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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION Etate of Nobraska, 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 February 18, 1893, was as

Bonday, February 12.

Blonday, February 13.

Tuesday, February 14.

Wednesday, February 16.

Thursday, February 16.

Fiday, February 17.

Fiday, February 17. Faturday, February 18. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 18th day of February, 1893. [Seal] F. N. BOVELL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for January, 24,247

SEVERAL states are talking of abolishing capital punishment, but not one has proposed a plan by which murder may be abolished.

THE suggestion is made that Sam Jones should start a revival at Topeka. They are raising the article that he deals in down there.

EX-GOVERNOR BOYD was conspicuous by his absence from the sunflower exhibit at Arbor lodge last night. Pressing engagements were expressed as an excuse. But Dr. Miller was there.

IF ENGLAND and Australia continue to send prize fighters to this country at the present rate we shall have to get even by sending them some of our numerous pugilists. This country has all of that kind of people that it needs.

SUNFLOWERS are still the most prolific erop in Nebraska. A monster bouquet of the political variety of Nebraska sunflower was carried in a special car to greet the coming secretary of agriculture on his return from the Jersey home of Grover.

THE recount farce is now in progress at the capital and the promoters of this scheme seem to be confident of their ability to scrape up 7,000 or 8,000 votes promiscuously, so as to give a slight margin to one if not both of the lost amendments.

THE winter wheat prospects in Nebraska are said to be good, and if the present promise is fulfilled this state will probably fare as well in this respect as most others. The general outlook throughout the country is not regarded as very favorable.

IT REQUIRES a great deal of vigilance to prevent the illicit sale of liquor, but it is gratifying to note that the needed watchfulness is generally shown by the officers of the law throughout this state. The bootlegger who escapes arrest for any great length of time must be both smart and lucky.

EASTBOUND freight shipments from Chicago last week showed a slight increase over those of the previous week. The movement by all lines aggregated 75,663 tons, as against 94,013 tons for the same period last year. The increase in shipments of flour, grain and provisions. compared with the corresponding week last year, was 6,038 tons. These figures indicate a stagnation in the market for breadstuffs that is not pleasant to contemplate.

THE Chicago newspapers are remarkably optimistic in respect to the cholera. and it appears that the health authorities of that city are equally certain that there is no danger. The Herald says that the possibility of a cholera invasion is "immensely remote." The wish is father to the thought, and there is some danger that the exposition city will make the grievous blunder of taking no adequate precautions against the breeding of disease during this most important year in her history.

A BILL is pending before the legislature of Illinois which is intended to prevent combinations calculated to restrain freedom in buying live stock. The measure makes it unlawful for any two or more persons or corporations to combine or agree together to do any act which will in any respect prevent any person from buying live stock at any place in that state from any person having the same for sale, and severe penalties are provided for its violation. The war against combinations goes merrily

As was to be expected, the car coupler bill is meeting with determined opposition in congress, and its passage is being delayed by filibustering tactics on the part of the opponents of the measure. It does not necessarily follow that all who are opposing the bill are improperly influenced by the railroad companies, but there can be no doubt that the latter are making use of every means in their power to prevent the car coupler bill from becoming a law. It would entail a large expense which - they wish to avoid, and they care little for the public interests that would be subserved by it. No member of congress can afford to take a position upon this question that will expose him to the suspicion of being more desirous of protecting the pockets of the railroad corporations than of preserving the lives and limbs of their employes and the safety of the traveling public, The railread companies themselves are standing in their own light in this matter, for the proposed law would be a benefit to them in many ways. It would be costly at the outset, but in the long run it would pay.

WHO FOOTS THE BILLS!

Last week a movement was set on fool by the lieutenant governor's right hand bower, General Pass Distributor Seeley, to send a senatorial excursion train down to Topeka to witness the expected scrap between the Kansas City militia and the populist legislature. The railroads promptly volunteered to furnish the most luxurious palace cars in the service, with all the incidentals to make the junket of the law makers enjoyable. The signatures of twenty senators are said to have been procured by the procurer of the railroads to avail themselves of the generous offer, but the whole junket was knocked on the head by a telegram announcing that the jayhawkers had agreed to let the courts arbitrate their quarrel.

To offset the disappointing miscue the special car that was to have carried the junketeers to Topeka was placed at the disposal of a number of members of both houses, headed by Lieutenant Governor Majors, to give them an opportunity to participate in an ovation given to J. Sterling Morton on his triumphal return to Nebraska City from the home of

The question is who foots the bills for these periodic junkets and jamborees gotten up by the railroads of this state whenever a legislature is in session or when our state officials want to take an outing to Galveston, New Orleans or Hot Springs? Does not every intelligent observer know that the railroads are not in politics for their health? Does not everybody who is familiar with the tactics of the railroad managers realize that the people who are obliged to pay tribute to them in the shape of freight or passenger tolls must foot these bills? Every dollar paid out for entertaining or corrupting legislatures and state officers is wrung from the producers of the state, and so long as the lawmakers and railroad commissions continue subservient to the railroads the people will be obliged to footall the bills for junkets, lobbyists, oil rooms and boodlers.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH STATE RAIL-ROAD PROJECT.

The concurrent resolution passed by our legislature urging concerted action by the people of the ten states bordering on the Missouri and Mississippi to bring about the construction of a national freight railroad from Nebraska to the gulf is worthy of more than passing notice. A railroad from Omaha or any point in central Nebraska to Galveston will not exceed 800 miles in length, which is about one-half the distance between Omaha and New York The construction of such a road with double track steel railway would not exceed \$25,000 per mile and the aggregate capital to be invested need not exceed \$20,000,000. The feasibility of building such a road by the states through which it would pass is another matter. Some of these states, including Nebraska, are barred by their constitutions from owning or operating any railroad. No action could be taken by these states for raising their quota of the cost of the road either by direct tax or bond issues until after their constitutions can be amended. It will also remain a very grave question as to whether the problem of cheapening transportation by the short line to the gulf would be better solved through the construction of a great railroad or by the building of a so-called ship railway with barges propelled by electric power on the plan proposed by the late Captain Eads for crossing the Isthmus of Panama.

In any event, however, the proposed convention of representatives of the producers of the states in the Mississippi and Missouri valleys should be held. Such a gathering would result in an intelligent and comprehensive discussion of the transportation problem in general, and the projected north and south railway in particular.

At this very time the great New York dailies are agitating the project of a entinental waterway capable of floating large steamers between the lakes and the Atlantic. Many lines have been surveyed and many plans and estimates have been submitted. It has been shown that a feasible route exists along the Illinois and Michigan canal from Lake Michigan to the Illinois river, and thence by the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. but as this could not be used by gunboats except during high stages of water in the Illinois and Mississippi, it cannot be available for the national defense.

It has also been shown that the Eric canal might be enlarged so as to give us a safe waterway for vessels of twenty feet draught from Lake Erie to the Hudson river, entirely within our own territory, and out of the reach of a hostile Canadian force.

The only drawback to this waterway project is that it would not be available all the year round as would the north and south railroad or a ship railway down the Missouri valley to St. Louis, whence barges brought overland could be floated down to the mouth of the Mississippi and sent abroad by ocean steamers.

PROSPECTS OF AN EXTRA SESSION. The indications are strong that the incoming administration will be compelled to call an early extra session of the Fifty third congress in order to provide for the troublesome financial conditions that will confront it at the outstart. It having been settled, as now understood, that there will be no issue of bonds under the present administration to fortify the treasury gold reserve, the duty of taking some decisive action in this matter will secome imperative upon the new administration. It is understood that Mr. Carlisle has no doubt of the authority of the secretary of the treasury, by the terms of the resumption act. to issue bonds, but the senate having passed, as an amendment to the sundry civil bill, a provision authorizing the issuance of bonds at a lower rate of interest than is provided for in the resumption act, it is probable that the next administration will not be disposed to put out bonds at a higher rate than the senate thinks they can be floated for. There appears, however, to be little probability that the action of the senate will be approved by the house. There is strong opposition in the latter body to

the sundry civil bill with the senate

amendment attached, and it is reported

that a careful canvass shows that the

bill cannot be passed with the amendment. This alone, it is said, would necessitate an extra session.

But there is another equally strong reason why the incoming administration will feel called upon to convene the next congress in extra session at an early date after its advent to power. This is the desire of Mr. Cleveland for the repeal of the silver purchase law. He has given out through his representatives that if this act was not repealed by the present congress he would call a special session of the next congress within a month after March 4 This threat failed to produce the effect hoped for. A few days ago a compromise measure framed by Mr. Carlisle was submitted and failed to meet with the approval necessary to its success. Later a canvass of the house of representatives, made at the request of Mr. Carlisle, has declared the fact that there is no hope of carrying anything through that body which the incoming administration desires in order to relieve it of the difficulties and embarrassments which it is certain to experience from a maintenance of existing conditions. The president-elect finds himself to be helpless in the house of his partisans, a majority of whom seem to be irrevocably opposed to his ideas and wishes. Not even the influence of Carlisle, the coming secretary of the treasury, presumably as potential in matters of this kind as that of Mr. Cleveland himself, has been able to swerve from their convictions enough democrats in the senate and house to which the president-elect most earnestly

desires. This being the situation, with the probabilities strongly against any change, an extra session of the Fiftythird congress very soon after the new administration comes into power would seem to be inevitable. If it were simply a question of fortifying the treasury gold reserve this might not be necessary, because there is now ample authority for this purpose, but in the estimation of Mr. Cleveland it is of the very highest importance to stop the purchase of silver. Indeed, he regards this as taking precedence of all other questions. Silver will nave, so far as can now be judged, as numerous a body of democratic supporters in the next congress as it has in the present one. This fact does not furnish a very hopeful outlook for the financial plans of the incoming administration.

UNDER THE STARS AND STRIPES. An incident of the celebration of Washington's birthday which will be memorable, as signalizing the first step of what may prove to be a steadily progressive movement for the restoration of the American flag to the seas, was the raising of the stars and stripes over the steamships New York and Paris of the Inman line, which thereupon became American vessels. By act of the present congress, passed at the first session, these steamships, the swiftest and among the finest on the ocean, were admitted to an American registry. They were built abroad, but the capital invested in them is largely that of citizens of the United States. The American owners, feeling that the time had come when these splendid ships could be advantageously sailed under the flag of their country, petitioned congress for permission to grant them a registry in this country, and this was done almost without a word of opposition. One of the conditions was that the Inman company would have built other steamships of equal capacity and speed, to be constructed in American ship yards of American materials. This the company is preparing to carry out, and doubtless within the next two or three years it will have affoat two or three new steamships equal in all respects to the New York and Paris, from

the mastheads of each of which will float the "star spangled banner." It was an exceedingly interesting ceremony which marked the consummation of the transfer of these "ocean grey hounds" from British to American registry, and its significance is well worthy of more than passing attention. It was an event in which the president of the United States was a conspicuous participant, and it attracted the patriotic interest of hundreds of thousands of people. It makes an appeal to the pride and the interest of the entire nation which ought to be fruitful of good results. Perhaps in no respect have the American people shown greater indifference than in regard to the question of restoring the merchant marine, the loss of which was one of the penalties of the rebellion. They know that for years our flag has been rarely seen in the ports of the world: that whereas before the war nearly three-fourths of the value of the imports and exports of the country was carried in American vessels, now the amount is hardly more than one-tenth; that annually the producers of the United States pay to the foreign ship owners in the neighborhood of \$200,000,000, nearly the whole of which goes to the enrichment of who own and build foreign ships. They understand that the payment of this vast sum constitutes a serious drain on our resources, besides which dependence upon these foreign transportation facilities is a drawback to our commercial progress. It is recognized as a generally sound proposition, so attested by the experience of other successful commercial nations, that trade follows the flag. American commerce has grown despite the drawback, but who will doubt that it would be much greater than it is if it had been carried on in American ships sailing under the country's flag? There is need of an awakening of popular interest in this subject, and it is possible that the incident to which reference is made will have a good effect in this direction. It is not a political question, nor is it one of merely sectional concern. Every portion of the country is interested in itthe producers of the west not less so than the manufacturers of the east. The restoration of the merchant marine, however it may be accomplished, means greater commercial progress and power for the whole nation, and not benefits confined to any particular part of the

THE Treasury department is actively engaged in preparing regulations under

the quarantine sast through a commission of five experts. Physicians are to be appointed by the consular officers at all foreign portal with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, or physicians may be sent from this country to perform the duties of inspection required by the act. Great eare will be taken to provide for a thorough inspection of ships and passengers at all foreign ports, and those charged with this duty will be held to a rigid accountability. Regulations will not be made for domestic ports until the local sanitary authorities shall make report of the conditions which prevail at the several localities, and recommendations as to the character of regulations needed to keep out disease. From the activity that is being manifested in the preparations there is reason to expect that every necessary precaution against an invasion of cholera will be provided in due time.

THE weakness of the so-called "industrials," or trust securities, is noted as one of the curious features of the stock market recently. It is known that most of the big industrial monopolies make very large profits, and the weakness of their securities under pressure seems to indicate that Wall street fears what the future may bring forth in the way of attacks upon the trusts in the courts and in congress and state legislatures. The speculators are not as a class scrupulous in their obedience to law, and the fact that they are apparently fearful that the big monopolies which ignore or defy the law may come to grief is a hopeful sign carry a single proposition, the success of of the times. Those who are trying to bring powerful and oppressive monopolies to justice may take courage and persevere so long as any form of opposition to the law is rated a sign of weakness in the business of a great corporation.

THE action of the Canadian government in very materially fying its policy regarding American vessels passing through the canals of the Dominion, so that all discriminations have been removed, had led the president to revoke the retaliatory tolls a short time ago ordered to be collected on Canadian vessels and cargoes passing through the American canal. The very extensive interests involved on both sides will be gratified with this change of affairs, the prolonged continuance of which would have resulted in a great deal of injury to all concerned. The policy of this government in the matter has been fully vindicated, and the Dominion government has been taught a lesson which ought to be profitable to it in the

Missouri's Squeal.

Globe-Democrat. Nebraska gets a place in the cabinet for less service to Cleveland than was rendered by at least a dozen separate counties in

> Danny, Get Your Gun. Globe-Democrat.

The spectacle of little Dan Lamont in the important office of secretary of war will furnish a fine theme, for some writer of bur-

This Looks Like Harmony. Nebraska City Nems C. D. Casper, who is looked upon by some as the leader of the democrats in the house of representatives, very plainly says that between Judge Allen and J. Sterling Morton he would much prefer voting for Allen. It was Mr. Casper and three other so-called democrats who prevented the election of a democrat as senator. We are pleased to see that Mr. Casper is so frank.

Confidence Abused.

Philadelphia Record. Indorsing a friend's note has put many a good man in sore trouble, just as the at-tempted rescue of drowning persons has cost many a noble life. The misfortune that follows such acts of fellowship and courag-brings with it no shame. The whole coun brings with it no shame. The whole country will sympathize with Governor Mc Kinlev in his reported losses, and join in the wish for his bette, fortune.

A Commercial Epoch. Kansas City Star.

On Saturday the collector of the port of New York issued the first order ever re corded in this country for transferring a ship from British to American registry. This important incident in the commercial his tory of the republic may presage a general revival of our merchant marine under thos favorable conditions which must result from wise and liberal revision of the tariff.

> A Difference in Associations. Schuyler Herald.

Our State Banking Board did the proper hing when they refused to allow foreign building and loan associations to do business in Nebraska. There are several state and ocal association, that; are solid in every respect and they are entitled to the patron age of the people. In a majority of cases the foreign associations that have attempted to

The Appeal of Hawaii's Princess.

St. Louis Republic. In her pathetic appeal for justice to the scople of the United States, Princess Kal-ulani asks: "Have I done anything wrong that this wrong should be done to me and my people!" The answer is that she and her people stand in the way of Claus Spreckles obtaining the sugar bounty for the product of his Sandwich islands plantation, and this administration is trying to teach her that as against a plutocrat a princess has no rights

The Bitter Pill Must Be Swallowed. St. Louis Republic.

The senate is not at all disposed to join the house in submitting the constitutional amendment providing for the election of senators by the vote of the people. It may be necessary to elect new senators pledged to submission before it can be brought about, but it is one of the certainties of the future. The necessity for it is imperative. No party hat is in power can protect itself agains the use of money to purchase sears in the senate in its name so long as we have a sys tem under which the choice can be decided by the purchase of a few votes in a legisla tive caucus.

Count Hastings In. Hastings Nebraskan.

The Omaha Suspin Bar published some very interesting editorial matter in last Sunday's edition that if would be well for the people of this city and vicinity, to carefully peruse and then act upon. There is one of the best locations in the world right here in Hastings for a beet sugar factory of mammoth proportions and our city should see to it that it is occupied by one or more of them at an early date. With the Hastings canal completed and a big sugar factory in opera-tion Hastings will have made an important step toward commercial supremacy and a solution of the question of a permanent tin bucket brigade

Wretched Obstinacy.

Cricago Tribune.
The wretched disputes and inexcusable obstinacy of the republican members of the egislature of North Dakota have given the democrats a senator from that state, although they and the populists united were in a decided minority. As the case stands now, the democrats will have forty-four senators in the next congress, including Martin of Kansas. With the casting vote of the vice president they will have the control of the senate and will be independent of the populists under any and all circumstances. cossibly it is better that that should be the ase, and that the entire responsibility for gislation should rest on the democrats. The republicans would have been in a minority in the sensic after March 4, even with the sensior from North Dakota, so the real

seriousness of this loss of a member from a state which is naturally republican will be felt more keenly four years from now. The democrats have picked up so many six-year men that even though the republicans elect a president in 1896 the probabilities are that the senate will be against them.

The Kansas Case.

Philadelphia Record. The Kansas populists have developed more sense than sand in agreeing to substitute ar-bitration in court for arbitration with biudgeons. At the game of bluff and bayobitration in nets they were no match for their republican opponents. As the courts are constican opponents. As the courts are consti-tuted in Kansas the case of the populists looks very dark. Their desire to go behind the certificates of election of certain members of the lower branch of the legislature and have a new count of votes is not likely to be gratified. If the outcome of the forth coming court proceedings should be a populist senate and a republican house the danger of radical legislation would be greatly

Dakota to the Front.

OMARIA, Feb. 21 .- To the Editor of THE Bee: Strange things of late have come to pass. The two Dakotas have a democratic senator at last. Furthermore, matters are assuming a lively phase in a political way, and the cauldron is boiling hot. The outs in Dakota are bound to have something to say in the future, especially as regards who shall be collector of internal revenue. Dakota was formerly a district by itself, and in 1883 was consolidated into the district of Nebraska. This dose never did set well on the Dakota stomachs, and now, with an and-out democratic senator from North Dakota and nothing nearer a democratic senator from Nebraska than an assistsenator from Nebraska than an assist-ant democrat, they declare they ought to and democrat, they declare they ought to and will have a voice in the appoint-ment collector of internal revenue, and they will not sit supinely down as they have the past ten years and let Nebraska gobble it all up. They claim they have as good a right to ask a collector from Dakota as Nebraska has, and with four senators and three representatives from the Dakotas, and only two senators and circumsurate. and only two senators and six representa-tives from Nebraska they claim to hold the winning hand. Hon, James M. Wood, a member of the national congressional committee from South Dakota, is the leader in the movement. He claims he will be backed up by the committeeman from North Dakota, as well as by the new democratic senator, and there is already in the field for collector Hon. John R. Wilson of Deadwood, Hon. R. B. Hughes, ex-senator, now of Rapid City and Hon. A. C. McClure, formerly commissionar of immigration under the Cleveland-Church dynasty, now of Pierre, is a very prominent candidate, and will be strongly backed by ex-Governor Church, while North Dakota leaps into the arona with a number of candidates, among whom are ex-Governor McCormick of Grand Forks, and Hon. Alexander Gregg of Grad Forks, and the old war horse of democracy, Alexander McKenzie of Bismarck, With such an der Mokenzie of Bismarck, With such an array of candidates the Hon. Mr. Wood claims that Mr. North, especially since his record on the late senatorial contest in Lincoln, where his candidate for senator ex-Governor Boyd, fell down, will not have plain sailing. During the contest, however the taxpayers, who are now well pleased with the management of affairs, are content

WHOOPS FOR MOKE.

to look on and await events

New York Sun: Now they add to the mystification by affirming that his original, sure-enough name was Mike Hoke Smith. Cleveland World: Hoke got there. There is no hoax about it.

Hokey, pokey, pickery pine, Smith, old boy, you're right in line. Troy Times: Hoke Smith, secretary of the interior! The grand old name of Smith is all right—but Hoke! By what hocuspocus was it brought about?

Chicago Inter Ocean: When our genial Colonel Watterson notes the windfall of Hoke Smith he can see the difference between editors who sawed wood and those who did not 'march through a slaughter house to an open grave."

Cincinnati Commercial: Newspaper ridicule of Mr. Hoke Smith, the young demo-cratic statesman of Georgia, because of the peculiarity of his Christian name, is coars and offensive. Our Atlanta friend has the advantage of a Christian name to distinguish him from the vast army bearing his sur-name. He has the honor of the family name of his mother, who was the daughter of a jurist of high reputation in North Carolina. Nancy Hanks was the name of President Lincoln's mother before she was married. and the simple-minded son, in all the glory of his greatness, never forgot his mother's

New York Sun: The amusing discussions low going on as to Hoax Smith, recall an incident connected with the first cabinet of General Grant. At that time the mayor of Warren, a town in northern Ohio, was one Dawson, a bustling, sputtering little man, and withal a firm republican. The make-up of the new cabinet had been for some time matter of speculation and solicitude. On the day of its announcement Dawson, walking along the street, came to a bulletin board bearing the desired information. He read with satisfaction the names of the new sec retaries until he reached Borie, when he hesitated, and with evident mental earnestness exclatmed: "Borie! Borie! Who in

NEBRASKA IN THE NEXT CABINET.

Globe-Democrat: The selection of J. Sterling Morton for a place in the cabinet will tend to reconcile the country to Colonel

Kansas City Journal: Mr. J. Sterling Mor-on should hold himself up to his full height a the cabinet. He is the sole representative

of about two-thirds of this great and glori-Buffalo Express: J. Sterlin Morton says he hopes "to raise a large crop of good opin-ions" during the next four years. He'll find

opinions a-plenty, and some of them may remind him of Nebraska onions—small but powerful strong. Kansas City Star: J. Sterling Morton, who

is to be at the head of the Agricultural de-partment in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, is a man whose splendid ability has kept him to been for many years in a hopeless minority. Norfolk News: The selection of J. ling Morton is a rebuke to the World-Herald

ling Morton is a rebuke to the World-Herald and a dose which that journal gulps down gracefully, even though it is hard to masticate. Mr. Morton believes in building up and in this respect is opposed to the policy of the Omaha Alarmist, which is always trying to tear down. Mr. Morton has always stood up for Nebraska. The World-Reformer believes in traducing Nepraska, its credit. believes in traducing Nebraska, its credit Chicago Post: It would be a hard choice to say which of the three western appoint-ments—Gresham, Carlisle and Morton—is

the best. They are all good, and especially the selection of the distinguished ex-governor of Nebraska will be hailed all through the west, where he is known, loved and re-spected. Some of us may doubt the sense of a Department of Agriculture, but if we must have such a branch of the executive govern-ment, we know of no man who can make it intelligent service to the country

New York World: Mr. Morton is a typical representative of the democracy of the northwest, one of the strong leaders who have wrought a revolution in the politics of that region. He is a sound-money man and was an aggressive antagonist of the green-back craze when it threatened the country's financial integrity. He is an earnest advo-cate of tariff reform. He is a practical farmer and tree grower, and has been an leader in the forestry movement which has done so much for the prairie states. The appointment is altogether good. Chicago News: As a successor to Hon. Jeremiah Rusk of Wisconsin Hon. J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska will be in every way ac ceptable. The inventor of "Arbor Day" is uliarly qualified to administer the squash seeds and gooseberry sprouts of the Depart-ment of Agriculture with taste and judgnent. Besides he will then be in a position o give his invention of "Arbor Day" the official attention it needs. As for his democracy-the salt of it will savor whatever freshness there may be in other parts of the a binet. Mr. Cleveland has made an exceed good selection and Nebraska insinu-her buxom and comely figure into the cabinet ahead of her sister states beyond the

One Little Word. New York Sun. "One little word," he pleaded,
"One that will move us, pet.
His tender request she heeded
By softly murmuring—"Get!" ATTRIBUTED TO MR. MORTON

Elements That May Finally Defeat the Anti-Options Measure.

BAD EFFECT OF A NEBRASKA MAN'S VIEWS

Cleveland's Coming Secretary of Agriculture Said to Have Opposed the Bill with Very Great Success-It is Believed to Be Doomed.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BER, 513 FOURTHENTH STREET.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22. it looks now as though the anti-options bill would fail. Mr. Hatch, the principal champion of the measure, made a gallant fight again for its consideration in the house today but he was again defeated. Mr. Hatch ascribes the growing opposition to the bill to the recent interview with Mr. Cleveland's coming secretary of agriculture, Hon. J. Sterling Morton, in which Mr. Morton expressed his disapproval of the anti-options bill in the strongest terms.

Many congressmen who have hitherto favored the passage of the anti-options bill have been strongly influenced by this interview, maintaining that a measure that is so strongly condemned by the incoming administration's principal representative of the agricultural classes cannot be beneficial to the farmer. In addition to this opposition from the members with farming constituents the western railroads and eastern commercial bodies have redoubled their efforts in bringing their pressure to bear upon members since the bill has reached the It seems probable, therefore, that even if Mr. Hatch succeeds in forcing consideration, the anti-options bill is doomed to defeat.

Nebraska Postoffice Contests.

Senator Manderson is somewhat disgusted tonight over his efforts to please the contending forces in one or two postoffice con-For several months the senator has been laboring over contests for the masterships at Harrison, Rushville, Hay Springs, Crawford and two or three other cities in Nebraska. The contest at Craw ford has been especially vexatious. Since last August there has been a runnig spondence between the senator and W. H. Ketcham, Mr. Hobson and others, who have demanded the removal of Postmaster Got ton. Mr. Ketcham, who is the editor of paper at Crawford, has shown considera anxiety in having Gorton removed, and the senator, believing his demands had merit has labored to secure action at the hands of the Postoffice department.

When the senator was informed by the department that inasmuch as the office was of the presidential class and it would require formal sustained charges in order to secure removal he notified the contending forces at Crawford that it would be necessary to present a cause for removal. Then came some papers in the nature of charges which the senator referred to the departme a request that they be placed in the hands of a special agent with instructions to invest gate and report at the carliest possible moment, as he wanted action. It required a number of letters from Senator Manderso to have the investigation and then others to get the report. The report at last was made

and the senator labored to get action upon it. Today at a moment when Senator Manderson says he was working the utmost to go action he received a letter from Editor Ketcham in which sarcastic reference is made to the efforts here at removal and in-timating that Senator Manderson has "monk eyed" with the case and had final action de-

layed for some ulterior purposes.

The letter closes with the observation that when the senator comes up for re-election the writer will take pleasure in assisting aim to return to Nebraska "where longs." Senator Manderson regards this as the most cruel blow of all, and about the toughest instance of ingratitude that he has witnessed in a long time.

Western Pensions. The following pensions granted are re-

Nebraska: Original-Charles Leonard, Nebraska: Original—Charles Leohard, Henry W. Smith. John Carley, L. A. Dailey, John Hann, Anton Krten, David W. Wills, Stewart G. Nevins, Jacob Harmon, Heze-kiah Reed, John C. Knight, William A. Barnes, J. Fisher. Original widows, etc.— Eliza H. Stevens, Victoria Fouts, Maria M. Smith, Lisetta Francts, minor of Willian Stevens, minor of Thomas J. Osgood.

Iowa: Original-George Boyd, James A. Saunders, Nathaniel Huff, James Kidwell, Martin Fowler, James R. Owen, George Jillich, Edwin A. Locke, David Vickey, Giles F. Hunt, Matthias Buchele, Calvin Bullard, Stephen H. Brown, Hamilton Duf field, Thomas P. Latimer, William H. Augustus Monroe. Increase—Isaac G Gillam Original widows, etc.—Elizabeth B. Berger Mary Stanton, Eliza Day, Carlinda Waters, Anna Olson, Mary Miller. Survivors Indian wars-William Cline, Samuel Scott, Louisa Schoettler. Miscellaneous.

At a late hour in the proceedings of the senate last night Senator Paddock made an effort to get the bill making appropriation or a federal building at Hastings to the sundry civil appropriation bill as an amendment, but he was defeated. The bill has passed the senate and promises to dupon the calendar of the house. P. S. H.

Stock Yard Charges AMES, Neb., Feb. 20 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: The proposed legislation to reduce the charges of the Union Stock

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Yards company at South Omaha and charges of commission men will not promote, but will injure the welfare of the live stock markets of the state. These charges but will in lare the welfare of the live stock markets of the state. These charges, divided by the weight of the cattle on each account of sale, show that the stock yard charges amount to only a few cents per hundred pounds and the natural fluctuation of the market every day to several times as much. The charge for commission is only 3 to 5 cents per 100 pounds, which is easily carned by a skillful salesman. I would not ask a commission man to reduce a charge, but I expect him to earn his commission of a buyer if he can. earn his commission of a buyer if he can. Live stock is not like grain, and it takes skill and experience to sell them. The real interest of the Nebraska live stock shipper is in the unhampered growth of our market in order that large receipts of stock may at-tract buyers, and the more buyers the better

The reduction of charges while the stock yards company is making enormous expen-ditures to enlarge the market, may be a good "pull" for politicians but it is hostile to the interests of live stock shippers. Yours truly, R. M. Allen.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

The Cedar Bluffs Opinion has been purhased by Charles Sherwood. The announced consolidation of the Hastings Weekly Nebraskan and Tribune has been declared off, and the two papers will be issued separately, as beforetime

Because the sheriff put his clutches on the type and presses of the Union Ledger, that paper failed to appear last week. The pro-prietors hope to get "out of the hole" shortly.

George P. Marvin, editor of the Gage County Democrat, has gone to Washington to brace up Billy Bryan to secure the passage of the Otoe reservation bill, which has been passed by the senate. It allows settlers o settle with the Indians on the basis of the appraised value of the lands instead of the

There is a hole in the wall of the Cheyenne county court house at Sidney which was ntended to be put through the body of a leputy sheriff. Mrs. Marshall, a dissolute woman, had been sentenced to sixty days' confinement in the county jail for vagrancy. While Deputy Sheriff Gates was conducting her from the county judge's room to the fail, in another part of the building, she suddenly pulled a revolver from the folds of her dress and placing it at the head of the deputy sherff she proceeded to pull the trigger. Had it not been for the eagle eye of the deputy and his quick action in knocking the pistol upwards

the coroner would have had a job. LENTEN LEVITY.

Indianapolis Journal: "Do you believe that I' in a man's name is lucky, as some people Sure. Look at Job, and Jonah, and Jere-miah."

Washington Star: "What do you think will be the biggest thing you will see at the World's fair?" said Mrs. Fucush. "My hotel bill," replied her husband, gloom-

Elmira Gazette: The collector will come round unless you keep him squared. Philadelphia Record: The coal miner is generally above his business after working

Somerville Journal: The average humorist evidently can't afford to keep a bired girl. If he could, he would realize that the subject is altogether too serious for levity.

Boston Transcript: When a broker gives you a point on the market he is very apt him-self to get ahead.

Binghamton Leader: "De best coast de-fence," said Pompey, "is to scramble over de fense when a boy is comin' down hill on his Washington Star: "Money talks," said Par-

vey New, pompously.
"Very true," was the reply. "But it doesn't always think before it speaks." THE LION AND THE BAMB. Browning, King & Co.'s Monthly.

A fleecy lamb, with pretty ways, Comes to the almanac man, and says: "Please, sir, the spring is here. May be You'll kindly make a note of me." Observe the March lion's gind surprise, "Fil make a meal of you!" he cries, So, good by, lambkin. Gentle thing, You came too early in the spring.

HOKE SMITH OF GEORGIA.

New York Sun. Yes, I'm Smith; The same, Not unknown to fame As Hoky. A sort of a pig in a poky; A man of pith A man of pith
And moment; a chap,
Who doesn't hold,
As some more bold,
That public office is a private snap.
And yet isn't altogether a yap.
Yes, I've heard of late
That I hold my state
By the seat of the pants;\*
But that doesn't enhance
My actual worth. My actual worth.
I can have the earth.
If I want it, down my way; If I want it, down my way;
And say,
On the dead q. t.,
I reckon I want it. See?
But don't mention it, pray;
That isn't my lay.
It isn't display
I'm after: It's the grip
On Grover; the nip
At the bud of offices; the pull
That will get all the offices full
Of my men, Old fel, Old fels
The administration
Of this mighty nation
Has got to be with
Hoke Smith. A very superior secretary of the interior!

## BROWNING, KING Largest Manufacturers and Retaliers of Clothing in the World.

Grandpa Washington.

Speaking of George reminds us of our dividing wall and that reminds us



that Soon with little hatchets, The carpenters will come,

That's me!

But before they get here, We'll make the business hum. When they begin knocking out

the dividing wall the hats will have to be moved. Now the cheapest way to move them, is to sell them. All sorts of hats at all sorts of prices but not

more than one price on one hat. Just now we are showing a full line of the new spring Hopkins in black and brown. See the display in our east window. We sell the Hopkins, which in material and finish is equal to any high grade hat, for \$1 less than the usual price for same grade. \$4 will be price on the Hopkins.

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