OFFICES. Omnha. The Bee Building.
South Omnha, corner N and 25th Streets.
Council Bloffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chleago Office, 3:7 thamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooma 18, 14 and 18, Tribune Building
Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and literial matter should be addressed to the

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Ree Publishing Company. Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION, ttate of Nebraska Sa. County of Douglas. Sa. County of Douglas. Geo. B. Tzschuek, secretary of The BER Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Dally Ber for the week ending January 23, 1862, was as follows: Monday, Jan. 18 22,131
Tuesday, Jan. 19 22,337
Wednesday, Jan. 20 23,514
Thursday, Jan. 21 2,301
Friday, Jan. 22 3,614
Saturday, Jan. 23 24,162

Average GEO B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2id day of January. A. D. 1892. N. P. FEIL. Notary Public. To FUSE or to refuse to fuse will b

the issue in the alliance and democratic

ranks of Nebraska next fall.

COUNCIL BLUFFS is inaugurating a movement against taxeaters, which will probably wield a powerful influence at the munic'pal election in April.

AN ADVANCE of 25 cents per ton on all grades of coal has been ordered by the eastern coal barons. This is flying in the face of providence and fair weather.

GARZA has broken loose again. Our next warlike rumors will probably come from Mexico, if it be true that the border desperado has escaped the vigilance of the American authorities.

THE new blood which the last county election injected into the Board of County Commissioners is forcing a good deal of impurity to the surface.

THE Sixth ward politicians are discussing the advisability of dividing the ward. The taxpayers have not yet expressed themselves. When they take up the question and urge its importance there will be some reason for giving it consideration.

DR.KEOGH must adhere to the eclectic school of medicine, judging from the variety and style of his prescriptions for sick paupers. Whisky by the quart, fine tooth combs. hair brushes and other exceptional medicines figure in the bills of the county druggist.

A DEADLOCK in the presidential election is reported from Guatemala, If Barrios is declared elected he will make war upon San Salvador. If Lainnesta is the successful candidate, Barrios will probably declare war upon him. The deadlock therefore in all probability means bloodshed, however it may be determined as to candidates

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S enemies both in his own and opposing parties are seeking now to make political capital against him and the republican party by charging that his Chilian message was mere buncombe. These people seem to forget that the president advised congress in his annual message in December that the Chilian controvers would be treated in a special message.

Most persons who have read the proceedings in the trial of Dr. Graves of Denver for the murder of Mrs. Barnaby will be glad to know that a supersedeas has been granted by the state supreme court and the trial will be reviewed. The circumstances seem to point to the guilt of the accused, but there are nevertheless grave doubts of his guilt and the case is unique enough in character to make fair-minded people agree that he should have all the chance possible to establish his innocence.

PRESIDENT EGAN of the St. Paul, Chicago & Kansas City railroad on .his return to Chicago complains that the grain shipments from the Missouri river eastward are not what they should be, A difference in rates of 4 cents per 100 pounds in favor of New Orleans as against the Atlantic seaboard is responsible for this, in Mr. Egan's judgment, because, as he significantly remarks, the shippers get the benefit of the difference. Mr. Egan and other eastern trunk line railway managers must sooner or later discover that the gulf of Mexico will take the place of the Atlantic for foreign shipments from the interior, unless the railway companies running from this region to the Atlantic are able to make us rates as low or lower than the southern lines.

IN A commercial way this country would not lose much by an interruption of its trade with Chili. The total business with that country last year, exports and imports, amounted to only a little more than \$6,000,000. Chili is a competitor of the United States in European markets, producing wheat, cattle and copper, which she exports to a considerable amount. The product of Chili that supplies nearly all of her trade with this country is nitrate of soda, and she buys of us some manufactured products, chiefly iron and steel, wood, cotton and petroleum. Inasmuch as Chili finds the market for her surplus products in Europe, and will continue to do so, she will buy there most of what she needs, so that in the nature of things we cannot expect to materially enlarge our commerc with that country, while existing conditions remain. If ever the proposed intercontinental railroad shall be built the trade between the two countries will be increased, but that is a possibility too remote to be seriously considered.

HALE ON RECIPROCITY.

The speech of Senator Hale of Maine

on reciprocity was timely. The senator introduced a resolution calling upon the secretary of state for copies of the commercial agreements entered into between the United States and other countries and for information as to their practical effect. It is desirable that the country shall be given this information, but there was democratic opposition to the resolution. What it calls for would not be to the advantage of the democratic party, which has persistently antagonized reciprocity and endeavored to depreciate that policy. The information called for by the resolution of Mr. Hale, as to the practical effects of the agreements made with Brazil, Spain, and other countries, would show that reciprocity has added materially to our trade with those countries, and that there is every assurance in what has been accomplished of a still further increase. The statistics that have been published since the agreements went into effect show that reasonable expectation regarding results has been met, and that thus far the wisdom of the policy has received most satisfactory vandication.

Senator Hale fairly described reciprocity when he said that it is an aid to protection and broadened the field of the American laborer by opening new markets for his products to be paid for in articles which would never compete with his tabor. The democratic assumption that it is an abandonment of the policy of protection and an acceptance of the tenets of free trade is manifestly preposterous. It is fair trade, not free trade. No American industry or enterprise is injured by reciprocity. The home market is guarded by protection, while reciprocity reaches out to the foreign markets. The one establishes, builds up and maintains American industries; the other opens new and enlarges existing outlets for the products of our farms and factories. As has been well said, "protection is defense, reciprocity is conquest."

The speech of Senator Hale timely, because this subject will have a conspicuous place in the attention of the people during the national campaign of this year. They will be called upon to pass judgment on this achievment of a republican administration, and to say whether or not they approve a policy which has secured to this country valuable advantages, not only in its own quarter of the world but also in Europe. Without this policy we probably should not have been enabled to secure from Ger many and France the revocation of the regulations which excluded American pork products from those countries, or any of the other concessions that will be of immense benefit to the agricultural interests of the United States. It is this policy that led Germany to place American grain on an equalit in her tariff with the grain of her commercial allies. More has been accomplished in the last year for widening the field of American commerce than was done in any preceding ten years of our history, and the verdict of the people next November will determine whether the policy that has achieved this is to be maintained or abandoned. It is therefore none too soon to begin the discussion of this very

important subject

THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS. The leadership of the democratic party has evidently fallen into the hands of the most unscrupulous machine politicians in the country. These men are Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland, David Bennett Hill of New York and Calvin S. Brice of Ohio, all members of the United States senate. There is no trickery or scheming in connection with politics, however unscrupulous, that these democratic leaders would hesitate to employ in order to achieve success.

Gorman has been for years the leader of his party in Maryland, and he at tained and has held that position by virtue of practices that have made his name synonymous with everything that is debasing in politics. He is espec ially strong with the rabble, and commands the services of a class of heuchmen who have no respect for law or morals when something is to be done in the interest of Gorman. He is a spoilsman with a most inordinate appetite and is notorious for taking good care of his political creatures. He was successful in foisting a number of these, some of them of disreputable character, upon the Cleveland administration, the dismissal of the worst of whom, when their unworthiness was exposed, caused a rupture of friendly relations between Gorman and the administration. The better class of democrats in Maryland have repeatedly tried to overthrow Gorman's leadership, but his grip on the machine has been too strong to be

The affiliation of Hill and the Maryland senator is entirely natural, because their political methods are essentially the same. Hill has not been so long in politics as Gorman, but he is equally a master of all the "tricks of the trade," and he is no less bold and unscrupulous in practicing them. His whole career since he entered politics has been charactorized by systematic scheming of a kind repugnant to high-minded men, and by pandering to the worst elements of his party. He has maintained a close alliance with Tammany, has courted the liquor interest, and in every way has shown himself to be a politician who be-

lieves that the end justifies the means. Brice is a politician of the same class, though perhaps less bold and reckless than the others. It has been alleged that he used money most lavishly to secure his election to the senate, and there is no reason to suppose that he would have declined to buy votes when they were needed. Brice is several times a millionaire, having made his money principally in railroad enterprises, and he is the financial power of the triumvirate. In the event of either Hill or Gorman being the candidate for president. Brice would doubtless contribute liberally to the campaign for the

promise of a cabinet position. Such are the men who are now the leaders of the democratic party, and who, it is very generally conceded, will dictate to the national convention the

the party will make its fight for the presidency. Men like Carlisle and Pattison and Palmer are sent to the rear and the party is taken charge of by more politicians and spoilsmon, whose only ambition is to attain power and who have no scruples as to the means by which it may be reached. The American people are not so indifferent to the interests and welfare of the government as to permit it to pass into such control.

NEBRASKA AT THE FRONT. The twenty-four delegates from Nebraska to the national alliance meeting in Chicago were headed by the venerable but pugnacious Allan Root, known to local fame as the sage of the Pappio. Allan Root's spirit seems to have pervaded the delegation to Chicago, for from the moment of its arrival until the time of its departure Nebraska has been the bone of contention and the disturbing element. To begin with, Nebraska demanded seats for twenty-four delegates, who were all on hand to vociferate the demand, when she was entitled to but seventeen. After a long wrangle, in which Iowa lost her temper and her influence at the same time, the Nebraska people were victorious. Alian Root was made chairman of the committee on resolutions, and any man in Omaha would willingly have paid Patti prices for a reserved seat out of sight in the com-

however, that the cyclonic eloquence of our Allan won the day. Next came a tussle over the election of president and Nebraska, with seven more delegates than the constitution provided for, made her votes count for John H. Powers, who desired the distinction of a third term. Mr. Powers is a stayer wherever he is put, which partially accounts for his present advanced age. His staying qualities had been manifest in a three-hours speech the day before the election, however, and so weary were the delegates that they raised the third-term cry and Mr. Powers fell outside the breastworks covered | personal popularity.

mittee room. 'It goes without saying,

with giory but naked as to the office. The Nebraskans rallied, however, when it came to the handling of the national alliance funds and elected Adolph D'Allemand as secretary and treasurer. Mr. D'Allemand never pefore succe eded in being elected to an office, although he has frequently been a candidate. This was an especially gratifying feat, for it put Iowa to sleep and at the same time paid her off for fighting the admission of the Nebraska delegation and beating poor old Powers. Iowa rallied. however, on the next ballot and Mrs. Julia Peatt of Nebraska was defeated for assistant lecturer by a crushing majority. Still the Nebraska wire-pullers worked manfully and placed the lady at the head of the committee on education, where distinction goes without salary.

The Nebraska double dozen stood up nobly under the leadership of the most relentless fighter and tireless talker in the ranks of the people's independent party of Nebraska

BUILD A NEW VIADUCT.

A wooden viaduct for a thoroughfare like Sixteenth street is a constant menace to the people dependent upon it for transportation across the railways. Even if it were not upsafe it is in danger of fire.

The construction of the present via duct was a mere makeshift. The city did not have the money to build more han one iron viaduct at the time th Sixteenth and Eleventh street viaducts were projected and it was thought more important to secure a safe crossing near the denot than at Sixteenth street. The charter was also defective at that time as regards the proportion of expense which the railroads should pay toward the viaduct and approaches. Under the present charter the city has the right to order the construction of a substantial stone-pier and iron viaduct across the railroad tracks at any point and the railroads are obliged to pay the cost of the same and will also have to pay for 800 feet of the approaches. All the city is obligated to do is to pay the damages to adjacent property. There would be no damages for a reconstructed viaduct. Hence the city is in position to replace the wooden viaduet on Sixteenth street with a substantial iron structure with-

out taxing itself one dollar. Pending the reconstruction of the Sixteenth street viaduct, the street car company should be directed to change its schedule for motor cars so as to avoid the passage of two trains over the viaduct at the same time. The practice of running two or more trains at the same time is hazardous in the present condition of the wooden bridge. No repairs can make it safe for any considerable length of time. The city and the railways may just as well come to an understanding first as last. The Sixteenth street viaduct must be replaced with one of iron, steel and stone.

Sixteenth street is now and always will be the principal north and south thoroughfare, and the Cheap John, ramshackle structure that now affords the only means of crossing from Leavenworth to Pierce street should be replaced without delay,

UNDER the law the city council has no discretion in the matter of the school tax. It is required to levy and collect the amount estimated for by the Board of Education, provided it is within the legal and charter limit of taxes. The council has the right, however, to insist that the estimate shall be in such form as shall exhibit in detail the proposed expenditure of funds realized from the levy. A mere statement that the board will require \$40,000 or any other lump sum for support, etc., is not an intelligible estimate.

PROF. CROAN, late of the Western Normal school of Shenandoah, Iowa, has not yet taken his educational institution off the trucks. He would doubtless to glad to have Omaha compete with the other cities with which he has been negotiating for several months. The principal difficulty about the matter is to determine whether the bonus demanded is to seenre buildings and students or merely the professor.

A COUNTRY editor has made uncomplimentary reference to THE BEE's attempt last summer to extend aid to one Berger, a Russian who lived in Omaha caudidate and the principles upon which | three years, returned to Russia and was

there imprisoned and subsequently exiled to Siberia. The case was not dropped by THE REE until Mr. Wharton, assistant secretary of state, decided that the United States government was powerless to interfere in Berger's behalf. No one except Berger and his relatives could have been more disappointed than was THE BEE at this ruling. which under the circumstances and the law was sound; Senator Paddock, Congressman Beyan and ex-Congressman Dorsey brought the case before the State department, and would have done any thing in there power to compel the Russian government to release Berger. They seemed anxious to assist THE BEE in the undertaking. All this was fully stated at the time and appreciated by everybody but the nincompoop who has evidently been asleep since the case was disposed of by THE BEE.

THE city council ought to set an example of retrenchment in expenses for the Board of Education. It cannot satisfy the people by sacrificing its wife's relations in the interest of economy.

Democratic Dodger. Boston Journal

As with silver, so with the tariff, the dem ocratic party is afraid of its policy.

Yea, Bathe Him in Gore.

Chicago Tribune. Talk not to us of peace! There is no peac while the clarion voice of Colonel Eiliott F Shepard continues to ring out over the country demanding blood.

Patriot and Statesman. Chicago Inter Ocean. Benjamin Harrison has an able cabinet but the American people will easily observe that he is president and the peer of any as a statesman and as patriotic as they are

Philadelphia Inquirer Senators Hill, Gorman and Brice are said to favor the postponement of the tariff and silver issues. If so, what do they propose to mage the campaign on! Surely not on Hill's

Three of a Kind.

And the Last Word, Chicago Post.

For the ceremonies attending the driving of the last nail in the woman's building on the World's fair grounds Oregon will furnish the jewel-studded nail, Nebraska the mland hammer and Chicago the pink and white

A Crumb of Comfort.

Boston Advertiser. The democrats have organized in Bangor, Me., and have put Cleveland men at the head of the city committee. While Senator Hill is crowding the ex-president to the wall in New York the bright ray of hope at Bangor should not be overlooked.

Called the Turn. The best day to hold New York's demo eratic state convention to choose delegates to the national convention is February 22, Washington's birthday, and the best place is

Albany, the capital of the state. New York Sun, Jan. 27. The democratic state convention called meet at Albany on February 22.

Ignorance and Malice.

Philadelphia Ledger. The commedia of English newspapers, timating that the government's action in the Chilian controversy is a place of American purtisan politics are utterly at variance with the facts in the case. There is and ought to be nothing partisan about the protection of Americans from brutal assaults in any part of the world. On that main subject there are no party divisions whatever. Another ridiculous insinuation in one of the nglish papers is that the United States covets Chilian territory. A country that would not turn its hand to gain Canada is not likely to seek possessions in distant

South America. -HILL TOUCHED THE BUTTON.

New York Tribune: Hill has his way. The democratic convention of this state is to neet next month to select delegates to the national democratic convention. Philadelphia Press: Senator Hill is doing more to create a republican majority in New York state than any republican leader has

been able to in that state in ten years. Philadelphia Ledger: There is a revolt already in New York state, but it will not compare with the revolt that is likely to take place elsewhere if Tammany should undertake to force the nomination of Hill. New York World: The state committee was in session parely half an hour; esterday in deciding the important questions of the time and place of holding the state conven-

There are some advantages in running politics on a program. It saves time. New York Advertiser: The fact that David Bennett Hill wants a midwinter state onvention for a change, and gets it, should not be overlooked by those persons to imagine Mr. Hill is not in the race for He is there, and moving with presidency. He is the more or less precision.

Philadelphia Inquirer: A midwinter convention is something unboard of in New York, but it was good politics from the Hill standpoint to fix upon an early date. The state will declare for him, the unit rule will be passed, and as a consequence the delega-tion will be solid for Hill.

Chicago Times: "Don't" said the New York World to Senator Hill when he announced his purpose of having an early convention in New York. But he went right ahead and carried out his purpose just the same: Really the editor of the World will have to get over the idea that he also runs New York Recorder: In selecting Albany,

New York Recorder: in selecting Albaby, February 22, as the place and time for the democratic state convention to choose dele-gates to the national convention in June the Tiger machine has rolled on caimly over the ring course in superb disregard of the rights of the masses of the party and the advice of democratic journals.

New York Haraid: Senator David Bennett Hill sat in its room at the Hoffman house yesterday afternoon while the members of the democratic state committee in session in one of the parlors on the floor below were registering his will. Senator Hill wished the state convention to be held at Aloany February 22 and so the state committee ordered. New York Times: The democratic state

New York Times: The democratic state committee at its meeting yesterday carried out the program arranged in advance for it by the kind ierethought of Senator Hill. The state convention for the choice of delegates at large was called for the 22d of February at Albany. This is intended to secure, and doubtiess will secure, the selection of delegates subject to the orders of Mr. Hill. New York Sund: In saying this we do not decide that Senster Hill will be the demo-cratic candidate for president. -But the fight cratic candidate for president. -But the fight which he has made for vigorous, practical, organized and united democracy has done

much to arouse that thorough democratic feeling which now insures the nomination of a democrat who will seek not to please himself or any alien and hostile influences and connections. But the democratic party. This is the giory of Senator Hill, that he has prought about a revival of convinced and irresistible democracy. He has ended the mugwump interreguum. Under him, or whalever other democrat may be nominated. whatever other democrat may be nominated, the democratic party will be of, for, and by democrats, and no others need apply.

NEBRASKA OIL INSPECTION.

Report of Hon. Louis Helmrod for the Las Hon. Louis Hemprod, state oil inspector, has prepared his annual report and for-

warded the same to his excellency, Governor Thayer. Mr. Heimrod says: Омана, Jan. 29.—To His Excellency, the Governor of Nebraska: I herewith submit

the following report as state inspector of oil-and enclose a copy of the statement fur nished the auditor of state, all as required by I qualified as state oil inspector and tool I qualified as state oil inspector and took charge of the office April 30, 1891, retaining, temporarily, the deputies of S. Cahwell, my predecessor, April 26 I appointed John S. Kittle deputy, vice J. S. Hoover, resigned; May I, I appointed W. H. Eller and F. S. White, deputies, vice J. M. McDonald and G. W. Fairbrother, resigned.

On or about May 11 one E. C. Carnes informed me by any latter by the season appointed to the contract of the con

formed me by mail that he was appointed state inspector of oils; not having resigned or been removed, to the best of my knowledg and belief, I gave the communication no at tention and continued attending my duties later the said E. C. Carnes attempting to it terfere with and interfering with me in the performance of my duties, I petitioned the court of Douglas county, through my attorneys, E. D. Smith and T. J. Smith, for an injunction restraining the said E. C. Carnes from in any way interfering with me in the performance of my duties and for a temporary of the said for a temporary of the performance of my duties and for a tempor ary injunction pending a permanent one Pending the decision on temporary injunc-

tion my deputies and myself duty inspected olls as provided by law.

June 1, H. Harrison and J. E. Carnes, deputies under S. Caidwell and retained by me, having failed and refused to make the monthly reports as provided by law, I not fied the various oil companies doing business in the state to permit no inspection by H. Harrison, J. E. Carnes or other parties unless duly authorized by me, and from that time on endeavored to perform the duties of my office with the assistance of my three deputies, John S. Kittle, W. H. Eller and F. S

June 28, the court of Douglas county hav ing refused my petition for temporary in junction, I sought the opinion of T. J. Mahoney, county attorrey of Douglas county, as to the legality of oil inspections by partie ized by me, with a view to taking other lega action. He gave a written opinion, in sub-stance as follows: The inspection of oils by any person, or their authorized deputies, claiming to be state inspector of oils and showing authority, even though that authority be in question, provided the inspection were accepted and as provided by law be legal and the parties for whom the inspec tions were made would be fully protecte

from any legal action. June 30. I informed the various oil comp the decision on my petition for a permanen injunction, they continue to recognize me as state inspector of oils and permit inspections by no one not duly authorized by me, all of which they took under advisement. I continued to inspect oils up to and including July 8, at which they two which they took under advisement. nies informed me that they would not permit me to inspect olis from that time on, or pay for the inspections made and unpaid for

During the time I was permitted to inspec oils there was no complaint made by the cor sumers, regarding quality or inferiority o one in Omaha, which, upon due investiga-tion, was found to have been caused by carelessness. Recently I have received carelessness. Recently I have received numerous complaints from all parts of the state regarding inferiority of oils and explosions of lamps, all indicating a serious condition of affairs, which should be carefully looked into. The OMAHA Bee in late issues has made statements, based upon careful investigation, which if reliable, and they bear every indication of being so, folly account for the many complaints I have fully account for the many complaints I have received and the number of lamp explosion

My experience as state inspector of oils has shown me many defects in our present inspection laws, which I shall be pleased to point out and suggest remedies for in a re-port to the next legislature. Respectfully, LOUIS HEIMROD. State inspector of oils,

JABS OF THE JOKERS.

A Maryland undertaker, with an eye to business, publishes the cheering news: "Use our own combaining fluid if you wish pleasant results."

New York Herald: "Gentlemen," said the train, "it is many days since food has passed my lips. I would like to dine-a-mite." And the people fled.

Indianapolis Journal: "You have the tooth-ache, dear? That is too bad. What caused it?" "I think," answered the Philadelphia maiden, "that it came from leaving my gums at home when I went down town." Detroit Free Press: Mary-I'm a firm be

John (significantly)—I believe in Miss Mary's power myself.
And they closed for the final scuffle. Cloak Review: Husband—Are you going to Miss Twickenham's ten? Wife—No: I haven't anything to wear. Husband—Why don't you wear the same gown you did at the last tea she gave? Wife—I have too much respect for you. Peo-ple would say you were running down hill.

Seattle Soundings: He (tenderly)-Would you marry again if I should gie? She-Not much.

Washington Star: There is very little ex-cuse for referring to the tariff discussion of wood as "shear nonsense."

Great words of war are sure to leave Of gore a standing drouth, Until pronounced with emphasis From some big cannon's mouth.

Augusta Chronicle: Streams become full because their heads get swollen, but man re-verses the order.

Indianapolis Journal: It may have been observed that coasting as an amusement has its drawbacks. Binghamton Leader: It's funny that edu-ation should lift a man when it causes bin

Boston Courier: Many an eminent surgeon ecasionally cuts a poor figure in his profes-

Detroit Free Press: "Hello!" said the old gentleman, meeting the young one at the front door at 7 a.m., "up with the isrk I see?"
"Yes," responded the young one, with a cotton lining to his voice, "been up with It all night."

AT THE MATINEE.

Washington Star. I chanced to stray along that way
And stopped to see the matines.
To take a program I forgot—
The play begins; I'il need it not.
I lift my eyes and there—at me!
These are familiar things I see!
A colar deftly trimmed about
With lace that cost a mint, no doubt;
A curl or two, a little speek
Of a most white bewitching neek;
A circle of obscaring felt
Where plumes and ribbons flaunt and melt
cloms had her cars, where rainbows skipt,
They were like shells where dew had dript.
Thee prayers could not reach my mind.
These sights were all that I could find.
I know not how to place the blame—
Perhaps I sought: perhaps they came.
I heard the actors rant and rour;
Then all was still, the show was o'er,
But what the play I cannot say—
I have been to the matinee. chanced to stray along that way

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



OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The loss of the seat left vacant by the ele

vation of Lord Hartington to the House of

Peers is the severest blow yet received by

the liberal unionist party. In 1888 the leader

of the liberal revolt against Mr. Gladstone

carried the Rossendale division by a majority

of 1,450, and he spared no pains to retain the district for the nominee of his friends, having written an earnest letter to his constit uents, although by such an exertion of influence be violated the precedents established in the case of vacancies arising from the in heritance of a peerage by a member of the House of Commons, His interference was fruitiess, for the Gladstone candidate not only wiped out the large adverse majority of six years ago, but beat his opponent by 1,225 votes. No more peremptory notice to quit could be served by the electors on the dissident liberal members of the present House of Commons. If they could not hold their own in a district where they had been overwhelmingly preponderant and where they were backed by all the political strength of the new duke of Devoushire, it is hard to see how they can expect to keep any of the seventy-three seats which they carried in 1886, with the exception of a few in Birmingham and its immediate neighborhood. If Mr. Gladstone lives to figure in the next House of Commons he will almost certainly find reserved for him a triumph which will sharply distinguish his career from that of Sir Robert Peel, although in other respects the public lives of these two distinguished statesmen have been strikingly analogous, Each began life as a tory and lived to become a liberal. Each at a crisis of his fortunes struck out a line for himself without previously consulting the subordinate leaders of his party, and took ground, as the event proved, decidedly in advance of the mass of his followers. Each was thrown out of office through the formation of a cave in the ranks of his own partisans. But Sir Robert Peel died prematurely at a time when it seemed improbable that he would ever regain his former ascendancy in the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone, on the contrary, bas disappointed the secret hopes of his opponents by living through six years of exclusion from power, and seems now upon the point of resuming the post of first minister with

an irresistible majority at his back.

While England checks Russian designs in

he Mediterranean and Europe, her desire is

great and her absolute need greater to have the defenseless peninsula of Corea on ner eastern border. The very existence of her power, her influence and her commerce in the Pacific requires an open commercial and navai seaport on this coast. Corea offers the only opportunity of optaining one, and have it she will. It is only a question of time before this aim is achieved-and with the seizure of one port will follow the annexation of the kingdom and its disappearance from among the governments of Asia. Great Britain has watched with jealous eyes every move made by Russia, and has tried every means to thwart and to lessen her growing influence. She has even gone to the extent of entering into an alliance with China to check all further advance of their common enemy. With the opening of Russian commerce and the placing of Russian vessels in the trade of the Pacific, England sees a severe blow struck at her trade with this part of the globe -a business in which she controls more than three-fourths. She recognizes that with no open port Russia is at a great disadvantage, and at all hazards must be kept in this position. While in case of war Russian men-of-war would be compelled to limit their operations to the spring and summer months and retreat to Viadivostock before being frozen out, England could have her naval stations at Hong Kong, Singapore, and all of the possessions in India and Australia as a basis of supplies in which to refit any damages incident to active service-a most inestimable advantage and one she must retain at all hazards. To do this, she must see that Rust that Otto Hauser, the pauper, was none sia stands aloof from Corea, and in order to other than the nihilist assassin for whom effect this object she is enlisting China and I these fourteen months the agents of the Rus-Japan in the crusade against all further Russian encroachment. With her immense fleet in these waters, little can be done without her knowledge, but the question then arises if Russia persists in her intention to seize Corea, will she use this fleet and attempt to prevent it-thus precipitating an invasion of her Indian empire by Russian troops!

zilian congress by conferring plenary power upon President Peixotto his great significance. It signifies that the republic is only existent in theory, not in fact, and that the tendency of the Latin races is now, as it has ever been, toward arbitrary power wielded by a single man. The Latins are unlike the Teuton and the Norseman in their progress. The races differ in almost every essential that relates to civil establishment. The pomp of monarchy and the rigidity of abso-

The creation of a dictatorship by the Bra-

lutism seem to possess a fascination for the Latins not elsewhere found among the Caucasian family. It is not likely that conferring dictatorial powers upon Peixotto means that Brazil contemplates the re-establishment of a hereditary monarchy. But a dictator is a yet more absolute monarch than Emperor William of Germany, after all, and things may/ better be called by their right names. Peixotto is a much more absolute monarch than Dom Pedro ever was, of course witnout the power to hand down his sovereignty. That, however, makes little difference. The heredi tary dictator may probably use his extraordinary power more judiciously than an elective dictator. If it be said that the power that made Piexotto absolute can unmake him, as much can be said in behalf of a hereditary monarch, who is recognized and maintained by the people, and hence in some sort a popular creation. The people can unmake kings. They are supposed to have unmade Dom Pedro, though it is rather to be as sumed that the people had little say in the matter. Certainly the people, as we know them here, had no say in the discrewning of

Dom Pedro. An agitation has begun in Bavaria against Prince Bismarck's act for securing pensions to aged and infirm workingmen. There are complaints that it does not work well. The method of subscription to the insurance fund consists in the affixing of stamps by masters and men to a card. The master is bound to see that every person in his employ ment buys a stamp every week representing percentage of his wages, and the master on his side puts on the card a stamp of like value. But this leads to a good deat of friction with the authorities. Cards get lost, or the holders fall into arrears, or they change their abodes, and are put to great trouble in getting their new addresses registered Another objection in the eyes of workmen is that, when a man applies for employment, the master can tell by a glance at his card whether he has been in regular wors. Thus a man who has been on a strike is found out at once. Moreover, young workmen gramble at having to pay every week for advantages which they will not enjoy till they are 70 years old. Altogether the act has never been popular, and a petition is in circulation for its amendment. The liberals, the social democrats and the Catholies are united in the

The correct returns of the French census have just been published. They do not differ materially from those which were given last summer. The total population of France is 38,343,199, an increase of only 124,289 over 1886, and of this increase Paris and its suburbs furnish 116,000, the mcrease in thirty-two of the departments being balanced by the decrease in the other fifty-five. The provincial towns of 30,000 inhabitants and upwards have increased by 124,000, the villages and small towns decreasing by about the same figure. The number of foreigners is returned as 1,101, 798, a decrease of 13,416, but the explanation of this is that foreigners were more carefully reckoned in 1886, when they had to be deducted from the figures on which the number of deputies assigned to each department was calculated, than in 1891, when the deduction was no longer necessary. There is reason to suppose that the foreign element has failen off, even allowing for a slight increase in naturalization under the facilities offered by the legislation of 1889.

NIHILIST PADLEWSKI SCICIDES.

The Murderer of General Seliverskoff Ends His Life in Texas.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 .- In the potter's field at San Antonio, Tex., lies buried Otto Hauser, a suicide, according to the finding of the local magistrates; but the records of the inquest are missing from the county clerk's office and it is believed they have been stolen. It is odd that the records of a pauper's suicide should be stolen, and such a theft seems doubly strange when the fact is made known that a morning paper has discovered sian police have been searching the face earth-sone other than Stanislaus Padlewski, who on November 14, 1890, murdered in the Hotel de Bade at Paris, General Michael Seliverskoff, chief of the Russian secret police of that city. The story of this act of nihilist vengoance, of the plots that preceded and provoked it, of the escape of the assassin from Paris by the help of two newspaper men, his concealment by socialists in New York City, and his suicide, as it s called in Texas, a victim of poverty and of terror that may or may not have been ter-rors of the immagination only, is a story such as is rarely told by the newspaper types, and if the Russian police have their agents here it may interest them as much as t will interest the rest the world.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 29.—The flint glass workers who struck yesterday at seven factories returned to work this morning, pend-ing an investigation of the trouble by a joint committee of workmen and manufacturers.

BROWNING, KING

S. W. Corner 15th and Douglas Sts.

Makea Note of it--The half price suit sale has taken so well



that up to last night we sold all but ten of them, and as that wasn't enough to last till Saturday night we have picked out 35 better suits from the regular stock and placed them in the half price lot. The majority of the sizes

are 33, 34, 40 and 42, in sacks and cutaways. Prices range from \$6.25 to \$12.50, no higher, for suits we sell regularly for \$12.50 to \$25. The styles and colors are all right and if you can fit yourself to one of them you get a bargain. Make a note of it.

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