

The Omaha Bee.

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The BEE PUBLISHING CO., Props.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

The Nebraska applies to the senatorial situation are "latency."

The democrats continue Boyd with hope, but a majority of votes still fall to materialize.

Isn't it about time some one was getting tired in the joint convention? Everybody outside of it is.

In Ireland, just at present, the former seems to be getting in more work than the reformer.

If the republican party refuses to reduce taxes, the taxpayers will surely reduce the republican party.

A prominent Lincoln saloon keeper says there has been a great fall in "corn prices" since the legislative session began.

NEBRASKA's legislature has set a bad example to our sister states of Colorado, Michigan and Minnesota. The battle of the ballots still goes on.

The death of the commission scheme was a severe blow to the railroad managers. A legislature is far more difficult to control than a board of railroad commissioners.

Mr. WINDOM is not as cheerful over the prospects of his re-election to the senate from Minnesota as he was a week ago. There are several other Richmonds in the senatorial field who refuse to be killed.

The greenbackers of Iowa are said to be opposing Senator Allison's re-election. If the senator has no other opposition he won't have to fight very hard for his seat. It will take a microscop of great power to materialize the greenback party in either Iowa or Nebraska.

Mr. BLANCHARD, of North Carolina, has drafted a bill to change the time for the beginning of congressional sessions. If Mr. Blanchard can devise a scheme for getting some satisfactory work out of congress when it has begun its sessions he will meet a long life want.

The free advertising given to the sporting fraternity by the newspapers has started quite a pugilistic boom. There is more wind than war in the air, however. Gold rather than gore is what the gentlemen of the ring are after, and as long as exhibitions with the gloves pay as handsomely as they do at present the stakes are not likely to be set very soon or the police called upon to separate the fighters.

The Republican, whatever may have been its past, is an honest newspaper, dependent upon the public for its existence.—Republican.

The Republican, whatever may have been its past, is as dependent to-day upon its job office for its existence as it was when Casper E. Yost first worked the Union Pacific for its patronage in consideration of the Republican's support of the railroad policy and candidates. Without the Union Pacific patronage the Republican could not live three months. What influence its railroad connections would naturally have on its honesty, a discerning public has not been long in discovering.

SECRETARY TELLER owes it to the country to see that the National Park privileges are not monopolized by any one company of capitalists. No syndicate ought to be granted privileges which are not open to any other equally responsible body of American citizens. The control of the park is given into the hands of the secretary of the interior, and it is his duty to control it and grant its privileges in such a manner that competition will be created and prices kept down and tourists protected from plundering and blundering. At the same time the utmost care should be taken that the natural beauties of the park shall be protected from vandals. An advertisement of St. Jacob or Lydia Pinkham on the basis of the goysers will not be source of gratification to American pride any more than extortionate charges for hotels and conveyances will be grateful to the tourists' pockets. So long as these two matters are carefully guarded the public will not concern themselves much about who runs the park eating houses or pays the hack drivers from the falls to the goysers.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

The past week has given little encouragement to those who have been predicting a revival of business. Trade throughout the country is still reported dull, though a slight improvement is noted in certain industries. All the wholesale markets report small sales, but encourage themselves in the hope of an early spring season, with a larger business on slightly lower margins of profit. Money still continues tight, and the list of failures is a long one. It is a noted, however, that the reported insolvencies are for the most part of small firms involving amounts varying from a few hundred up to five thousand dollars. The usual business gauges remain unchanged. Clearing house aggregates are small, prices continue low on all commodities but food, exchange remains below the shipping points, stocks accumulate and profits decay, capital is rolling up at the great financial centres, and the first month of the New Year is nearly gone with no change in the profound uncertainty which 1893 opened. In our own state merchants report collections as slow and the wholesale houses are obliged to carry their country customers to an unusual degree. The action of the farmers in holding their corn for a rise makes money scarce and the small banks are loaning all their available capital to men whose farms and crops are filled to overflowing with marketable provisions. Of course the effect is felt in all lines of trade and little relief can be expected until provisions begin to move eastward.

In general the industrial situation continues quiet, with little material change in its general features. There is renewed activity in the iron trade and furnaces and mills are said to be busily employed. Uncertainty as to tariff legislation causes caution in all lines of industry, and there is a desire to keep stocks down to present speculative requirements. The slight activity in the grain markets and the consequent advance in prices is due to a feeling among speculators that the foreign demand must soon be largely increased, owing to the European inundations and the consequent short crops. More than the entire stock of corn in elevators at several eastern ports is already under contract for shipment to Europe this month, while the visible supply at interior points has not increased and is scarcely more than half what it was a year ago. The general feeling on corn is bullish. The condition of that now in the crib in Iowa, Illinois and Indiana is not satisfactory, while the principal surplus growing states not only have their crops in bad condition but lighter in quantity than was originally estimated. It is also noted that they are using much more for home consumption than in other years when a large part of the old crop remained to draw on. Under these circumstances there are good reasons to anticipate a sharp advance in corn within the next month, unless speculative influences succeed in overturning the natural laws of trade.

The general outlook for trade is not flattering, but on this very account a gradual contraction of credits is in progress which cannot but prove beneficial to the business interests of the country. Extravagant personal and national expenditure and exorbitant taxation have done much to bring about the present unfavorable outlook. Economy and tax reduction will be equally potent factors in removing it.

NAVAL REFORMS.

The debate on the naval appropriation bill brought out some facts regarding this branch of service which afford interesting information to the majority of American taxpayers. If reform in the navy is needed, reform in the navy is imperative. A dozen different bureaus which seem to have been organized chiefly to give shore duty to supernumerary members of the soft service, brigade, are at constant loggerheads and united only on one policy, that of profligate extravagance and unmitigated stupidity. Our navy is the laughing stock of the world in spite of the fact that we have spent more on our naval establishment in the last two years than any other civilized nation, with but two exceptions. Under Robeson's management enough money was appropriated by congress to place our naval armament on a par with that of either France or Italy. The money was eaten up by the various bureaus, divided with contractors or wasted in useless experiments. The ships which it ought to have built cannot be found.

Mr. Calkins is doubtless right when he claims that the organization and management of the navy needs a thorough overhauling. The organization is bulky, top-heavy and cumbersome, the management has been characterized principally by utter imbecility. What the country needs is more ships and fewer shoulder straps, larger guns on the sea and smaller bones warming chairs on the shore. It will not appeal to Mr. Robeson's scheme of a general cutting down of salaries and stopping of promotions, first, because any of Secor Robeson's naval suggestions are open to the suspicion of either jobbery or malice; and secondly, because the general run of salaries in the navy

is not excessive. The closing up of a number of navy yards which are maintained for the benefit of a number of political favorites, the construction of several steel cruisers that can at least run away from the enemy if they happen to get in a tight place, and a general stirring up of the dry bones in the various impotent bureaus are the greatest wants of our naval department at present. First let us have a navy. How to manage it is a subject to be discussed afterwards. At present we have no navy and innumerable naval bureaus and innumerable naval dignitaries.

THE BROWN BILL.

The bill introduced by Senator E. E. Brown, prohibiting the acceptance of passes by public officials in the state of Nebraska, and which has been read twice, sent to the judiciary committee and reported to pass, reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person holding any office, appointment, or position under the laws of this state, or under the laws of the United States, and doing business in this state, including persons chosen or drawn as jurors, and for delegates to any convention called for the purpose of placing in nomination persons to be voted for at any election, to accept or travel upon any pass, or resort to, or participate in any scheme or device whereby he or she may be transported over any railroad, or any part thereof, either free or at rates of fare reduced below those given to the general public. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined for the first offense not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and for the second offense he shall be fined not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and shall be forever disqualified from holding any office, appointment, or position, either of trust or profit, under the laws of this state.

Sec. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any railroad company or corporation, operating the whole or any portion of a line of railroad within this state, to give or offer to any person holding any office, appointment or position, either of trust or profit, under the laws of the United States, and doing business within this state, including persons chosen or drawn as jurors, and delegates to any convention called for the purpose of placing in nomination persons to be voted for at any election, or by any scheme or device whereby to transport over the line of railroad it is operating, or any part thereof, free or at rates of fare reduced below those given to the general public. Any railroad company or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall forfeit and pay to the state for the use and benefit of the school fund the sum of two hundred dollars for each offense, to be collected by action against said company or corporation by any citizen of this state.

This bill is heartily in favor of this measure, and its passage will be generally indorsed by the people of the state. A pass is always given either for services rendered or with a lively expectancy of favors to come. Passes represent value, and corporations do not donate money or its equivalent without expecting a full return in the near future. Every member of the legislature knows that a pass given him by a railroad corporation is not a mere courtesy. How many of the farmers, lawyers and merchants who compose our present legislature were offered these courtesies before their election to a seat in the capital at Lincoln? And how many of those who fail to obtain elections to the next legislature will be favored with a similar exhibition of the gentlemanly friendship of the corporations?

The fact cannot be concealed that every pass offered to a public official is in the nature of a bribe. It is given "to conciliate the granger vote," and to dispose favorably the minds of legislators towards the corporations.

No man can with any self respect as a law maker accept these favors and carry out his sworn duty under the constitution. They are a constant clog on effort, and a drawback to energetic work where the interests of the people clash with those of the monopolies, and on this account they ought to be prohibited by the legislature.

The political Venner who will predict the state of the weather in the Nebraska legislature during the remainder of the week can rake in a pocketful of ducats by traveling with storm speed to Lincoln.

Kansas Improvements.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

Kansas has in the last five years planted about 4,000,000 cottonwood trees, and there need be no fear that vigilance committees will have to tote a prisoner over two or three counties before finding a place to hang him.

Statesman Riding on a Rail.

Washington Post (D.C.).

Bisecting from excessive straddling threatens the statesman who are trying to be on both sides of the tariff question.

Economical Governors.

Baltimore American.

This is the day of economical governors. Butler stops the newspapers, and saves the state \$100 per year; Governor Pattison declines an escort

and walks to the executive mansion from the depot through the snow; Governor Cleveland even declines to let the New York Sun shine upon him, for fear the dazzle might cost something.

A Sermon of the Day.

Always pray before retiring, particularly in a hotel.

Our Special Budge.

Florida Times.

We haven't any army to speak of, but we can beat the world on a pension list.

What He Is.

Philadelphia Press.

Evangelist Barnes says he is a Jesus path, but he isn't. He is a goosie.

Revised and Corrected Truth.

St. Louis Herald.

Such a hedge-podge as the republicans are making of "tariff revision," was never seen before in a legislative body where there is a pretense of party government.

An Unconfirmed Rumor.

Blount County Argus.

It is reported that Capt. Lovejoy's late receiver at the land office at Nebraska has skipped, leaving his account with Uncle Sam, short to the amount of \$30,895.

But They Can't Do It.

Philadelphia Times.

If Mrs. Langtry could persuade Mr. Gohardt not to be a fool, and Mrs. Langtry could persuade Mr. Gohardt not to be a fool, they would do a great deal better for each other than they are now doing.

Not That Kind of Prohibition.

Philadelphia Record, Ind.

The prohibitory amendment to the constitution of Arkansas is to be submitted to the people of that state, but its object is to prohibit the payment of railroad, levee, and other bonds issued soon after the war. The other kind of prohibition has not got to the submission point yet.

A New Game Wanted.

Chicago Irish-American.

The actress who has never been robbed of diamonds, or hugged by a lunatic, or divorced from two or three husbands, or followed around the country by a "masquerade," doesn't amount to much nowadays; but the game is getting to be understood, and a new one is needed.

The Object of It.

New York Tribune.

The Nebraska senate has adopted a resolution disapproving of the acceptance of railroad passes by members of the legislature—something the Illinois senate is not likely to do. With thirty men contesting for Mr. Saunders' seat in the United States senate it was thought necessary to do something to discourage the growth of rising young statesmen.

The Old Story.

Rising Independent.

The Omaha Republican charges Rosewater, editor of THE BEE, over and over again, with having black mailed Jay Gould out of \$100,000, which is as strongly denied by Rosewater. At the Republican's own way of putting it there is evidently some need of reformation in the railroad system. It shows that there is "something rotten in Denmark." Owned body and soul by the corporations, the charge does not injure Mr. Rosewater with the people, but it shows up the corporation system most conclusively.

They Owe Them Thanks.

Globe-Democrat.

Every man and woman in the United States owes the newspapers a debt of thanks for having brought about a reduction of the letter postage to 2 cents. This reform is now practically accomplished. Both branches of congress have authorized it—the senate on Saturday, 40 to 15—and it only remains to fix a date on which the new rate shall take effect. The house proposed January 1, next, while a senate amendment suggests July 1. The latter day, being the first of a new fiscal year, would seem to be the more appropriate. The only ground on which further postponement is urged is the importance of allowing the department ample time in which to work off its stock of 3 cent stamps and stamped envelopes.

Expansions in Order.

Chicago Tribune.

It is a puzzle to the farmers of the treeless states of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Colorado to account for the votes of Senators Logan, Davis, Saunders, Hill and Chittenden against placing pine lumber on the free list, and why they voted to retain the present wicked premium on the quick destruction of what is left of the forests of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Each of these senators knows that his constituents know that the \$2 per foot tax is a sheer robbery of several millions a year of the people of the treeless western states; that such a tax is not protective of the remnants of those forests not yet hewn down, but is a premium on their rapid annihilation. They well know that the tax is not needed for any useful purpose, and has no justification beyond feeding the insatiable avarice of a few lumber monopolists who have secured all the pine forests that are left, and are in a hurry to cut them down and turn them into wealth regardless of the mischief such short-sighted selfishness will inflict on people of the treeless western states. Those senators cast bad votes, and they should take the back track on sober reflection.

The Dusted Brewers.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

St. Louis, January 25.—Conrad & Co. have made an assignment of the entire property of the firm in favor of Charles O. Reass, the manager of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing association. Charles W. Conrad, the sole member of the firm, filed an affidavit that the nominal value of the property assigned is \$407,793.87, but that \$150,000 is fully the actual value thereof.

An Enforced Residence of Two Years in California.

San Francisco Chronicle.

Commander J. B. Coghlan, U. S. N., from Mare Island, Cal., "made me the subject of most painful attacks of rheumatism. Dr. Hoyle recommended St. Jacobs Oil, which completely cured me."

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The new furnace of the Cleveland rolling mill company is turning out 150 tons per day.

The large iron works (Dakota) claim to have done a business of \$2,500,000 for the year 1892.

The Erie car works have 10,000,000 feet of pine lumber in their yards to be made up into cars.

The Baldwin locomotive works are building engines of old contracts at the rate of eleven a week.

The Niles tool works at Hamilton, O., have recently built a large pattern house for their works.

The Hines preserving company of Chicago was recently incorporated with a capital of \$250,000.

There is no sewing machine factory in the south and there is some talk of erecting one at Atlanta, Ga.

The printing press manufacturing of C. B. Ottel & Co., of Western, N. Y., shipped 10,000 new presses during October.

The Cleveland machine iron company now employ over 40 men. A branch house has lately been started at Indianapolis.

The 400,000 spindles of Lewiston, Maine, are running on full time, the severe drought not having affected the water supply.

One hundred and sixty thousand dollars have been subscribed at Chattanooga, Tenn., for building a 100 ton furnace there.

The Lake Erie and Western railroad has just contracted for 500 new freight cars and ten large engines of the Brooks manufacture.

The Oregon iron and steel company, with a capital of \$3,000,000, has been organized for the purpose of building a rolling mill in Oregon.

Denver is feeling the influence of its late exposition. The Pennsylvania tube company will establish a branch factory at Denver, Ind., in the city.

The East Tennessee valve zinc company has been organized with \$300,000 capital. The contracts have been let for the erection of buildings at Knoxville.

The new works of the American wire company, Cleveland, will be in operation in March. If the enterprise proves successful a rolling mill will be added.

The contract has been let for the great bridge at Toledo. One span, the largest in the State, will be 340 feet in length and nine other spans will be 180 feet each.

A rail works to be established at Fairfield, Alabama, will employ 500 men. The capacity will be 500 kegs a day. The same company are building an immense coke furnace.

70,000 lbs. of 680 lbs. are engaged in mechanical manufacturing industries which employ from two up to 400 men each.

The Matthews cotton mill at Selma, Ala., has increased its capital to \$200,000. The managers will build another mill on the site, and a greater variety of goods may be made.

The Hartford engineering company of Hartford, Conn., have received an order for fifty steam engines of from twenty to thirty horse power. The engines will be shipped.

A new woolen mill is being built at Palmer, Mass. The main mill will be of brick, four stories high, and 100x42 feet on the ground. Dye and engine houses will also be built.

Allegheny county, Pa., last year produced 505,182 net tons of rolled iron and steel, and 308,601 net steel. During the same time the county produced 385,473 tons of pig iron.

The new works of the War-laxle, brake and coupling company at Monacahele City, Pa., covers 120,000 square feet of ground. The works are fitted with entirely new machinery.

In Benton county, Arkansas, 2,000,000 bushels of apples were picked last fall. Drying kilns have been started on many farms and a New York firm are drying 1,000 bushels a day.

The new works of the Baltimore car wheel company, now being built at Baltimore, will cover nearly 10 acres of land and the establishment will have a capacity of 400 wheels a day.

The Union foundry and Pullman car wheel works, near Pullman, are now in operation, and give employment to 1,000 men. The force will be increased to 1,200 when the works are done.

The Syracuse iron and tube company have just started their works in East Syracuse, where they have block of millings 500x30 feet. The works and the boiler makers in the State.

The Pennsylvania steel company employ 2,000 hands in their works near Harrisburg and pay \$80,000 a month in wages. The present capacity is 100,000 rails which will be increased one-third.

The Economic Plan company is the name of a new industrial concern at South Bend, Indiana. The capital stock is \$250,000, and the company will make all kinds of plows of the latest patterns.

The sugar plantations of Louisiana are doing more business than ever before. The mills on one plantation, near Iberville, turned out in a steady run of 17 days, 475,000 pounds of sugar from 4,360 tons of cane.

The new Chattanooga scale factory is nearly ready to commence operations, the machinery having recently put up. This will be a leading industry there and is the only establishment of the kind in the south.

There are 455 manufacturing establishments in Reading, Pa. The capital invested, including real estate is \$10,412,463. Hands employed, 11,798; wages paid during 1891, \$4,181,521; value of products during the year, \$16,607,813.

The Eureka Cast Steel company of Philadelphia makes of steel, railroad and machine castings recently left their pattern room by fire. They are now building a fire proof pattern house which is expected from the other building.

The corn planter works of R. H. & C. M. Avery was moved from Galesburg to Peoria, where entirely new works of brick have been built. Over \$50,000 worth of additional machinery was put in and the works are employment to 200 men.

John Roach & Son, shipbuilders Chester, Pa., have closed a contract for building five iron sailing ships for an American corporation. The vessels are to be from 1,200 to 1,800 tons capacity, and are to be ship rigged with three masts each.

The Georgia land and lumber company have an immense mill on St. Simon's island near Brunswick, Ga. They employ 150 hands, and produce which has a cutting capacity of 525,000 feet per day. The capacity will soon be increased to 1,000,000 feet per day.

Atlanta, Ga., is one of the most important manufacturing cities of the south. The Fulton county cotton mills and the exposition mills employ 400 operations each. A plow works employs 700 hands and many other establishments have large numbers of employees.

The Marcellus (Ill.) Paper company are erecting very extensive and complete new paper mills. The heater room will be 60x134 feet, two stories; the bleaching room will be 60x130 feet, three stories; the machine room, 5x110 feet, one story and basement; and the boiler room 5x35 feet.

The Licking rolling mills situated on Licking river at Covington, Ky., were established in 1845. The works now employ 375 hands, the covering about eight acres, with 1,000 of river front. They manufacture merchant bar, angles, tees, boiler plate, tank iron, etc.

The new zinc smelting works at Rich Hill, Missouri, will soon be completed. They will cover 11 acres of ground and will comprise the following buildings: An engine house, crushing and pottery rooms, the calcining house, the ore house, the gas house, the furnace house, the kiln for baking retorts. The plant includes an 80 horse power Corlies engine. The present force is 50 men.

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