's this way:

All \$2 and \$2.50 pants, now \$1.50. All \$3 and \$3.50 pants, now \$2.

All \$4, \$4.50, \$5 and \$6 pants are now \$3.50. The last contains pants from \$25 suits. This is the

best thing we've offered this season.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

Store open every evening till 6.32 | S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas St