PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION Sunday Rec. One Year Saturday Rec. One Year. Seekly Rec. One Year.

OFFICES, Omaho, The Bee Ruilding. South Omaha, corner N and 26th Streets. Council Rings, 12 Penri Street. Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce. New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Ruilding. 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. Drufts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-pany. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing condumy, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Dancy Bee for the week ending February 4, 1893, was as follows:

inturday, February 4 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pressure this 4th day of February, 1893.
[Seal] N. P. FEHL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for January, 24,247 IT APPEARS that Sloux City draws the line at prize fights in her opera house.

IF THE United States senate continues to amend the ear coupler bill it will soon be unrecognizable.

IF JUDGE GRESHAM gets into the cabinet General Weaver will probably be made governor general of the Sandwich LOUISIANA has gone extensively into

the business of raising rice and finds it

highly profitable. In the meantime Texas continues to raise the Old Harry, or another word to that effect. IT is believed that by putting soft coal

on the free list the soft coal trust could be destroyed and this would seriously injure the anthracite combine. It is an experiment worth trying under the cir-OMAHA clearings for the second week

in February show the steady increase in business for which the Gate City is noted. The figures for the week ending Thursday give an increase of 29.5 per cent, a total volume of more than a million a day.

AND now J. Sloat Fassett has joined J. S. Clarkson in denouncing President Harrison for appointing Judge Jackson to the supreme court. As the president has not yet withdrawn the nomination it is to be presumed that he has not heard of these criticisms.

NEBRASKA was only slightly touched by the terrible blizzard that swept over Colorado on Thursday, and there were no avalanches within our borders. Upon the whole the people of this state have reason to be pretty well satisfied with regarded with general popular disfavor. the way the winter has dealt with them

A CHICAGO newspaper offers to investigate any case in which any person has been "swindled, defrauded or wronged by any person, firm, corporation or law," etc., without charging a cent for the service. Well, what is the matter with destroying a few trusts and combines to begin with?

THE Chicago Tribune declares that John Bull is not afraid of our navy. Perhaps he is not afraid of it, for it must be acknowledged that he is not easily frightened, but it is strong enough to command his respect, and perhaps might serve to restrain him from becoming unnecessarily offensive.

THE output of the northwestern flour mills was again increased last week and amounted to 192,525 barrels, against 163,055 barrels for the corresponding week of 1892. The flour men are now encouraged by improved sales, but the stocks are nevertheless increasing and the foreign demand continues to be

IT is now evident that the effort to keep the Douglas county contest before the senate is designed to block legislation. The populists in the senate have evidently fallen into a corporation trap when they voted to keep the contest going. The fact that the casting vote of the lieutenant governor was against dropping the contest affords abundant proof that the corporations are not ready to drop it.

Now that the presidential campaign is entirely over and forever done away with it may be admitted by a few candid democrats that the tariff had nothing to do with the difficulty at Homestead. Nearly all of the members of the house judiciary committee who took part in the investigation of the affair are of that opinion. It is easy to convict a democratic campaigner of misrepresentation. but in this case he is convicted out of the mouths of members of his own party.

THE burning of a county insane asylum in New Hampshire and the loss of the lives of forty-four inmates was a shocking tragedy, and it will probably be shown by investigation that it was a needless one. The confinement of about fifty unfortunate human beings in cells in a wooden fire trap, with no equipment for fighting fire, must be set down as little short of criminal. How could it be expected that the miserable wretches would escape being roasted alive sooner or later? It was only a question of time when such a building would take fire. and of course the inmates of the cells could not be rescued. It is a singular fact that prisons in which criminals are confined are very rarely purned, while the incineration of insane asylum inmates is not an uncommon occurrence. This sickening holocaust should cause increased precautions against fire to be taken in all asylums for the insane.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES.

An influential part of the democratic capital in the last presidential campaign was the charge of extravagance against the Fifty-first congress. In its liberal nolley for improving the postal service, for extending the usefulness of the Agricultural department, for building up the navy, and for enlarging the pension bounty of the government, that congress carried appropriations up to very near the billion dollar point. A considerable sum, it is proper to note, it was compelled to provide to meet deficiencies which the preceding confor, but apart from this its appropriations were so largely increased in the aggregate as to give weight in the minds of many people to the charge of extravagance, and the billion-dollar congress was denounced in the democratic press and by democratic speakers throughout the campaign. That it had an influence to divert many voters from the republican party is not to be doubted.

The democratic party promised in its platform to institute becomemy in the expenditures of the government, and this promise was constantly reiterated from the stump. How has the present house of representatives gone about the redemption of this pledge to the people? At the first session of the present congress the appropriations amounted to \$507,000,000, a som considerably greater than was appropriated at the first session of the Fifty-first congress. The democrats found excuses for this and gave assurances that they would make a very different showing at the second session. They would demonstrate wherein the last republican congress had been unpardonably extravagant and would keep the appropriations far below the billion point. How is it at this stage of the second session and within three weeks of the expiration of the present congress? The statement was made on the floor of the house a few days ago that the appropriations made at this session for the next fiscal year would reach the sum of \$531,000,000. In that case the appropriations of the Fiftysecond congress, including the estimates for the sinking fund, postal expenses paid by postal revenue, and the permanent and indefinite appropriations, will reach the sum of \$1,038,000,000 as against \$988,000,000 made by the Fifty-first congress. It is true that this increase of about \$50,000,000 is due almost entirely to pension appropriations, but the present house is responsible for approprinting the largest sum at one time in the history of congress for river and harbor improvements-\$33,590,000-one-half of which would doubtless be sufficient for every urgently needed improvement in the rivers and

harbors of the country. In the course of a discussion in the house of the appropriations and the probable revenues to meet them it was said that "the conclusions are irresistible that public expenditures must be materially reduced, taxation increased or a new issue of bonds made to meet impending liabilities." In view of the fact that there seems so little disposition in congress to reduce expeditures people are confronted with prospect of higher taxation an increase of the public debt, either of which would be That some retrenchment is practicable, without harm to the public service, will hardly be questioned, but it is evident that the country must begin to realize that a proper administration of its affairs cannot be had at an expenditure much less than that represented by the appropriations of the Fifty-first congress, even when the pension demand has been materially reduced, as it must be in time. Meanwhile a democratic house of representatives has failed to keep the party promise to reduce the expenditures of the government.

MR, CLEVELAND'S DISCOMFITURE.

The political history of this country does not furnish a parallel to the position which Mr. Cleveland now occupies in relation to a majority of the representatives of his party in congress. There has been no other instance of a president-elect suffering such discomfiture at the hands of his political partisans in the national legislature as Mr. Cleveland has experienced during the present week, and it is likely to constitute for a long time an exceptional and memorable chapter in our political his-

Mr. Cleveland invited such a result. Wholly apart from the question whether his views regarding silver are wise or unwise, the extraordinary method he adopted to bring democratic senators and representatives to the support of his demand for the repeal of the silver purchase law was certainly not judicious or proper. His dictatorial course could have no other effect than to give offense to self-respecting members of congress who have convictions of their own and a conscientious sense of duty to their constituencies. The twenty democratic senators and the 107 demogratic representatives who voted against the wishes of Mr. Cleveland are probably not all of them in favor of the existing law. Some of them, it is not to be doubted, would prefer different legislation. But they were not willing to abandon the law at the arrogant demand of the presidentelect, and their refusal to do so is in the nature of a rebuke to his extraordinary interference in the attempt to direct the action of the people's representatives. Had he been content with simply expressing his opinion as to the commanding importance of the silver question and of what ought to be done regarding it, there would have been no ground for resentment, but he was not satisfied to do this. He sent men to Washington to urge his demand, and when persuasion was found not to be effective, he sought to coerce assent by threatening an extra session of the Fiftythird congress as soon as it could practicably be called after March 4. His arrogant course made certain the defeat of his demand and gave his enemies in the

party a substantial advantage. The evidences of democratic dissension have been made very plain within the past few days. The distinctly manifested dissatisfaction of Senator Hill of New York leaves no doubt that the incoming administration will find in him

a vigilant and relentless critic. There to get a share of the benefits to result is reason to believe that he will not be without sympathisers among his democratic colleagues of the senate. The very blunt speech of Mr. Bland in house, in which he declared that the democratic party had betrayed their promise made to the American people on the wariff and sliver, "and up to the moment the people had been deceived in the last election," showed the determination of a large element of the party-as now appears a majority-not to permit Mr. Cleveland to dietate the course and gress did not make provision policy of the party. All the indications are that the incoming administration will have a troubled experience if it undertakes to dominate the party, and this is probably what Mr. Cleveland

A COMMERCIAL QUESTION. A bill now pending before the New York legislature proposes the appropriation of \$258,000 for the improvement of the canals of that state. This amount is divided up into a great number of items, and the money that will be actually available for the deepening of the canals and the enlargement of their locks will not be sufficient to accomplish much in that direction. Thus it will be seen that even if the measure passes and is approved by Governor Flower-and this is by no means certain-the real benefit to that large portion of the commerce of the country which depends upon the Erie canal will not be very im-

So far as the interests of the western grain producing states are concerned the only canal in New York that is of any consequence-is the Eric canal. It has been hoped that the agitation in behalf of radical improvements in that waterway would produce some effect upon the legislature of the Empire state, but it does not appear to have nad much influence. The amount named in the bill to which we have reference can very easily be spent, after the usual manner of spending caual funds, without producing any results of appreciable value to the commerce of the country.

What is the influence to which this reluctance to sustain the Eric canal is to be ascribed? The democratic party is in full control in the state of New York and would have the handling of the money appropriated for canal improvements, so there can be no political obstacle in the way. The influence that is working so powerfully against the canal is one that does not confine itself to any party nor hesitate to employ any agency than may enable it to compass its end. In previous articles upon this subject THE BEE has shown what the policy of the railroads is toward the canal and how great the gain would be to them if they would force the abandonment of that regulator of transportation rates to the fate which is now rapidly overtaking it. Upon this point the New York Commercial Bulletin says:

The opposition of the railroads, although short-sighted and mistaken, is singularly effective, and must be vigorously combated As a matter of fact, the canal, by attracting traffic to New York and contributing to the commercial supremacy of this port, serves to promote the interests of the railroads that center here, and they must be losers by a policy of neglect and false economy by which the canals are rendered inefficient. The tion, appear to be incapable of taking any other view than that the canals should be deprived of their efficiency and crippled and discriminated againt in every possible manner. The railroads apparently argue that the canal system, having been superseded in many respects by one of greater efficiency, is to be no longer tolerated where it so happens to still afford the cheapest means of transportation.

It is needless to point out the various methods by which the railroad corporations may bring their power to bear to prevent effective legislation in the interest of the Erie canal. Nobody doubts their power nor their fixed purpose to use it for their own advantage without regard to the injury inflicted upon commerce. The sure and permanent remedy of the people lies in the ship canal project recommended by President Harrison and approved by many men of sound judgment, but until the time is fully ripe for that the Erie canal must be maintained in a condition much better than it is in now, or else a vast volume of western products must go to the Atlantic coast at such rates of transportation as may be imposed by the railroads. The present prospect of relief certainly is not flattering. It looks as if the railroads would succeed in their

efforts to destroy canal competition. DEATHS from cholera continue to be reported from Europe, showing that the conditions which produce this disease are still prevalent there. If they manifest themselves at this season of the year, what may be expected when the hot weather comes? Something very much like cholera has appeared at Marseilles. France, though the authorities give it another name. A few years ago that city was the center of a cholera epidemic that carried off hundreds, so that it is by no means improbable that there will be another outbreak there. The obvious fact is that the predictions of a cholera epidemic in Europe this year seem to be much too certain of being realized, and if the pestllence is to be kept out of the United States the most complete precautions will have to be taken by the general government and the states. Preparations ought to be already begun, so that the means necessary for keeping out the disease will be fully in hand when the time of danger comes. The representatives of the people at Washington have not shown themselves to be fully alive to the grave importance of this matter

THE debt of Canada is about \$235,000. 000. The annexationists in the Dominion urge that this would not be a very serious burden for 65,000,000 of people to assume, though it is an exceedingly oppressive one to the 5,000,000 of Canada. Undoubtedly an additional obligation upon the American people of less than \$4 per capita could be borne without creating any distress, but the question is whether we should get an equivalent in annexing Canada. There undeveloped resources there that are very valuable, but it is not practicable for this country

from their development through juli clous trade armangements without having to assume and of the debt of the Dominion? If there were no political difficulties or complications in the way it would still be questionable whether Canadian annexation would be desirable. considering the responsibilities this country would incur. The subject, it may be remarked, appears to be of growing interestain the Dominion. WHAT appears to be a trustworthy re-

port is to the effect that Judge Gresham will be secretary of state under the incoming administration. It has been stated for a month past that Mr. Cieveland desired to have the distinguished jurist in his cabinet, but until now there has been no information that had a claim to reliability. It has been the understanding that Mr. Bayard would probably return to the State department, he having been much in consultation with the president-elect, but the chances are that he will abroad. If it be a fact that Judge Gresham is going into the State department nobody will question the excellence of the selection. He is one of the ablest jurists in the country and is well quipped for the duties of secretary of state. Assuming the correctness of this report, three members of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet have been decided uponthe other two being Carlisle for the Treasury and Lamont for the War department.

THE session of the senate immediately following the inauguration of Grover Cleveland promises to be decidedly lively. A cabinet headed by Gresham is liable to meet with a good deal of very warm opposition from the democratic side of the American house of lords, and the populists are liable to play a very important role about that time.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Reading between the lines of Mr. Glagstone's cautious statement in Parliament in reference to England's immediate or remote withdrawal from Egypt, it is plainly to be seen that he does not believe that the time has come for the abandonment of that country. It may also be noticed that in all the references to the subject by the English government or the press no mention has ever beer made of the interest which the sultan of Turkey has in Egypt, the feeling apparently being that the settlement of the question lies solely between England and France. The sultan's hold upon Egypt before the British occupation was slight, and since that time he has been almost completely ignored. He has remained silent during all the protestations that have recently come from France, and the dictation which England has assumed over the actions of the khedive has not called forth any expression whatever. That a conflict over the possession of Egypt would endanger England's supremacy in the east is undoubted. It is equally apparent that the beginning of such a struggle would afford an opportunity for Russia to advance upon the Balkan peninsula. No one familiar with the history or policy of Russia can have any doubt that she is aiming at such a movement, aithough she has made no open declaration of such a purpose. If there had been no such purpose on the part of Russia there would have been no triple alliance nor Franco-Russian alliance; France and Germany would have been left to settle their territorial questions as best they railroads, however, recognizing in the canal | might, and the rest of Europe would have their only competitor, and a power that com- had no fear of war. Russia would have pels low rates during the season of naviga- nothing to fear from Germany and Austria if she did not contemplate further annexation in Europe, and she would have no interest whatever in the question between France and Germany. The real danger of the Franco-Russian alliance is that it is essentially aggressive. Neither power fears any attack; but France hopes to regain her lost provinces, and Russia wishes to acquire new territory by improving the first opportunity to engage all Europe in war. No doubt the British statesmen see this, and realize that the solution of the Egyptian question is fraught with grave issues; and Mr. Gladstone, the great champion of civil and religious liberty, may be depended upon to take a firm stand against French aspirations and

> Servia is reported to be on the verge of civil war owing to the attempt of the liberal and anti-Russian regency and cabinet to convert the general election now in progress into a radical defeat. The radicals, however, possess an immense majority, both in the urban and rural districts, and hence a liberal victory could only be achieved by terrorism, force and fraud. The radical party in Servia, at the head of which stands the ex-premier, M. Patchisch, is altogether Russian in its sympathies, and the same may be said of the greater portion of the population, who see in the czar the supreme spiritual head of their church. In view of this state of things the reconciliation between ex-King Milan and Queen Natalie acquires peculiar significance. It is reported to have been brought about by the Muscovite ambassador in Paris and to be preparatory to a return of both husband and wife to Belgrade at the summons of the radical party for the purpose of assuming the regency of Servia during the minority of their son. Of course this would involve the ousting of the anti-Russian, M. Ristitch, the only survivor of the three regents formerly appointed by ex-King Milan prior to his abdication. King Milan is reported to have now become altogether Russian in his sympathies, resenting in the strongest manner possible the contemptuous treatment to which he has been subjected since his abdication by Austria, for whose sake he compromised his popularity among his former

Russian machinations.

subjects. Mr. Robert Giffen, C. B., the eminent sta tistician, has been giving some interesting testimony before the English Labor commis sion. He estimates that during the years 1800 and 1801 a sum (2 £2,592,000 was lost to the wage carners of the country by strikes, without reckoning the loss caused by the di version of trade into new channels. His statements on the subject of trades unionism are rather surprising. He says that there are in England some £3,000,000 workpeopleby which expression he apparently means artisans of one kind or another-and 7,000,-000 adult male laborers, "while the fullest

bership of 871,000 only." this, not one worker in twenty is unionist. As for profit-sparing, Mr. Giffen "would not discourage it." best declines. to regard the system as the admirable device it is often represented, because "there is always in overy trade a portion of capital earning small profit or no profit, and the employers owning that capital must and do give the same remuneration as other emplayers." Hours of labor, he thinks, have a tendency to diminish, and something very nearly approaching to an elegat-hours day will come, he believes, of itself, but reduction of production will mean "reduction of the wages of those producing." With regard to alien immigration he pointed out that England has an enormous interest in emigration, and "anything she did"-with reference to the probibilion of immigrants-'might be turned a gainst horself."

A new Parliam tary association has just been formed at Berlin, which has adopted the name of the national party, and appears to be composed of political maleoments recraited from all quarters. Their main object, so far as can be seen, is to get rid of the present chancellor, who is to be assailed in connection with his commercial, his colonial and his military policies. In the nanifesto issued by the leaders of this new party, they complain that the present comnervial policy of the government has had the effect of removing to Vienna Germany's conomic center of stability, that the pres ent colonial policy has opened access to British influence and British capital in the development of Germany's colonies, and that the military policy is imposing on the country burdens which the present depression of trade and injustry realers absolutely intolerable. Anti-semitism and bi netallism likewise find a place in the program of this new party, whose originator and principal wire-paller is generally believed to be Prince Bismarck.

Aspirations Swamped. Washington News.

The west is now liberally supplied with middle-of-the-soup statesmen.

The Poor Man's Friends. Kansas City Journal.

In California, Wisconsin and Kansas the populists have elected wealthy democrats to the United States senate, with several other close states to hear from. The plutocrats must go—to Washington.

Another Kansas Epidemic.

Chicago Dispatch.

A new religious sect out in Kansas claims to cure all diseases by the laying on of hands. If they ever attempt to cure the Kansas political itch they will get along much better if they will try laying on of clubs.

Why This Dodging?

The democratic antional platform demanded protection for the life and limbs of railroad employes. It is interesting to notice where the opposition to the uniform car coupler bill comes from in the senate, It would seem that platforms have again been used, like molasses, "to catch flies,

Hawaii and Reciprocity.

New York Tribune Let it be conceded that the reciprocity convention with Hawaii has built up Amer can interests there and involved a necessity for annexation after a transition period of commercial dependence. What follows? The reciprocity policy is shown to be a powerful lever in dealing with foreign countries which are brought within the commer-cial orbit of the United States. There is Cuba, for example, which is even more necessary than Hawaii in order to perfect the mil itary defenses of the American union. So long as the reciprocity policy is maintained the United States will have complete control of the future of the island. If the policy be abandoned the lever will be broken and the State department will no longer hold the destiny of Cuba in the hollow of its hand.

The Party of Plutocrats.

Philadelphia Press. The outcry of idemocrats made against 'plutocrats" in the last campaign and on the strength of which they carried the country was like a good many other things, a "good enough Morgan until after election." One evidence of this is the choice of Mr. John L. Mitchell to the United States senate from Wisconsin, a gentleman whose chief qualifi cation is his immense wealth and the liber with which he spends it for party pur-s. Mr. Mitchell, like Calvin S. Brice of Ohio, is a shining example of the campaign nostility of the democrats to "plutocrats," nostility that lasts long end the votes of the unwary and then laughs in its sleeves over the slick game it has played. When the yelpers begin their cry about plutocrats again it will be just as well for Mr. Mitchell to take a rear seat.

Defect in the Electoral Machinery.

Globe-Democrat. The Globe-Democrat has frequently alluded to the very singular fact that the president of the United States is the only officer of the government who receives neither a commis sion nor an official notification of his ele tion. The result of the election of last No-vember was officially declared in joint session at Washington yesterday, but there was no legal provision for informing Mr. Clevethe result. Nor is there any provision by which the chief justice is in-formed that the man whom he will swear into the presidency next March is the right neumbent of the office. Suppose some-should ask the chief justice on the 4th of March how he knows that Grover Cleve land is the person to whom the oath should be administered, what would be say! He yould have to reply that he read about it in the newspapers.

A Conceited Swashbuckler. St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

Careful observers in the political field may have noticed during the national campaign a tendency on the part of Mr. J. S. Clarkson to make himself too numerous. He appeared prior to the Minneapolis convention as the invaluable mentor of the republican party, and in that body as the one person who knew better than all others combined just what it ought to do. No sooner was the convention adjourned, having nommated Harrison in spite of the gloomy forebodings of Mr. Clarkson, than the press dispatches were simply burdened with daily speculations as to whether Mr. Clarkson could or ould not be induced to retain the chairmanship of the republican national committee It was perfectly evident to every one that these conjectures originated with Mr. Clark son himself, and were inspired by his fear of son himself, and were inspired by his fear of being lost to the public eye. No one less concentrated in self would have considered the propriety or possibility of electing as chairman of a committee that was to conduct a national campaign a gen-tleman who had been one of the bittleman who had been one of the bit-terest opponents of the candidate's nomi-nation. But the advertising served Mr. Clarkson's purpose, and he finally was obliged to resign his place by a plain intima-tion from the president that some other per-son would be more satisfactory in it. Since that time there has been less effer-versetors of Clarkson, but he has just now escence of Clarkson, but he has just now proken out in a new place. It has been re-served for him to lead an unnecessary, unist and undignified attack upon the president of the United States, who has served both his country and his party well. At this time, when the battle is over and the dead are buried, and nobody who is either wise or riighest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

generous desires to raise the question of responsibility of last year's defeat, but rather to forget old differences and set all faces toward the success of the future. Mr. Clarkson emerges once more from his obscurity to make a malignant personal attack upon President Harrison. He has himself interviewed to the extent of nearly a page of the Chicago Tribune, placing all responsibility for the defeat of November upon Mr. Harrison, professing to show how much weaker he is than his party, and including the sapient remark that the republicans would have won easily not only with Mr. Blains, have won easily not only with Mr. Blaine, but with Rusk or Alger as their candidate instead. This is as objectionable from the party as from the personal point of view; is ead taste and bad politics. New appears Mr. Clarkson once more as

the self-appointed censor of the president in the matter of the appointment of Judge Jackson to the supreme bench. He has, apparently persuaded Senator Cullom to act as parently personaled Senator Cullom to act as tail to his kite, and again pursues Mr. Har-rison with his venom. The ground he takes is the lowest possible and the least defensi-ble. The whole country has approved the appointment made by the president Re-publicans and democrats have joined in ap-planding the broad and patriotic ideas of duty that named for a vacancy in the high est tribunal of the land a man of con spicuous fitness, and estopped partisan objection. It is Mr. Clarkson's ungrate-ful part to take up the cudgels in behalf of a partisan supreme bench; to consure the president for what better party men than prosident for what better party men than he regard as a most creditable act; and to assume that the issues of twenty years ago should decide today the nomination of a supreme judge. All this is about the caliber of Mr. Clarkson, and he hopes, no doubt, that it will keep the country from forgetting that such a person exists, of which we confess that there is no little danger. It would be a distinct relief to people with a due sense of proportion if Mr. ple with a due sense of proportion if Mr. Clarkson could be confined hereafter to the shortest possible paragraphs, printed in the smallest possible type.

AN AGITATED MOUTH.

New York Commercial: We respectfully ask for a suspension of judgment in the case of General Clarkson until his tongue is free rom coating and his pulse temperately keeps Washington News: It is the low-down,

ward-politics, rule-or-ruin policy, persisted in by General Clarkson and men of his cali-ber, that has brought the republican party into its present unfortunate plight. St. Paul Pioneer Press: A very general tendency to invite Mr. Clarkson to sit down and take a half-Nelson hitch in his law is discernible with the naked eye by those who casually read republican newspapers.

SCREENED SPICE.

Baltimore American: The man who thaws out dynamite is being heard from. There is cenerally but one report.

Rochester Democrat: A violinist to be suc-essful must keep up with the times. That is, as should always have something new on the string.

Washington Star: "I never play poker with a dontist," said Mr. Korling, "Too easy for him to draw and fill."

Indianapolis Journal: "Who is that fellow leaning against the bur? 13n't be a pugillat?" "That is what he calls himself, but, strictly speaking, he is an oralist."

Life: Lady (at large dry goods store to floorwalker)—I wish to exchange something I bought yesterday. Foorwalker—Yes, madam, De you remember whether you were attended to by the gentleman with the dark nustache or by the gentleman with the light beard? Lady—dh, neither! It was the nobleman with the bald head.

Kate Field's Washington: Dennis -I see dey played base bawl in de time of ancient Rome. Mike-How so! Dennis-I wuz down at a book stan' yister-day an't see a book called de "Rise an' Fall ov de Roamin' Umpire."

Truth: "Doctor," said the solicitor, "I wish Truth: "Doctor," said the solicitor, "I wish you would do some advertising with our paper," "Couldn't think of it, sir. The idea is preposterous. It's against the ethics of our profession. By the way, here's an item about a man I attended this morning. Take it down to the office, will you' And be sure to see that my name is mentioned."

Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly: "Why, the parlor is quite dark!" said Mrs. Bunting as she entered the room where her daughter and young Mr. Sparks were sitting.
"Yos, manima, but I am test going to play some light music," replied Miss Bunting as she left the sofa and scurried toward the piano.

Come, gentle rain; thy soft caress, Thy many kisses warm Will wake the wood to leveliness And bring the spring time charm.

Come, gentle rain; we'll hail the sight Of ev'ry tumbling rill. Come thaw the pipes now frozen tight And save the plumber's bill. BIRTH OF "GENTLE SPRING,"

Bu Mare. The blizzard loved the south wind And swore to make her his, But the south wind fled, because, she said, He gave her the rheumaliz.

But fast on her heels he followed And puffed like a wheezy steer. Till he ran her down in a valley brown, And whispered in her ear.

"Go 'way! you chilly blizzard, I fear your icy breath: Your halr is white, your hug is tight, You'd hug me unto death."

But the blizzard fied and flattered And kissed and called her his; And ere the day had passed away She called him "dear old bliz."

And out of this misalliane

A raw, wet air that made men swear And curse the "gentle spring."

PAT POLITICAL FORECAST

Coming of the Populist Dark Horse Fore-

shadowed Last November.

NEBRASKA'S SENATORIAL CONTEST TIPPED

Prediction Made in Washington Three Months Ago Concerning the Successor to Senator Paddock Now Amply Verified by the Result.

Washington Post, Nov. 21, 1892.: Hon. E.

Resewater, editor of THE OMAHA BEE, and

the member of the republican national com-

mittee for Nebraska, is at the Ebbitt house on his way home from New York. Mr. Rose water has views on the recent election, and is not afraid to speak out in meetm'. "I think the result of this election," said he, discussing the recent lamentable event, "is due more than anything else to the imbecility of the members of the national committee who had the campaign directly in band. No attention was paid to anything that we of the west suggested, when, if we knew anything about the situation at all, we ought to have known something about our own literature, and that will show you how they managed things. We asked for literature to circulate among the foreign population, and we did not get it until two weeks before the election, and at that time you might as well have thrown it in the gutters. If we had not gone to work and propared this ourselves we would not have done as well as we did. We had little or no advice and the committee, and the commit-tee, and the suggestions we made were ignored. We know, back in September, that the democratic candidate for governor of illinois would be elected, but we did not illinois would be elected, but we did not believe they could defeat our candidates for electors. The committee was warned of the situation in time to have done something Did they? We knew also the peculiar condition of affairs in those states where there was a large preponderance of German votes and especially the Lutherans, but no attempt was made to placate them and bring them back into the fold whence they had wandered. The only wonder is that we did as well as we did when one considers the policy that actuated the members of the national committee We lost the country by inattention to busi-ness and a total neglect of the votes of those elements that have always, up to this elec-tion, affliated with us. The national comtion, affiliated with us. The national com-mittee was told of the exact situation and we insisted that the west would elect Harrion without New York. The result shows low the advice of the western members of Nebraska, Mr. Rosewater says the

party did about as well as it expected. The question of a successor to Mr. Paddock is now being discussed. One thing is certain, and that is that the next senator will not be Mr. Paddock. The opposition, Mr. Rose water says, has a majority of three on joint ballot, and there is a possibility that a re publican may be selected, although it hardly amounts to a probability. Of the opposition the populists have three-fourths and the democrats the other fourth. The democrats are divided, and may not vote solidly with the populists in the senatorial contest, Local matters would actuate a few of these iemocrats and might lead to the selection of a conservative republican. Mr. Resewater is inclined to think, however, that the end will be that a senator will be chosen in the person of some one not now mentioned, a man who is favorable to some of the views of the populists, but who is not a pronour

> An Extra Session Probable. Boston Globe.

By a very decisive vote the United States senate, which at present has a republican majority, refused to adopt Mr. Hill's proposal to take up the measure for the repeal This action makes it more than probable

(unless, indeed, the senate should recede from its attitude, which is scarcely likely) that Mr. Cleveland will summon the next ongress in extra session.
All signs seem to indicate, however, that this session will not be called earlier than the middle of September next, so that the new administration will be well under way and its financial and economic policy clearly indicated before the newly chosen law makers of the nation take up their import-

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX." TECHANG (Tasteless-Effectual.) BILIOUS and NERVOUS

ant and most responsible duties.

Such as Sick Headache, Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fullness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, All Nervous and Trembling Sensation regularities Incidental to Ladies. Sensations, and Ir Covered with a Tasteless and Soluble Coating.

DISORDERS.

Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a Box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

BROWNING, KING Largest Manufacturers and Retailers

Everybody Else Can See

More than a dozen reasons why they should call at our store and find out if we are doing the surprising things they hear of. The time is getting short and when the workmen get possession the snappiest of snap sales will be over. The hats will get the worst of it as well have to tear out all that part of the building. For \$1.50 you can get a splendid good style stiff hat. No old chestnut, but a genuine properly made

hat that is warranted not to rust nor look dingy. Underwear shares in the general reduction.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

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