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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bre Pub-lishing company, being doly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Dairy Morning, Evening and Sunday Bre-printed during the mouth of November, 1894, was as follows:

659,654

ence this 3d day of December, 1894. (Seni.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Will there ever be another marshal of France?

The German army is regretting that Emperor William's birthdays come only once a year. President Cleveland leaves room

enough for the compromisers to try to get in their work. That message came the day after Secretary of Agriculture Morton re-

turned to Washington. Cause and effect! The Japanese example has evidently not been lost on Mexico. It remains to be seen, however, whether Guatemala

will assume the role of China. The Board of Education is to be commended for its efforts to economize and to be encouraged to continue its

work in this direction still further.

Uncle Billy Paxton is right when he says the people of Omaha will adequately support two good theaters. But the days of the country circuit barnstormers are numbered.

A little less laxness in granting indiscriminate leaves of absence to policemen and firemen might contribute something toward the better efficiency of these two departments.

The special master traffic in Douglas county has grown into an abuse which cannot long be tolerated. It is simply a fence to assist unprincipled shysters to take advantage of defenseless litigants.

What's that! People frozen to death in Lincolnshire, England! That is something that Nebraska has thus far been saved, notwithstanding the existence of destitution in a large area of her territory.

The president's message announces that a new bond issue is coming. If it is not authorized by the enactment of a new law by congress it will be made under the authority of the same law as the last two issues.

Great Britain is taking her turn with henvy snows now. And Nebraska. which stands more in need of snow than any other inhabited region on the globe, has to be content with a paltry trace of the beautiful.

How lucky that Senator Hill has had his reconciliation with President Cleveland! Otherwise he might again find himself in the predicament of being compelled to follow a leader whom he regarded as his personal antagonist.

The fees received by the various county officers in this state form the subject matter of more bills before the legislature than any other one topic, With so many bills to choose from the thing to be feared is that the legislature will fail to agree upon any of

A careful analysis of one of the local trade reviews fails to reveal the author's honest judgment of the trade situation. He puts up a straw man and then knocks him down. His effusion reminds one of an ante-election speech by a candidate. It is blocked out to suit men of all shades of opinion.

Lieutenant Governor Moore is reported to be exercising unusual care in examining all vouchers presented to him for signature to entitle senators and the employes of the senate to their pay. The unpleasant experience of his predecessor with doubtful vouchers has apparently not been entirely without results.

There is a bill before the legislature designed to circumvent the ward heeler and political deadbeat. It maps out a system of primary elections in cities of 10,000 population and over that is calculated to make such elections a true reflection of the sentiment of the best elements of voters. A consummation devoutly to be wished.

One thing the local state fair committee will be expected to do will be to arrange for a series of parades and entertainments that will attract people come to attend the fair itself. Fair week must be made a gala week in every respect. The earlier the plans istry has signalized its entrance into are devised the greater will be the opportunity to work them out in detail. There is yet plenty of time, but this object must not be lost sight of. The side attractions to the fair can be made just as important as the ex-

With regard to the former the admintrouble. Convenience is the importer's follow the example of his predecessor. main consideration. He would as soon now pay duties in gold, as he did previous to 1891, as in any other form of

they would do so. mint, they would find no great difficulty in repairing the loss. After the reserve had been restored the treasury would pay out as much gold in its ordinary disbursements as it received, and the banks would be thereby enabled to meet the wants of their importing customers with the same ease as they did up to three years ago, when nearly all the duties were paid in gold. With the treasury thus fortified the been annual increases in the expendi- lation. disposition of the banks to hoard gold would cease to exist and they could long as the assessed valuation of taxhave no more motive for objecting to able property in the city was consupply gold to those whose business stantly augmented from year to year needed it than they would have to pay

in any other form of currency.

The president is doubtless correct in saying that a simple increase of revenue will not cure the troubles, but there can be no question that it would very greatly help to do so. With the quire a higher rate of taxation. But expenditures of the government running constantly in excess of the receipts and the deficit increasing every month, to be provided for by borrowing, it is impossible to maintain confidence in the ability of the government to meet its obligations, and the president is mistaken in assuming that "the apprehension now existing and constantly increasing as to our financial ability does not rest upon calculation not be higher. of our revenues," and that "the time has passed when the eyes of investors abroad and our people at home were fixed upon the revenues of this government." It may be admitted that this is not the sole cause of apprehension, but the fact that the government is steadily getting worse off financially and the condition is such as promises a further increase of the public debt certainly exerts an influence in creating distrust. There cannot be a reasonable doubt that if congress adopted measures for bringing the revenues up to the expenditures there would be realized an immediate good effect upon confidence. More revenue and the payment of import duties in gold would give the treasury the needed relief, though it would seem hardly possible now to avoid another issue of bonds to restore the gold reserve, which has declined to a lower point than at any other time since resumption in 1879.

THE NEW FRENCH ADMINISTRATION. The government of France is again fully organized. President Faure has delivered his message to the Chamber of Deputies and the new ministry has been sustained by good majorities in its first appeals to the legislative body. Political affairs appear on the surface to be again calm and placid, but there is reason to believe that there are undercurrents of disturbance which will presently manifest themselves and nobody can say how soon another crisis

may develop. The message of President Faure promises well. It is patriotic in tone and conciliatory in spirit. There is manifested in it a due appreciation of the responsibilities which belong to the position and an earnest desire and purpose to faithfully discharge the duties devolving upon the chief executive. He promises to carefully guard the constitution and to be vigilant in guaranteeing the application of constitutional law. This may mean much or little, but it sounds well, as does that portion of the message which urges the necessity of union to the achievement of reforms. It can only be determined when the administration becomes involved as to some policy in a serious conflict with the legislative branch, which will certainly come sooner or later, how sincere are these pledges and assurances and to what extent the president and his ministers are willing to go in making concessions for the sake of union. The measure of President Faure as a political force is yet to be taken. He has held respectable public positions, but none the responsi bilities and duties of which were such as to enable a correct judgment to be formed as to his capacity for the task he now has. As to the cabinet, it is composed wholly of conservative republicans, and few of its members have acquired any political celebrity, while some of them are almost unknown. The premier, M. Ribot, is for the third time president of the council, and while a man of ability is not generally popular. It is said of him that he is liked only by the small band of politicians formerly partisans of the Orleanist monarchy and now to the city as well as amuse those who anxious to establish in France a parliamentary republic after the style of constitutional England. The new min-

> seems reason to expect from it more on this line.

which were overwhelmingly voted by

the Chamber of Deputies, and there

would be a steady flow of gold into the, the new administration to have yielded the strikers or, by the street railway treasury which would undoubtedly keep as far as it has done to the socialistthe reserve at the required amount, radical combination in the Chamber. With such a law importers would de- but further compliance with the demand gold of the banks and they mands of the combination may be would get it. It has been suggested hazardous. Astute observers of the investigation into the condition of the as an objection to this plan that im- political situation in France predict a state's finances. It is known that the porters might draw gold from the short life for the Ribot ministry, but situation is critical, that expenditures trensury wherewith to pay duties. They nobody seems to apprehend that in would not be likely to take any such any event President Faure is likely to four years back, that large sums of

KEEP THE TAX RATE DOWN. money, and it is simply because the council has been called for Wednesday banks will not provide him with the afternoon, to which the heads of all gold that he pays in something else, the city departments and boards excoin and there can be no doubt that tically determine what the tax rate in too long. Omaha is to be for 1895. The esti-During the comparatively short period mates of probable expenses sent to the in which the treasury was replenish mayor as the basis of the demands

> tures of almost every department. So this did not have so marked an influence on the tax rate as it would had that valuation been stationary. The valuation this year is actually less than it was a year ago, and to secure the same amount of money would rethe rate is already as high as the taxpayers ought to be asked to submit to. As there are deficiencies in several funds, while at the same time the Board of Education is pressing for a considerable addition to its usual depect the new tax rate to be materially lower than it was during the past year. The people, however, insist that it shall

> UNIFORM BAR EXAMINATIONS. There are two bills before the legislature intended to amend the law governing the admission of attorneys to practice before the courts of this state. One is senate file No. 42, introduced by Senator Watson, and the other house roll No. 48, introduced by Representative McNitt. Both of them aim to accomplish the same object, namely, the abolition of the present system of muliplied bar examinations with different preliminary requirements and the elevation of the standard enforced upon intending attorneys.

> The Bee has already explained to its readers the disadvantages of the existing method of admitting new members to the bar. They are, in brief, laxity and favoritism, offering loopholes for incompetents to foist themselves upon ignorant or unsuspecting clients. The remedy has also been pointed out by The Bee as consisting in more stringent requirements for admission to practice and uniform examinations conducted by some central authority for all alike without partiality or discrimination.

Both the bills just referred to, although they differ from one another in minor features, contemplate the substitution of examinations under the supervision of the supreme court in place of examinations by each of the different district courts in the state. But both the bills also depart from the principle of uniformity which they purport to set up by providing in express terms for the exemption of graduates of the College of Law of the University of Nebraska. There is no valid reason why the graduates of any particular law school should be picked out for special privileges which other people equally able and deserving are not accorded. If it were desirable to exempt law school graduates from necessity of undergoing bar the examinations the exemption should be by general law applying to all law schools whose course of study and plan of work shall obtain the official sanction of the examining board. But there is no reason for any discrimination whatever in favor of law school graduates as against the careful student in the attorney's office. If the graduate of the College of Law or any other law school is really prepared to enter upon his professional duties, he ought not to be in the least troubled by the bar examination which the supreme court would set. If he is not able to pass such an examination he has no business to practice law and he should not be smuggled inside the bar by any special dispensation.

A law establishing uniform bar examinations in Nebraska ought to be enacted by the legislature. But the examinations ought to be uniform for all. We suggest that the authors of these bills modify their language so as to bring them into harmony with the motto of the state: Equality before the law.

Some of the motormen who went from distant cities to Brooklyn to take the places of the strikers during the restreet railway strike telling terrible tales about broken both of the street promises, railway managers and of the representatives of the strikers. men were given places as soon as they office by two measures intended to reached Brooklyn, but were not allowed placate the socialist element, both of to take the cars out of the barns. They were kept locked up in the companies buildings, not permitted to go out at all, and half starved with one or two niggardly meals a day. Finally they It is in this direction which the new threw up their employment and agreed

THE REAL CAUSES OF TROUBLE.

administration will be likely to entation that the strikers would pay their procure gold and the insufficient reve- while it is a fact that the socialist return expenses. After the train had nues are the real causes of the trouble element is strong and has been grow- started they discovered that instead of and embarrassments of the treasury. Ing stronger, owing to the agrarian fully paid fares they had been supplied discontent, the people of France are with tickets only to Philadelphia, where istration measure proposes an entirely very far from being ready to see they landed, penniless and without practicable remedy in proposing that the government practically surrender friends. It is needless to add that these all duties on imports shall be paid in to the dictation of that element. It men were underermined whether they gold coin only. If this were done there may be good politics on the part of had been treated more shamefully by

companies. At

The legislature has thus far taken no formal action looking to a careful have exceeded receipts for at least public money are tied up in litigation if not lost altogether. Before a single bill making new appropriations or es-An informal meeting of the city tablishing new state offices is passed the legislature ought to know exactly where the state stands financially and what the prospects of the state treas-Let congress order that duties shall be pending money raised by city taxation ury are for the next two years. It is paid only in gold and the importers have been invited in order to discuss the duty of the legislature to inform will insist that the banks with which the question of the tax levy for the itself and the people of these matters they deal shall provide them with that coming year. This meeting will prac- and that duty should not be delayed

The legislature of Minnesota has expressed its opposition to the pooling bill ing its reserve the banks would be ex- of each department will be taken up pending in congress and has instructed 11,282 posed to a drain on their gold, but with one by one and subjected to the most the Minnesota delegation in congress a supply of over \$500,000,000 of gold rigid scrutiny with the object in view to vote and work against it. No legis-Daily average net circulation 21,612 coin outside the treasury, according to of reducing them wherever items are lature should be backward about exthe estimate of the director of the thought to be excessive or not absorpressing itself upon questions of nalutely necessary. It is highly import tional legislation particularly affecting tant that this work be prosecuted in all the interests of its own state, providseriousness in order that the total tax ing, of course, the people have decided levy be kept within reasonable bounds, ideas upon the subject. The Nebraska Heretofore it has been too often the legislature will be following good prececase that each city official make up his dents set in other states if it notifies estimates upon the theory that if he the senators and representatives repredoes not ask for all he can get some senting Nebraska in congress of the other official will ask for more and will sentiment which prevails here regardget his supposed share. The result has ing the proposed Pacific railroad legis-

> The prevailing sentiment in this city in respect to contributions for the relief of destitute people is that it is the first duty of the people of this stature, with large features and red hair, community to care for the poor of and has been a sailor, a glue workman, a Douglas county. The Associated Charities must be assisted in its work of alleviating distress. The Bee feels confident that its appeals in behalf of this worthy organization will not prove un-

Some of the numerous applicants for the vacant county commissionership might turn their attention with more profit to the vacancy in the government directory of the Union Pacific. mands, it is, perhaps, too much to ex- With proper endeavor the latter may be made almost as lucrative as the former.

An Invincible Combination.

Deriver News. Nebraska says it has plenty of water; all t needs is wind power pumps. It had bet-er engage its legislature permanently, ter engage its di

Seeking More Light.

Chicago Tribune It would have done no harm if Senator elect John M. Thurston had stated jus what he meant by saying he was "in favor of the colinge of the American product of gold and silver into honest dollars."

The Situation in Nebraska. Springfield (Mass) Republican Private letters from central Nebraska say

that the situation there is not so desperate as has been made to appear. People are in many cases not only getting enough to eat, but keeping up interest payments on their mortgages. The winter has been mild and mortgages. The winter has been mild and delightful as a rule, and as another crop season draws near a more hopeful spirit prevails.

Shaving the Coin. Chicago Herald.

The United States treasury is selling gold bars at a premium. The premium is charged on the pretext that it is for expenses of minting and assay. But no such charge would be made if there was not a pressure for gold that is unusual and of evil portent. The fact that purchasers are willing to pay a premium is the most discouraging indication that can be seen.

Oklahoma's Statehood Claims.

Chicago Tribu If Utah, Arizona and New Mexico are If Utah, Arizona and New Mexico are deemed worthy to come into the union then no consistent opposition can be made to Oklahoma. The latter has now 250,000 people, or 76,000 in excess of the representation required. Utah has only 3,000 more than Oklahoma. Delaware, Idaho. Montana, Nevada, North Dakota and Wyoming all rank below Oklahoma, which has a larger population than Idaho, Nevada and Wyoming combined. So far as Arizona is concerned, it has less than a third as many people as Oklahoma.

Senator Hill is correct in saying that this Senator Hill is correct in saying that this democratic congress ought to help the democratic administration out of the financial troubles into which it has plunged. He is right, too, in condemning the silver end of his party for antagonizing all financial measures which do not propose to throw the mints wide open to the white metal. No financial bill having a silver clause could have any chance of passage. The serious discussion even of such a measure in the present unsettled condition of business would be exceedingly harmful to the country.

Gold Cure Suggested.

Springfield Republican.

A postmaster in charge of an office which is the cash depository of sixty-two similar fices calls attention to the fact that during a year they see considerable gold in the receipts, which are custamarily placed in deposit in a national bank. He thinks that if all postoffices were to deposit these old receipts in a government subtreasury to might be in material aid of the government's gold balance. If the banks all act is the New York banks are acting we hould suppose the gold had better be blaced elsewhere. To put government gold not their keeping is to lose it forever. Springfield Republican

Compulsory Insurance in Germany

Chicago Record.

Chicago Record.

One phase of social reform in Germany
the highest praise, and it Chicago Record.

One phase of social reform in Germany is deserving of the highest praise, and it is not too much to say that it is a strong wall in defense of the gayernment and of the existing social system. I refer, of course, to the workinmen's insurance laws, one of the chief works of Bismarck and his friends in the Reichstag, so far as inner policy is concerned: These three laws have taken effect at different times. The first one (insurance against accidents while at work) has been in force since October 1, 1885, and has produced a total of almost 32,000,000 marks. The second (insurance against sickness, etc.) brought in \$22,000,000 marks, and the thind (against old age and disability to work) has netted 345,000,000 marks. The total amounts to 1,485,000,000 marks, or nearly \$374,000,000. And this means in the case of the third law an accumulation of but four years. The whole system is one of the most effective checks against pauperism and is a bulwark against the steadily growing accessions to the ranks of socialism. At the seme time, since as yet the larger part of this sum is invested in safe papers, bearing low interest, this insurance system acts also as a steadying influence on the money market, and the sums collected for these three forms of workingmen's insurance grow annually.

DECISION AGAINST STRIKES.

Dubuque Telegraph: The Building Trades ouncil, a St. Louis organization representing thirty-two unions, has adopted a new con stitution which, after asserting that strikes are failures and boycotts un-American, declares for arbitration and abolishes the "walking delegate." If arbitration shall resuit in decisions unfavorable and unjust t labor the St. Louis council will be apt to revise its present opinion of the strike and boveott.

Davenport Democrat: The Building Trades council at St. Louis, with thirty-two unions represented, has declared that strikes are failures and boycotts un-American. The council therefore discountenances both thes nethods of dealing with injustice and punish ing offeders. Arbitration mmended, and in the end that will prove the solution of the differences of opinion between the few and the many, between money and muscle. The only argument of strikes is that they may hasten the better way of settling disputes.

Buffalo Express: The morning light is breaking. At a recent meeting of the St Louis Building Trades council, delegates be ng present from each of the thirty-two build-ing unions in St. Leuis, the office of walking delegate was abolished. The preamble of the onstitution which was adopted boldly asserts that strikes are unnatural and tha boycotts are un-American, and both methods are discountenanced. Arbitration is the method that will be employed in settling difficulties between employes and employers in St. Louis hereafter.

PROPLE AND THINGS.

Mrs. Shute is a candidate for office in Colo-Her alm is not dangerous. The Record affirms that "Chicago weather i

mmense"-as a builder of ice bergs. Nicewinter lives in Cedar county, Mis Mr. Cold Wave is a regular visitor to Ex-Senator Warner Miller pronounces David

B. Hill "the greatest man in New York poli-The ex-senator is out of politics. A Kentucky woman, addicted to the poetic bit, committed suicide in Cincinnati. eral magazines were found in her luggage. Senator Sherman's Pullman rider to the pooling bill has congealed enthusiasm for that The pugnacious Ohioan sticks to

the issue of berth or death. for reduction in wages. The manufacturers Minister Grip, Swedish representative at have been straining every nerve to decrease Washington, has been asked to sit in the the cost of production and labor troubles Venezuelan claims commission. Grip is sure to grasp all the fine points of the matters

Beerbohm Tree, the English actor, is said to look more like a clergyman than an actor. He is more than six feet high, straight as a soldier, with auburn hair and large but well nolded features.

J. R. Lamar, the "Monte Cristo" of Idaho. of Holland. He is small in a native bartender and a butcher. As he is now illionaire, he has given up the other jobs.

Henri Rochefort's life of exile in Londo not without its compensations. Having an income of \$30,000 a year to spend, he is able to maintain a handsome home in Regent's park and to indulge in works of art and fine horses. He is very hospitable and very generous. The wife of the French premier, M. Ribot

is an American lady, formerly Miss Minnie Burch, the daughter of a wealthy banker, Isaac H. Burch, who, after unsuccessful pro-ceedings for divorce, settled a large sum on his wife and went to Paris to live, accompanied by his daughter, at that time a little

Max Lebandy, the spendthrift, the "little sugarman" of the Paris boulevards, has a rival in extravagance in the young son of M. Cail, the great iron founder of Grenelle who is cutting a wide swath with the paternal millions. His crowning achievement was a supper to some clubmen and actresses. at which each of the fair guests was pre sented with a costly bouquet. That which one of them, Mme. Liane de Pougy, received was held together by a bracelet valued at \$30,000.

A blooming New York statesman, cor vinced that masculine patience has been stretched to the limit, has introduced a bill in the legislature to abolish the high hats at the theater. The proposed reform will send great throbs of joy abounding through the frames of long suffering man abounding through th Hitherto they have courageously endured measureless misery and suffered mental martyrdom rather than chide the gentle sex. The oppressed are ready for revolt, and will follow wherever Gotham's

reformer dare to lead. The Tribune of Lead, S. D., discourses merrily on the ingredients that combine to make a readable editorial pags. "The newspaper man who would have his editorial page read," says the Tribune, "must keep page read," says the Tribune, "must keep his soul bubbling over with enthusiasm and human sympathy His head must be full of the knowledge of current events, his conscience must be keen and independ-ent, and his weather eye must always have a slant toward the humorous. Then he will produce editorial columns worth reading." And so believing he caresses his shining brow, pats his throbbing chest and modestly adds: "This is why our own editorial page is so interesting."

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

C. C. Whipps has sold the Dodge Adver iser to Birge E. Burns of Scribner. Four criminal cases are on the docket o he district court, now in session at Ogalalla. For thirty-two days there has not been a risoner to come before the police judge Plattsmouth.

A number of horses have died in the vicin ity of Burchard from eating too freely of Ryland Parker, the first county judge of Holt county, died at his home in O'Neill a

he age of 80 years. A stock company is being organized at De-Witt for the purpose of building an opera louse that will cost \$5,000.

There have been twenty-five additions to result of the revival meetings held during the past two weeks. Albert Muldoon wants to be county judge of Keith county to succeed J. W.

who has been appointed commandant of the Soldiers' home by Governor Holcomb. The 18-year-old son of N. C. Christianson of Holdrege tried to pound a cartridge into a gun, but he only succeeded in shooting himself just above the eye. The wound is a bad

one, but the boy will recover, The infant child of James Randall, residing near Fairbury, was found dead in bed the other morning. It is supposed that an older hild threw the clothes over the head of the infant in such a manner as to smother it.

Cleveland's Sole Achlevement. New York Sun.

New York Sun.

In one year Mr. Cleveland's administration has already increased the interest-bearing public debt by \$100,000,000, or more than 17 per cent; and it wants authority from congress to increase the debt by \$500,000,000 more, which would more than double the public debt as the Cleveland administration found it.

In time of peace, with no extraordinary demands pressing upon the treasury, this self-proclaimed reformer of the national finances, elected to office to give the country a tariff, has given to the country instead of that an additional burden of debt and promise of debt mounting in the aggregate to the figures of a great war's cost.

Bond sales for revenue! That is the policy of Grover Cleveland and his sole achievement.

achievement.
Such is the reward of the mouther of promises and the shifty borrower of cash wherewith to cover the failure of performance; the shameless breaker of pledges and the audacious maker of debt.

A Colorado Conundrum.

Denver Republi Surely some advocate of the single gold standard ought to be able to explain how and why the treasury and the country lose gold when sliver is outlawed and gain gold when the white metal is used for monetary purposes.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U.S. Gov't Report



INDUSTRY LUST TO WALES

Control of the Market in the United States for Tin Gone.

PRINCIPALLY PINING FOR TIN PLATES

United States Has Broken Up the Monopoly and Now the British Manufacturers Are Crying Aloud-Trade Ution Already Broken Up.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- Evil times have

fallen upon South Wales as the result of the establishment of tin plate works in the United States, Consul Howells at Cardiff has made an exhaustive report to the State department upon the subject showing that the manufacturers there take a very pessimistic view of the future. He says that until recently South Wales enjoyed a monopoly of the tin plate trade. The United States has always been and still remains the greatest consumer, but since she has undertaken the task of supplying her own wants in this, as she has long since been doing in other branches of iron and steel, there has been a considerable falling off in the American demand without any compensating supply from other markets. Therefore the difference has been an entire loss to the Welsh manufacturers, few of whom appear to be interested in the new works on American soil. The year of 1894 has been a wretched one and it would argue a very sanguine temperament indeed to look forward to better prospects this year in face of the probability of the American demand growing still smaller. Hopes were cherished among all classes interested that the Wilson tariff would immediately usher in a revival of trade, but by this time hope has given way to despair and throughout the district one hears only rumors of stoppages of works, requests for concessions and demands

have followed. Not only will wages be per manently reduced, but hundreds will be added to the thousands of tin platers already out of work and the trade union is practically disorganized. The consul encloses an extract from a ocal newspaper saying: "The American tin plate works, which it was thought would have to stop, are going on as vigorously as ever, competing for and often securing or ders which formerly came to this country Their position has actually improved re-cently, inasmuch as they have not obtained a reduction in wages of about 30 per cent, while in this country the strong effort made in the same direction has up to the present time proved futile, except in a few isolated cases. Probably the most striking feature of the year's trading has been the serious diminished call for tin plates from the United States, the native works being equal o supplying almost the whole of that important trade. There has been also a dipinished demand for charcoal tins. feature of the year, too, has been the large

COMMENT OF CONGRESSMEN.

shipments of finished block plates not only

o the states, but to the continent. It is

not thought, however, that this trade will

continue with us, but be gradually absorbed

Silver Men Up in Arms Against the Presi-

by native mills.

dent's Message. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- Many of the senators approached decline to express an opinion on the president's message. As far as they express themselves it is generally to the effect that conditions have not been materially altered and that much will still depend on whether the attitude of the silver men has been changed by the message. On this point the democratic silver senators are gen-erally non-committal, while the republican and populist silver men are quite outspoken in declaring that they are not appeased.

Senator Hill endorses the message without apparent reservation, saying: states the situation very accurately. Perma-nent as well as temporary relief should be granted at once. I trust that there is good sense and patriotism enough in the present congress not to refuse consideration of this subject. The business interests of the country desire and demand action and the demo-cratic party cannot afford to antagonize that

Mr. Bland, the silver leader, says: "A gold bond means a gold standard, and this is the first presidential proposition ever made that brings congress to the direct issue between the gold standard and bimetallism. Right now the battle must be fought out."

Mr. Bryan of Nebraska-That message an that bill will make the most abject surrender to the gold conspiracy ever proposed. I can-not conceive how any friend of silver who believes in bimetallism now or hereafter can advocate it for a moment. It is the Wall street idea in parliamentary language. Mr. Newland of Nevada-It is intended to place the government on a gold basis at once, to raise the value of gold and increase the

burdens of the debt-bearing classes. But the silver men will fight it. Representative Hartman of Montana-The message is an absolute declaration for the gold standard, providing that the bonds be paid in gold.

Senator Dubois of Idaho-While the president declares himself a friend of silver, he is

endeavoring to prevent anything being done for silver by preparing a message which would prevent silver from ever becoming a part of the money system.

"The adoption of the president's plan," said Mr. Stewart of Nevada, "means 20-cent wheat

Senator Wolcott of Colorado The president speaks of the "tyranny of pre-conceived opin-ions," seeming to overlook the fact that he makes himself a proper subject of his own

Senator Teller-It is easy to see that the resident is wedded to the gold idea. His ond is a gold bond, and would weld a gold standard upon the country. It is the bankers' bond, which gives the banks the absolute control of the finances. There is nothing in it for silver; nor is there any possibility of the adoption of the plan in the senate.

LIVELY AND LUCID.

Galveston News: A blunt truth is some-imes sharper than a two-edged sword.

Truth: "What is meant by the coin of vantage?" "I don't know, but I am well aware of what advantage the coin is." Milwaukee Journal: When a man is pointed out as typical of a certain class or race he is generally about the worst specimen of the lot.

Boston Bulletin: "Say, Jack, what is the apiral of Switzerland?" Jack (who has ust returned from abroad, "Why, the noney they get from travelers, of course," Gorham Journal: Man wants but little here below of wealth's bright golden calf, but when he gets the horns and heels he wants the other half.

Life: Tom is so very punctillious, and in this case was especially anxious about producing a good impression. But the florist made the mistake of sending with the roses the card that bore the inscrip-tion: "Do the best you can for \$2."

Indianapolis Journal: "It is an empty wagon that makes the most noise," said the man who delights to talk in aphorisms, "Well, what of that?" retorted the other man, "It is just the other way with a man. He makes the most noise when he is full."

Washington Star: "This Hawaiian question is one of your most interesting affairs of state," said the visitor from abroad. "Well," replied the candid American, "It started out as one of our affairs of state, but it's gotten to be simply a state of affairs."

TO THE KITCHEN MAID.

Chicago Tribune.

L've a favor to implore,
Cook Marie,
Grant it and I'll ask no more,
Cook Marie,
Feed me, if you will, on gristle,
Biscuits like a leaden missile,
But, for heaven's sake don't whistle,
Cook Marie!

ANOTHER REPUTATION RUINED

Somervitte Journal. A hush fulls on the crowded pond, The skaters all stand still. Each feels pulsating through his veins A momentary thrill
And now, with interest and pride,
The small boy's heart dilates,
For now at last he's going to see
His honored pa on skates.

He's often heard the old man tell
Of what he used to do
When he was young—the "figure eight,"
And the "spread eagle," too.
The "grapevine" and the "outside edge,"
The "Virginia rail fence,"
And he knows what he's going to see
Is going to be immense.

And pa strikes bravely out at last,
His heart quite free from fears,
Although he hasn't put on skates
Before for thirty years.
He strikes so bravely out, in fact,
He cuts too wide a dash—
One foot goes right—one foot goes left—
And down he goes—ker-smash!

He doesn't really break the ice-It is ten inches thick— But just the thought of skating now Makes him extremely sick. He limps ashore—alas, alone! The small boy didn't wait. He'll

'll sneer when pa tells stories now Of how he used to skate.



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