

THE DAILY BEE

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: Table showing circulation figures for various months from Jan 19 to Jan 18.

THE HOLMAN IDEA OF ECONOMY is to expend \$10 worth of time in trying to save 50 cents in cash.

Table showing the growth of the average daily circulation of the Bee for six years from 1886 to 1892.

WHILE the democrats are howling over the extravagance of the late congress they might also refer to the fact that this administration has paid off \$229,000,000 of public debt.

GOVERNOR BOIES attends a meeting of the Graystone club of Denver February 9. The governor probably expects to shy his castor into the presidential ring from the altitude of Pike's Peak.

SENATOR PADDOCK's pure food bill is to be given the right of way in the senate next week. The packing house people of the country will watch and wait with great interest to see what becomes of this measure.

WHEN word reached Washington that the water supply of Chicago had been shut off the democratic national committee broke for that city with the unanimity of a stamped, and so Chicago secured the democratic national convention.

THE senate committee on elections after examining all the testimony is forced to agree that Florida legally as well as deliberately perpetrated Wilkison Call upon the United States senate and country for another term of six years.

OMAHA has one comfortable reflection not enjoyed by Kansas City in this matter of national conventions. Omaha helped the winning city to secure the republican convention and Omaha's candidacy helped to locate the convention west of the Mississippi river.

RHETORICALLY speaking, Puffer's advocacy of Stanford's land loan scheme is quite as striking as the scheme is fantastic. If all the good he predicts could possibly be brought on by legislation of any kind the country would be unanimous for the legislation regardless of expense.

POSSIBLY it has never suggested itself to the managers of the whisky trust that while its absorption of the smaller distilleries and refineries of the country will kill competition, it may also help the prohibitionists of America some day to make it more than interesting for the distiller.

IMMANUEL hospital is one of the public charities of Omaha deserving the cordial support of our people. It is well conducted, much needed and every way a valuable adjunct to the benevolent work of the city. It should be relieved from debt by the generosity of the people of Omaha and aided in the good work it attempts.

A FIRE in an insane asylum exceeds in horror any other form of conflagration because of the utter helplessness of the inmates. Insane asylums and asylums for the blind should be fire proof and extraordinary precautions should be continually taken to prevent the possibility of such catastrophes as that at Indianapolis.

IT APPEARS that one of the southern brigadiers, General Wheeler of Alabama, was sorely offended at some remarks directed to him a few days ago by Representative Boutelle of Maine and has given out that he does not intend to let this matter pass unnoticed. Such a threat some years ago would have been construed to mean a duel, but it is not probable that Wheeler has any such design, though he has appeared on the "field of honor." Mr. Boutelle was ridiculing the economy scheme of the democrats and in the course of his remarks made personal allusion to General Wheeler in terms that caused a great deal of amusement at the expense of the Alabama congressman. Some of these references were certainly unjustifiable, and Mr. Boutelle would do the proper thing by apologizing for them, but Mr. Wheeler will not improve the matter by nursing his anger and making threats of trouble. Let him wait his opportunity and pay the Maine congressman back in kind. The incident suggests the observation that it would be no disadvantage to congress if in their discussions the members had more regard, as a rule, for the qualities of dignity and courtesy.

CARNES HAS STRUCK OIL. The state oil inspector has favored the people of Nebraska with a report of the operations of his bureau since his advent last May. The report contains a very flattering exhibit of the alleged efficiency of Mr. Carnes and his deputies, who are certainly entitled to some credit for not pocketing every dollar that came into their hands. At least they might as well have had the game as the name.

From a strictly scientific standpoint the report is highly instructive. No man is better qualified than Mr. Carnes to give us inside and outside pointers on oil tanks, oil tests and oil rooms. His caution to dealers against using the same measures for machine oil, stove oil and gasoline entitles him to the perpetual gratitude of generations yet unborn. It is also gratifying to know that he has managed by the exercise of the most rigid economy and a frequent test of fuses oil to keep himself and his comrades in oil inspection above the freezing point, with the Hawkins & Palmer thermometer marking 20° below zero.

His recommendations to the next legislature in the interest of more reliable oil inspection are almost as frivolous as his assurance that the oil consumers of Nebraska may regard themselves as entirely out of danger from oil explosions so long as he and his efficient corps of deputies continue to levy and collect fees.

According to the oleaginous Mr. Carnes there has been no legitimate complaint made with regard to the inspection of oil, which must be interpreted to mean that the exposure of his methods and the numerous complaints from citizens and dealers made through the columns of THE BEE were not legitimate. Coming from a man so notoriously discredited among reputable people, this remark will scarcely cause any surprise.

THE WAREHOUSE LAW. The state warehouse law is not well understood and not properly appreciated. Several of the papers that pose as champions of the producers have striven ever since its enactment to discredit the measure. They have persistently attempted to make the people believe that the law is chiefly advantageous to grain dealers and speculators, and have insisted without a shadow of foundation that its enforcement has simply added burdens to the producer without corresponding benefits.

Chief Inspector Blanchard has issued a circular to producers and shippers in Nebraska which ought to be published and read extensively. It will correct many errors and explain some of the features of the law not now well understood. He cites facts which cannot be disputed that Nebraska inspection has already secured recognition, and points out instances where money has been saved to Nebraska shippers. He also explains in detail the methods of inspection and presents facts and figures, to prove the importance of a local market of sufficient standing to grade its own grain. Finally, Mr. Blanchard invites shippers to visit his office and investigate the system of inspection and the application of the warehouse law generally as it is illustrated in practice by his corps of assistants. He goes further and proposes to furnish samples showing the standard of various grades upon receipt of 4 cents postage per sample, and to cheerfully furnish information by mail upon any point of interest to producers and shippers connected with the business.

There should be no occasion for defending the warehouse law. Experience in Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota and other states has shown the utility of the measure in grain producing sections. Now is now considering the enactment of a law altogether similar to the Nebraska law. If the editors who are striving to discredit the law would give it honest consideration, and personally inspect its workings, they could not candidly oppose it or do otherwise than pronounce upon its purposes favorably. It needs amendment to make it more effective, but to repeal it would be a long step backward which the best informed farmers and grain men of Nebraska would regard as extremely unfortunate.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. If there is any significance in the selection of Chicago for the national democratic convention so far as the chances of candidates are concerned, it is to be regarded as favorable to Mr. Cleveland. It is not to be doubted that Tammany desired that the convention be held in New York, but the voting showed that whatever influence had been brought to bear in behalf of that city produced very little effect. The course of the ballots shows that from the first the sentiment of the committee was overwhelmingly in favor of holding the convention in a western city, and the contest was really between Milwaukee and Chicago after the latter city had seriously entered the race. At Chicago the Tammany influence, while it will not be wholly absent, will amount to little in comparison with what it could do had New York been chosen. In that case Mr. Hill and his followers would have dominated everything and the cause of Cleveland would have been hopeless.

It is quite possible that Mr. Cleveland will not be the candidate, but his chances have not been reduced by the selection of Chicago, while the prospects of Mr. Hill certainly have not been improved. The friends of the ex-president will now have a fair field, and if they fail it will not be due to local influence. Doubtless a majority of the democrats of Illinois are friendly to Mr. Cleveland, so that it is fairly to be assumed that the weight of local influence will be in his favor. It is true that he is not as strong with the western democracy as he was four years ago, owing to the fact that the party has espoused the cause of free silver, and if he gets the nomination it will not be without a pretty hard fight, but at any rate he is assured a fair chance to make the fight.

Another point in the situation is to be considered, and that is the possibility that a western man may get the nomination. If the convention can be brought to believe that the state of New York cannot be carried for Cleveland and the supporters of the ex-president should determine, as it is reasonable to suppose they would, that no other New York

man should be nominated, the selection of a candidate from the west would become highly probable.

It is not at all likely that the convention would make the mistake of nominating Senator Gorman of Maryland, who is being talked of as a possibility and might command the support of the Tammany-Hill element, nor is there much probability that Governor Patton of Pennsylvania will show any strength. Except these, there is no one in the east who has been particularly talked of or who has any availability. In the event of its becoming necessary to choose a western man the influence of the Illinois democracy would doubtless be given solely for Senator Palmer, while the democrats of Iowa would make a vigorous effort, in behalf of Governor Boies. Governor Gray of Indiana, who was somewhat freely talked of a short time ago as a possible candidate, appears to have dropped out of consideration since some one questioned his intelligence and produced facts to justify the allegation that Mr. Gray is very deficient in intellectual acquirements.

The democratic national convention, which will meet two weeks after the republican national convention, promises to be unusually interesting, both by reason of the contest likely to occur over the selection of a candidate and the difficulties that will be met with in making a platform. Unless the factions can be harmonized before June 20 the convention will be one of the liveliest in the history of the party.

DEATH OF JUSTICE BRADLEY. Another vacancy is made in the bench of the United States supreme court by the death of Associate Justice Joseph P. Bradley, and the country loses the services of an able and conscientious jurist. Justice Bradley had nearly completed twenty-two years on the supreme bench, to which he was appointed by President Grant, his period of service being exceeded by only one member of the present bench, Associate Justice Field. Justice Bradley did not attain the fame as a jurist that has been achieved by some other members of the court, but he was regarded as a sound and safe lawyer and his opinions carried great weight. His name will be perpetuated in connection with some of the most important decisions handed down by the supreme court since he was a member of it, and it will also be forever associated in the political history of the country with the memorable Electoral commission of 1877, his being the deciding vote in all questions that resulted in making R. B. Hayes president. He was subjected to a great deal of harsh criticism at the time, but all fair-minded men believed that he was entirely conscientious in his course. In the history of the supreme court but fifteen of its members served a longer period than Justice Bradley.

This is the third vacancy that death has made in the bench of the supreme court since the Harrison administration came in. No other president had so many judicial appointments to make as President Harrison, and with hardly an exception his selections have commanded general commendation. His two appointments to the supreme bench, Justices Brewer and Brown, were heartily approved by men of all parties. He will undoubtedly maintain the high standard in appointing a successor to Justice Bradley.

AN ABBACUS DEMAND. Two years ago the city council invited proposals for official advertising. The only two papers eligible under the charter were THE BEE and World-Herald. The bid of the World-Herald was 12 cents per square for the first insertion and 8 cents per square for each subsequent insertion. The bid of THE BEE was very much higher, and the council awarded the contract to the World-Herald for the year 1890. By the terms of this contract the World-Herald was obliged to continue the city advertising at these rates until another contract was let.

In December, 1890, the council invited bids for the official advertising for 1891. Inasmuch as the World-Herald was obliged to carry the city advertising at its rate for 1890, the council was in honor bound to reject any higher bid from either paper. THE BEE did not want the advertising at the low rate that the World-Herald was receiving, and therefore it declined to bid.

When Hitchcock found out that THE BEE had declined to bid he submitted a proposal by which he raised his rate from 12 cents to 20 cents per square first insertion, and from 8 cents to 24 cents for each subsequent insertion. This was the most high-handed raid upon the taxpayers that had ever been attempted by any publisher in Omaha. It was a raise of nearly 300 per cent above the contract rates which the city had a right to enforce for an indefinite period until it could get a bid equal to or lower.

But the late economic mayor and the Morearty gang that wanted to pay its political debts at the expense of the taxpayers helped Hitchcock to perpetrate this job, and thereby saddled the city with over \$3,000 of an advertising bill, when by rights under the contract of 1890 he could have been compelled to take less than \$1,500 for the same work.

Before this job was consummated an injunction was applied for in the district court, on the ground that the letting of a new contract at an enormous advance over the contract price of 1890 was against public policy. But the court declined to enjoin the city authorities on the ground that the mayor and council had control of city affairs and the court could not interfere in any contemplated action that might or might not be an infraction of the law. Although this decision appeared to give countenance to Hitchcock's deliberate raffle-off, no further steps were taken.

At the last meeting in November, 1891, the council directed Comptroller Goodrich to invite proposals for city advertising for the year 1892. The bids were to be in on December 3. Only one bid was handed in, viz., that of THE BEE. The council estimated the bid unopened and directed Mr. Goodrich to readvertise for proposals to be handed in on December 10. The World-Herald again declined to bid, evidently expecting that THE BEE's bid would again be rejected

because there was no competition. This was so transparent that the council concluded to open THE BEE's bid which was found to be lower than the price now paid.

Hitchcock did not forsake him at this juncture. He immediately directed a circular letter to every member of the council, asserting that the morning edition of THE BEE did not circulate enough in the city and requesting that the difference in rates be disregarded and the contract which he now holds be considered as extended for the ensuing year.

The committee of the outgoing council thereupon concluded to take no action and the proposal of THE BEE was turned over to the new council. That gave Hitchcock another whack at the treasury by reason of the incidental delay.

Finally last Tuesday the council awarded the contract for 1892 to THE BEE as the lowest bidder, conditioned that the city should have the option of using the evening or morning edition at the rate proposed in the bid.

Determined to stave off final action which threatens to deprive him of the revenue gotten by a contract that trebled his former rate, Hitchcock now invokes the courts to come to his rescue and asks that the council be enjoined from making a contract that reduces the cost of advertising to the taxpayers and will place official notices in the hands of more than nine-tenths of the people who read newspapers and pay for their papers. A more cheeky performance on the part of a contractor never was heard of.

THE law is more to blame for the expenditure of \$2,500 for publishing tax lists in foreign newspapers than the county government. The only remarkable thing about it is that but two papers have taken advantage of the law. Under the statutes, Swedish, German and Bohemian newspapers are entitled to the tax list upon certain easily performed conditions. The amount allowed each paper last year was \$1,200. This sum goes a long way toward staving off want in a weekly newspaper office.

ALTHOUGH the city suffers very materially from want of railway passenger depot accommodations the city's disgrace and loss is nothing compared with that of the two companies especially interested. The officers of both the Union Pacific and B. & M. are humiliated every hour of the day by the sorry spectacle which their obstinacy cuts at Tenth and Ninth streets. Nobody can avoid it will get on or off trains at this station for a depot in Omaha.

A POLICY of obstruction to the plans for retrenchment in expenses and abolition of unnecessary offices in the municipal government will be not only unpopular but unwise, as some of the zealous friends of applicants for positions will in due time certainly discover.

THE Central school, which is intended to relieve the High school building of the grade classes, should be located far enough from both the Farnam and Webster schools not to infringe upon territory properly tributary to them.

THE blackboard space of the new Kellom school building must be phenomenally large if it will require \$1,700 to cover it with real slate, as is stated by a representative of the Silicon Plaster company.

COMPTROLLER OLSEN has ideas of his own about city bookkeeping and as he is responsible for the conduct of his office, probably the proper thing is to allow him to work out his own plans.

THE committees appointed to solicit funds for the National Dime meeting are exceptionally strong and they ought to raise the needed guarantee within a few hours.

Like Rolling of a Log. Kansas City Star. Mr. Gorman stepped over to Annapolis and promptly re-elected himself to the United States senate, returning to Washington with the loss of one day. A well greased machine works smoothly.

A Fatal Objection. Globe-Democrat. The bill for the admission of Arizona as a state would stand a better chance of success if that territory could furnish a more satisfactory assurance of its purpose to give republican majorities in all important elections.

An Aggregation of Czars. New York World. The conduct of the comparatively inexperienced democratic brethren in Albany indicates that they labor under a misapprehension. They seem to fear that somebody questions their zeal, and to think that their chief duty is to demonstrate its existence by making themselves ridiculous.

A Good Word for Quay. Philadelphia Record. Quay is a politician, and an uncommonly smart one. He has never claimed to be a saint, but it is most unjust to make him the scapegoat for every evil and to cry wolf when there is no wolf in sight. It is about time that the people of Pennsylvania should use a little common sense about Quay. He is only a man, and as such he has his faults. It is desirable to beat him, why beat him, but let us have done with this mud-slinging business.

The South and Hill. Charleston News. Hill is a hard fighter and an expert in political organization; but when we examine his record we are impressed not by the brilliancy of his achievements so much as by the utterly unscrupulous methods which he has adopted to attain his selfish ends, and diligent inquiry discloses the fact that the extent of his great work which he has done, even in his own state, found its best illustration in the "misadventure of 1888," when by reason of his "something out of the ordinary intellectual equipment" he saved New York to himself and lost it to the national democracy.

The Issue in Iowa. Chicago Tribune. The question is whether the republicans of Iowa will wait for the democrats to get the governor and both houses of the legislature to settle this liquor question, probably on a cow-lease basis, or whether they will take it out of the arena of politics before that time

comes. Measurably this is a local matter to be determined by the Iowa republicans without outside advice, but they must not lose sight of the fact that the republicans of the United States are interested in the (bitter) electoral votes of that state. They are assured that they should not be thrown away in an attempt to keep on the statute books a law which cannot be enforced and to prevent its replacement by one which can be.

A Corn Cob Pipe Industry. Lincoln Journal. An Omaha newspaper suggested the other morning that Nebraska ought to offer a splendid field for manufacture of corn pipes.

On the day the suggestion appeared the members of the State Board of Agriculture in session in Lincoln were receiving evidence that the industry had already been established in the shape of proposals of pipes of this description made but a few miles from this city. The factory was established last August at Greenwood, by the Nebraska Agricultural Implement Company, of which Dr. Telford, formerly of Lincoln, is a member. The company employs about a dozen persons, and the product is shipped to jobbing houses all over the west. It is expected to be the most flourishing little business in Nebraska. The orders have been coming in so regularly that an enlargement of the factory has been under consideration for some time.

Singularly enough the very thing that suggested the propriety of a corn-cob pipe factory in Nebraska to the Omaha journalist—the abundance of corn—proves of no advantage whatever to the Greenwood factory. The corn grown in this state runs so much to grain and so little to cob that it has not yet been found possible to secure a local supply. Large cobs are secured from Missouri, where they are plentiful. They are shipped in by the car load, and the freight cuts very little figure in the expense of the factory. The farmers of Cass county promise to raise a surplus of cobs for the factory to make it unnecessary to go outside of the state for raw material in the future.

The work of making these pipes is largely done by machinery. The cobs are first cut into proper lengths by buzz saws. An operative takes each piece and crows it down over a boring to remove the central part of the bowl. Then the turners take them up, deftly slip them onto lathes making about 7,000 revolutions a minute, and trim them to the exact dimensions of the bowl. An other man bores the holes for the stems, and then the bowls go to be varnished and finished with a few degrees of elegance. The stems are cut to suitable lengths and polished in large quantities in a revolving barrel. The work of finishing, labeling and packing is done by hand.

It is a little curious, out it is said to be a fact, that the trade of the United States is supplied entirely by this factory in Greenwood, and two similar establishments in Missouri. Indeed, it is not known that any corn-cob pipe factories exist in any part of the world outside these two states.

A POPULAR ISSUE. Toledo Blade: "Elect senators by direct vote of the people," is the battle-cry which will sweep the country. Des Moines Leader: There seems to be no reason to suppose that the republican party is involved in passing an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of senators by the people.

New York City Advertiser: If such a measure could be made retroactive and would incontinently "fire out," as we say, a few excessively stupid and unworthy gentlemen already in the senate, it would be a fine thing. Still, it would be a fine thing, anyhow.

Indianapolis Journal: It is by no means certain that the election of senators by popular vote would result either in elevating the intellectual standard of the body or in doing away with fraud. In spite of election laws there are many ways in which money can be corruptly used to procure office through popular elections. It is quite as easy to influence primaries or buy up a nominating convention as it is to control a legislature.

New York Evening Post: We hasten to declare that this would be a great boon to the citizens of the states and to the people at large—perhaps the greatest that has ever been rendered by any constitutional amendment save that prohibiting slavery. It would give a well-earned final blow at the identification of state with federal party lines and party organization which the fathers unwittingly created when they made the senate the creature of the legislature.

New York World: The real objection to the present method of election by the legislature is that the corporate and plutocratic influences too often prevail in forcing on the legislature a candidate who could not be elected by a vote of the people. But on the other hand it is to be noted that except in unmerited or gerrymandered states the legislators represent the political preferences of the people, and the corporate and plutocratic influences merely transfer the field of pernicious political influence from the legislature to the nominating convention.

LINES TO A SMILE. N. O. Playmate: A bad tempered lawyer is liable to file a cross suit.

Empire Gazette: The spirit medium does her best to keep up appearances. Philadelphia Record: Chloride of lime in the collar is conducive to "home, sweet home."

Yankee Blade: Tom—Are you and Lizzie going to get out of town? Jack—No, but my father seems to think we are. He worries none of us regularly.

Kate Field's Washington: "Fearful cold you have, Miss!" "Yes, but I don't care." "How?" "Had a seed next to the window."

"Why didn't you change with the other fellow?" "Nobody else there, so I had to sit it out."

BOTH EQUAL TO THE OCCASION. New York Press. "The bargain's made; you want a kiss to seal it?" "Because you think my lips are kissable." "I can't give a kiss, but you may steal it." "For such a thing, just now I think, permissible."

He stole it. Then he said: "If I did wrong I'll give it back; I do not wish to rue it." She thought a minute, maybe she was long. And answered: "Very well—you'd better do it."

Clock Review: Husband—What on earth did you get out of that man? Wife—I expect a new servant girl today, and of course, my dear, I must receive her promptly.

New York Herald: Le Martin—I haf ze con- sultor here called ze lot. Bond—The love? Le Martin—Oh, I teez for zoman vat eez in hat ze issue time.

Washington Star: "You are a great orator; there is no mistake in it," said one congressman to another. "But you put me in mind of so many fallacies."

He had ridden on the tail of a north Pacific whale. He'd attended shark reunions off the coast of Massachusetts. He had flipped the heel and toe with an o-splint of oar. And had bought a dozen dollars with the deep and deadly lassar.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. The death of the duke of Clarence and Avondale will have no immediate practical effect on the succession to the crown of Great Britain and Ireland. The prince of Wales, except for the shock which the death of his eldest son must cause, is no more likely to die now than at any time since his illness of nearly a score of years ago. His second son, Prince George of Wales, has just recovered from a serious attack of typhoid fever; he is a sturdy young man, whose outdoor life as an officer actually in command of a seagoing man-of-war probably has strengthened his constitution and given him a stronger hold on life than his ill-fated elder brother. The death of that elder brother, however, makes his marriage a political necessity, and it is not impossible that, within a few months, his betrothal, perhaps to an English princess, may be announced. In case of the death of Prince George without issue, the duchess of Pife, eldest daughter of the prince of Wales, would become heiress presumptive to the crown; and it is conceivable that such an event might strain the loyalty of the British people. Much dissatisfaction was expressed when, two years and a half ago, the prince of Wales' eldest daughter married the earl (now duke) of Pife, lest the children of a man not of royal birth should succeed Great Britain. At the time it was suggested that she should renounce her rights to the throne; but no such renunciation is possible under the act of settlement of 1702, so that the duchess of Pife is still in the line of succession to the throne, as is also her baby daughter, the Lady Alexandra Duff.

The German empire came of age on the 18th instant. On January 18, 1871, William, king of Prussia, was formally crowned German emperor at Versailles, amid the thunder of the artillery reserve of the allied army besieging Paris. Early in the preceding November the states of the south of Germany took steps toward a closer military connection with Prussia, the leading one of the German states allied against France in the Franco-Prussian war. On November 30 the king of Bavaria addressed an open circular letter to the various German governments, twenty-seven in all, soliciting their views relative to the election of William of Prussia as sovereign of Germany with the title of "German emperor." Answers were promptly received from each state and were in the affirmative. At that time the territory geographically designated as "Germany" included and consisted of two political combinations known as the north German and the south German confederations, the former being under the leadership of Prussia and having a liberal constitution. On learning of the unanimous desire of the governments, as expressed in the replies of the Bavarian circular, the Diet of the north German confederation made the alterations necessary in the confederation's constitution that the confederation might be so changed in terms as to become the "German Empire." The states of the southern confederation were invited to accept the revised constitution, an invitation which was accepted by all the state councils except that of Bavaria. The Reichstag, or joint assembly of the combination states, voted to establish a political union to the effect that the united German Empire should date its birth from January 1, 1871, and it tendered the imperial crown to the king of Prussia, then in command of the German troops before Paris. In deference to Bavaria's tardiness William delayed his formal written acceptance until January 14, when, without longer awaiting intelligence from the Bavarian council, he addressed an open letter to the German princes announcing his acceptance. The coronation ceremony was held four days later and on the 21st the Bavarian council adopted the constitution. The war with France having as one of its results the annexation to Germany of the rich provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, those two districts were, by an imperial proclamation of Kaiser Wilhelm, added to his realm as a "reich-lard," or imperial domain, June 9, 1871. The German empire of 1892 consists of twenty-six states and has a population of 43,000,000, exclusive of colonies. It has an area, exclusive of colonies, of 211,174 square miles. Few constitutional governments in the world are more compact in government than it. A century ago what was known as "Germany," or, more properly and formally, "the holy Roman empire," was composed of nearly 300 states, a motley of feudal anachronisms ridiculed by Europe.

The death of the khedive and the succession of Abbas Pasha was an occasion of ominous possibilities. The whole Egyptian question could easily have been reopened and the English, protracting attacks had other influences controlled the sultan. No doubt there were strong temptations for him

to reassert his sovereignty over Egypt, and in a half-hearted, perfunctory way he was urged to do so by the anti-English and French influences. No protest against the appointment of Abbas was strong enough to disturb the serene atmosphere of Constantinople, for none was backed by bayonets. The active diplomacy in the interests of peace manifested in the Chadoouine incident has not been shown, for this incident was at no time seriously threatening. The same reluctance to cross the danger line was shown and the same care on the part of France to take no step which could not be retraced. It would have been, and maybe it is now, quite possible to bring on a quarrel over the Morocco troubles; but such an event is unlikely. If any European nation had intervened between Moulay Hassan and his rebellious subjects, upon any pretext whatever, the jealousy of the others would have been at once aroused, and trouble would have ensued. England, France and Spain watch each other closely to see that neither gains any control of this sick man of Africa, nor attempts to share his possessions, and neither would permit such a proceeding on the part of the other, if it could be prevented. At present all these powers are working in harmony; vessels belonging to England, France, Spain and Italy are in the harbor of Tangier, and it is necessary to land troops to protect the city from the rebels they will come from all these ships. At present it looks as though the rebellion would soon end; but whether it do or not its conditions do not menace European peace.

Here are two little anecdotes of Russian government in Poland: Not long ago General Apukhtine was appointed government inspector. A student went to one of his receptions and publicly struck him. The next day a well known physician, Dr. Nathanson, sent 25 roubles to a local paper to be given to a reformatory as "a thank offering for some good news he had received." He was soon afterwards summoned before the police and asked whether the good fortune which had befallen him. He could not give a satisfactory answer, and that evening was informed that he must remove to Volozina, in the north of Russia, and remain there for three years. General Apukhtine received a grand order as consolation for the insult he had suffered, and an English crown, who was playing in the circus, thought he might make a bit out of the circumstance. So, in the course of the performance, he maltreated a brother clown most grievously, and then ran out and returned, bearing a decoration on a velvet cushion, which he presented to him. Immediately on leaving the arena he was arrested, but, on proving his nationality, was escorted over the frontier, while the proprietor was fined 500 roubles.

The women warriors of Dahomey are on the warpath again. No native soldiers of Africa, except the Zulus in their palmy days, have often rivaled the ferocity of the trained women regiments of the king of Dahomey. In the battle between the Dahomey and the French on the coast of Dahomey, one in eight of them were led out on the field after two hours' fighting. From the fact that the French loss was three killed and ten wounded, the fight was evidently like those of two years ago, when the warriors charged across the open upon the French works and fell in heaps at the very foot of the wooden forts. The amusements of Dahomey are taught to scorn danger and to know no pain. The military maneuvers which form a part of their discipline are anything but child's play. According to Major Ellis, these women scramble over heaps of thorny brushwood as high as a house when they are storming an imaginary town, and the first bloody heroism is reached the first blood is handsomely rewarded by the king.

DID NOT KILL HIM. An Omaha Man Who Was Not Scared by Cattle Rustlers.

On December 15 there was published in THE BEE an interview with a Wyoming stockman commencing John Durbin, who, in a former interview, had talked very plainly about the depredations of the cattle thieves in Wyoming. This article was taken up by the Buffalo Graphic, which devoted three columns to the heaping of abuse upon Durbin and Mr. Fred G. S. Hesse, the paper charging Mr. Hesse with being the author of the interview.

Mr. Hesse was not the man interviewed by THE BEE. He was in Buffalo until the evening of December 17, the date on which the article in question was written and could not in any way have known anything about it. Omaha friends of Mr. Hesse state that the Graphic people knew that Mr. Hesse was in Wyoming on December 17, and that the abuse heaped upon him was the result of his efforts to suppress the rustlers in Wyoming. Mr. Hesse, they state, was one of the prominent movers in the fight against the cattle thieves who declared he should not leave the country alive. He did, however, although he was followed by some of the rustlers for some distance after leaving Buffalo.

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