BEE

Omaba, The Bee Building.
Fonth Omaba, corner N and 26th Streets.
Council Bluffs, 12 Penri Street.
Chicaro Office, 3.7 thamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 17, 14 and E, Tribune Building
Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the I ditorial Department

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

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor THE BEE EUILDING.

tuste of Neuraska Sa. County of Douglas. Sa. Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The BEE Jubilshing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Datty Bee for the week ending February 6, 1892, was as follows: follows:
Funday, Jan. 31
Monday, Feb. 1
Tuesday, Feb. 2
Wednesday, Feb. 3
Thursday, Feb. 4
Friday, Feb. 5
Saturday, Feb. 6

Average GEO, R. TZSCHUCK.

Swarn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 5th day of February, A. D. 1892.

N. P. Fert.

Notary Public. Average Circulation for January 24,324,

AN UNSAFE viaduct upon the busiest thoroughfare of the city is not credit able to Omaha.

CINCINNATI comes to Omaha for pork Next thing we hear Newcastle, England, will be shipping coal from West Virginia.

OXFORD, England, will some day be ashamed of the bigotry which led its authorities to decline the proffered statue of the late Cardinal Newman.

ONE thing is fairly certain. If the democratic majority in the house thinks it can make any political capital out of a free coinage bill it will force the senate to consider such a measure.

AN ANTHRACITE coal trust is being formed in Pennsylvania. The coal barons of that great state having already encompassed the earth with their octopus arms are merely fencing it in.

THE clearing house reports show an increase of 39.3 per cent for Omaha over the corresponding week of 1891. This is the highest percentage of increase reported, except from cities of 50,000 or less. Des Moines, Iowa, shows a gain of 74.9 and Lincoln 48.4 per cent.

TOMORROW Parliament opens and the gladitorial intellectual contest between Gladstone and Balfour will be renewed. The world will wistfully watch the dying hours of this Parliament and wait with more particular interest upon its successor, for Gladstone will probably succeed Salisbury if Gladstone lives.

AMERICA shipped to Europe the past year 260,377 bushels of buckwheat. This is the first time buckwheat appears in grain export statistics. It will come to the surface more and more hereafter in all probability. Buckwheat can always be relied upon to come to the surface. In spite of its irritating attributes it steadily holds its place at the table.

ACTION for damages has been brought by Dallas county, Texas, against the contracting firm which placed the hear ing system in the court house, upon the ground that the heating system was defective. It is to be hoped the county may win if its case be a clear one. We need some precedent in the courts which shall enable the public to recover from contractors such damages as are directly traceable either to their inefficiency or

THE county druggist's bills for November and December medicines furnished paupers, including whisky, fine tooth combs, hair brushes, tooth brushes and other iuxuries and toilet articles, have been allowed. Commissioner Paddock says these supplies were ordered by parties high in authority. This is a serious accusation. Has it come to this that the superintendent of the poor farm actually uses fine tooth combs and hair brushes and tooth brushes?

THE Cleveland democrats of New York are fearfully enraged and threaten to make Washington's birthday memorable for democratic profanity. Their rage is vain, however. Mr. David Bennett Hill will celebrate another victory for practical, pernicious politics on that occasion in spite of Cleveland, the mugwumps and other hightened citizens of the Empire state. The medicine is made and the New York democrat must either sulk or swallow his dose.

THE steel beam trust having dissolved, a sharp decline has taken place in the price of domestic beams, and a further fall is expected. This combination was in existence about 17 years and it enriched all who were connected with it. A more soulless and exacting monapoly never existed and the amount of its plunder has been enormous. The price it has maintained for steel beams has been nearly double what was necessary to a legitimate profit, as is clearly shown by the present price, and it was enabled to choke off all competition and to largely prevent the consumption of imported beams. The duty on steel beams was materially reduced by the new tariff and a reduction of the price became necessary in order to meet the competition of imported beams. The duty of \$20.16 is still unreasonably high, but the dissolution of the trust insures a very great saving to builders, the decline in the price already being \$13.50 per ton. Undoubtedly the present duty could be cut down one-half without endangering the industry and still enable the manufacturers to do a profitable business, while builders would be materially benefited.

GOVERNOR THAYER RETIRES. Governor Thaver retires from the executive office this day and James E. Boyd will resume the position which he vacated ten months ago.

The people of Nebraska, regardless of

over which this state has been torn up Is at last settled, and settled in accordance with the verdict which the people rendered at the election of 1890. This is a government of majorities and it should be the boast of every citizen of the great republic that the decree

of the majority expressed through the ballot box is respected as the edict of the sovereign.

It is gratifying that General Thayer has voluntarily surrendered the place he held without waiting for an official copy of the mandate of the supreme court. It was the manly and honorable thing to do under the circumstances, and relieves not only Governor Thayer but the republican party from the odium which would naturally have attached to any attempt to keep Boyd out of office by resorting to legal technicalities.

REAINE'S DECLINATION.

The Associated Press has given to the public a copy of the letter addressed by Secretary Blaine to Chairman Clarkson of the national republican committee, declining under any circumstances to allow his name to go before the national republican convention as a candidate for the presidency.

This announcement has been anticipated by those who are familiar with Mr. Blaine's physical condition. Mr. Biaine's health has been shattered for several years past, and domestic afflictions have materially augmented his debility.

Mr. Blaine doubtless realizes that the republican party will during the impending campaign require of its standard bearer exertions which will tax his mental and physical capacity to the utmost tension. Feeling unequal to the task that will devolve upon a presidentint candidate, however popular he might be, Mr. Blaine deems it his duty to apprise his zealous and enthusiastic friends and followers that he cannot enter the lists as their leader even if the nomination were unanimously tendered

Mr. Blaine's declination will cause sincere and heartfelt regrets among republicans everywhere. No man since the days of Henry Clay has had such : firm hold upon the hearts of the great mass of his followers, and no man of either party in our times could arouse greater enthusiasm. In the west, more than any other part of the country, the Plumed Knight has always had warm admirers and hosts of devoted friends.

OUR BRITISH CRITICS.

The correspondent of the London Time. in Chili continues to supply that paper with misrepresentations regarding the officials of the United States in that country, and the English newspapers. with a few honorable exceptions, still find fault with the course of this government toward Chili. It is not uncommon to hear the complaint made in England hat there is an unfriendly feeling toward that country in the United States, and the conduct of the English press is certainly well calculated to create and to justify such a feeling. Its uniform practice is to disparage and find fault with pretty much everything of an international character that is done by our government, and this is done, not in the spirit of kindly counsel, but with a malicious purpose to lower this country in the respect of other nations. If it could fairly be assumed that the English newspapers represent the intelligent public opinion of England, rather than the interests of the capitalists and manufacturers, it would have to be concluded that in no other country in the world is there so much unfriendliness toward the United States.

British criticism of the course of the government of the United States in the Chilian matter has been gratuitously insolent. It could find nothing to commend in the good temper, the patience and the forbearance of this government under circumstances of a very trying and provoking character, but the determination to insist upon a proper and full recognition of our rights is characterized as bluster and swagger. No people in the world have less right than the English people to condemn these qualities, but it is grossly unjust to say that they were exhibited in the least degree by the government or the people of the United States. A candid read ing of the diplomatic correspondence will compel the admission that there is not a suggestion of bluster in any of the communications sent to the Chillan government, unless a firm adherence to just demands can be so regarded. It is equally true that the president's message to congress contained nothing of this character, unless insistence upon the duty of the government to protect its citizens and maintain its honor and

dignity can fairly be held to be bluster. It is true that preparations for possible war were pushed with the activity and vigor which the circumstances seemed to demand, but any other country would have done likewise under similar conditions. It was the part of wisdom and exerted a wholesome influence upon the controvery. It is also true that the people, being heartily in accord with the government, when hostilities seemed imminent signified their readi ness to go to the support of the government, but there was nothing of the nature of bluster in this popular expression

of patriotism. The American people are not greatly concerned about British opinion. They are entirely capable of taking care of their own affairs at home and abroad, and they do not expect or particularly desire to please England. They have a pretty accurate conception of the motives which inspire British criticism and they do not expect to avoid it so long as the United States continues to make commercial progress against British competition. But if England desires to cultivate the friendship of the people of the United States, as Englishmen are wont to assert, such insolent

and unwarranted criticism as the press of that country has recently so freely indulged in cannot reasonably be expected to do otherwise than militate against the growth of friendly feeling.

MILLS HAS DECLARED HIMSELF. party, will feel grateful that the contest There is no longer any doubt as to where Mr. Roger Q. Mills stands and what he intends to do. He has clearly stated his position and purpose, and the announcement will not improve the democratic situation. Mr. Mills does not believe in any compromising or temporizing policy regarding the tariff. He is for war, not upon parts of the law, but against the whole of it, and he will accept nothing less than this. He looks upon the proposition to attack only certain features of the tariff as amounting to a surrender of the democratic post tion, and he will not be a party to such a plan. It will be entirely useless for Mr. David A. Wells or anybody else to now plead with Mr. Mills to allow the Springer policy to prevail. Having declared himself and proclaimed what he regards as the duty of the party, the Corsicana statesman is not the sort of man to retreat, or what would be practically the same thing to permit those who entertain opposite views to put them in effect without a contest.

Mr. Mills will undoubtedly be heard from in the house at an early day. The program of the ways and means committee has been made out according to the Springer plan, and the work of carrying it out will probably be entered upon this week. The start will be made when the ways and means committee reports the bill to put wool on the free list, and this will be Mr. Mills' opportunity. In the meantime those who are opposed to the Springer policy of attacking the tariff by separate bills are causing the ways and means committee some anxiety and embarrassment by threatening to bombard it with resolutions instructing the committee to report bills putting various articles on the free list. An indication of this design is seen in the resolution relating to agricultural implements.

It is altogether probable that the Springer policy will prevail, but Mr. Mills will be able to rally a strong mipority of the democrats of the house in opposition to it, and if he brings to the contest which he proposes to mike his usual earnestness and vigor he can make the dominant faction feel very uncomfortable. The effect of his attitude must be to perpetuate and perhaps intensify the dissension in the democratic ranks and to carry it into the national convention, where, from all present indications, there will be one of the hottest and bitterest conflicts ever had in a political convention.

THE VIADUCT UNSAFE.

THE BEE has repeatedly expressed the opinion that the Sixteenth street wooden viaduct should be replaced with one of iron and steel upon stone piers. The principal reason for urging the change has been that the present structure is not adequate to the traffic which would naturally pass over it and is now in urgent need of repair. These arguments in favor of an entirely new viaduct are strongly reinforced by the reports of experts who have re-examined it within the last few days and who agree that the wooden bridge is unsafe for travel and is a menace to the lives of the thousands who are daily compelled to pass over it either in their own vehicles, on foot or in the motor cars.

Although efforts are now being made to strengthen the bridge, and it may be made reasonably safe for ordinary travel, it is useless to attempt to patch up the structure so as to relieve the pubtic from a reasonable apprehension of danger. The city engineer is convinced that heavily loaded motor trains tax the strength of the spans to the danger limit. and he will recommend that an ordinince be passed regulating the movement of motor trains upon the viaduct. This is proper, but it is a mere makeshift.

The principal thoroughfare of the city of Omaha is Sixteenth street. It will always be the traffic street between Omaha and South Omaha. It will be absurd as well as dangerous to insist upon continuing to use this long, narrow wooden bridge. There is no way to escape rebuilding the viaduct. It should be as wide and strong as that on Tenth street and the council ought not to delay the ordinance compelling the railways to replace the present structure with one ample for the future growth of the two cities. The injury and death of one train load of motor passengers would involve the city in damages far beyond the cost of a new and thoroughly substantial viaduct. The responsibility is one of which the city should be relieved

without delay. KANSAS CITY is to have a \$2,000,000 federal building. The Journal prints a cut of the design, and states that Supervising Architect Edbrooke will shortly visit Kansas City to examine the site in person. It is to be hoped Mr. Edbrooke may find time to come to Omaha also. There are some people in this city who would be pleased to point out some defects in his design for the Omaha build-

THE committee appointed to select a speaker to present Omaha's claims to the people's party at St. Louis for the national convention will do well to select an orutor who is neither an active partisan politician nor a railroad attorney,

THE residence streets on which light travel only is expected, and which are ordinarily clean and passable, are being rapidly ruined by constant dirt-hauling in heavy vehicles. There must be something done to abate the nuisance.

ONCE more THE BEE remonstrates against the insufferable dirt wagon and the fifth and discomfort it occasions.

THE grand jury is sending cold chills through the circulatory systems of the boodle gang.

Too Good to Thrive.

Globe-Democrat. The anti-Hill movement in New York is a nice, polite, ladylike affair, but it doesn't count for the purposes of practical politics.

A Vile Instantion. Mr. Thurston's explanation that he is not seeking a nomination as vice president, but "cannot prevent his friends from putting

forward his name," suggests that, for a still higher office, there are several groups of friends who have about the same kind of

Thurston, so to speak. Good Republican Advice.

And now it Governor Theyer is wise he will vacate the gubernatorial chair without delay.

An Enemy of the State.

Chicago Post, The uniform divorce law of Senator Kyle of South Dagota appears to aim a blow at home industries. It would help to depopulate Sloux Faus.

Perhaps He Took His Medicine.

Chicago Acres. "Physician, heal thyspi?" is a difficult suggestion to follow. Sir Morrell Mackenzie, the great English authority on throat and lung troubles, fell a victim to pronchitis,

> A National Straddle. Cincinnati Commercial.

The democrats in congress are showing creat deal of timidity regarding the silver question. They are atraid to declare a policy n it. The scheme, therefore, will be to talk free coinage in parts of the country where that craze exists, and honest money in communities where the democrats have not lost their neads.

Just His Caliber.

Philadelphia Inquirer. New York is behind with its appropriation for the World's fair. So far behind is it that a delegation of the most prominent business men of New York City went to Albany the other day to advecate an appropriation o' \$500,000. The suggestion seemed to stagger Governor Flower, who represents Senator Hill at the capitol. He leaned back in his chair and remarked: "Rats!" * * what great deeds of statecraft can Governor Flower possibly have concealed behind the gubernatorial utterance of "Rats?"

THE EMPIRE BOSS.

Washington Post (rep.): The ftill boom has yet to do business with the western

New York Advertiser (dem.): As between Murray Hill and David B. Hill we are in -from a strictly sporting standpointo lay a few pence on David.

New York World (dem.): The unanimity of the democratic newspapers of the state in condemning the midwinter convention call sufficiently shows what the party thinks of the snap-judgment plan. Globe Democrat (rep.): Several big demo-

cratic papers in the west and south are pitching into Hill vigorously, but will they bolt him if he should gain the candidacy! He has still some chance of doing this.

Philadelphia Inquirer (rep.): But out o hese bitter contests is the feeling not likely to spread that a new candidate must be selected—Gorman for instance? Therein is the danger to both Hill and Cleveland. Philadelphia Ledger (rep.): In the con-tention among the New York aspirants for the democratic presidential nomination i looks as if it is not to be all "up Hill" work but that there will be some "down Hall vork, too

Chicago Herald (dem.): The protest of the mugwumps and doubtful democrats in New York against an early convention is a senseless nowl. It is doubtless the voice of disappointment at the condition of sentiment there, rather than a manly opposition to un fair methods,

Denyer Republican: Evidently the war is on between the Hill and Cleveland factions in New York. The more they knife each as a fratricidal war between the democrats will insure the re-election of the present administration for another term.

New York Tribune (rep.): It begins look now as though the cemetery devoted to blasted political ambitions was destined to contain a little headstone with this lettering on it: Here lies the Presidential Boom of David B. Hill. Died of a "suap" convention at Albany, N. Y., February 22, 1892. R. I. P. Minneapolis Journal (ind. rep.): A for midable revolt against Hill is foreshadowed in New York, where there is serious talk by the Cleveland faction of holding a separate convention and sending a Cleveland delega-tion to Chicago. This kick against Hill's machine is likely to set off some fireworks in

Denver Sun (rep.): David B. Hill smil-ingly intimates that it was at his personal suggestion that Washington's birthday was ixed as the date at which to hold his liven York state convention. This was eminently fitting. There is a striking resemblance be ween Washington and Mr. Hill. Washing-

ton never told a lie. Murat Halstead: This is simply a strug gle to use the state to coerce the national democratic party. It is of a foredoomed nature. It kills Cleveland, but Cleveland's friends have the force and the will to knif Mr. Hill through and through; and the able Mr. Flower, now a gubernatorial bud, will burst into full bloom as a presidential blossom and shine through one gorgeous summer, to wither in November.

——"Like popples spread, You seize the flower, its bloom is shed; Or, like the snowfall in the river, A moment white, then gone forever."

Epoch: Fangle-It seems to me very strange that Mrs. McJungin should mysh so much affection on that homely pug dog.
Cumso—Not at all. You ought to see her
husband.

Somerville Journal: Bjenkins-Isn't Bjone a very liberal man?

Bjobnson-Yes: I don't know how man;
times I have heard him give himself away.

New York Sun: Fangie—There was something remantic about the way Mr. Scadds proposed to the woman he married.
Cumso—How was that?
"She was a poor girl, and the first time he saw her was in a street car. He noticed her make room for another woman on the seat beside her. The act touched him, he learned who she was, called that very evening, and proposed."

Washington Star: "You look as if you have been having a jolly time." "I have; do you know. I think this is one of the most menfal, hospitable and cultivated towns in the country?" "Where have you been?" "Went out and paid a few bills just now.

EXTREMELY PLEASANT. Clothier and Furnisher. How pleasant is it every morn, As on the olicioth floor you light, With fright feetto grope for hours For slippers that are out of sight.

Puck: Miss South-What a pretty home you are now, Miss Johnson: Quite Queen Anneis it not?
Mis Johnson—Yes: Queen Anne in front.
and Mary Annat/the back.

Philadelphia Ledger: In leaving his acro-batic career for the pulpit. George Hanion one of the aglic brothers of that name, leaves behind him all yautting ambition. A TRIOLET.

> Judge, She gave the a simple no
> An I frieshing hung ber head,
> It was by the waves' sad flow,
> she gave net a slingle no.
> When I assed her should I go
> And send nay rival instead,
> She gave high a simple no.
> And bijshing hung her head

Epoch: "My'dest." said Mr. Cubbaze to his wife, who was diagerously iii, "Mrs. Kickshaw is downstrirs and wants to see you."
"What has she got on?" asked the dying woman, feebig.

"I don't believe you are quite as heavy as you were." said the barber to Cumso, during the process of shaving. "No, that was really a big slive you took out of my chin just them," replied Cumso.

Philadelphia Record: Ultimatums work so well that it might be a good scheme to try one

VISIONS. W. N. Roundy. Visions come and go again Leaving in their siry train Just a roythm, soft and low, Of their movement to and fro Something like so old retrain.

Tis the way with summer cate 'Tis the way with joy and pain; 'Tis the way with all we ken Of the lives of mortal m Just to come, then go again.

THEY MAKE THE WIRES HUM

Associated Press Operators Who Have Revolutionized the Art of Telegraphing.

DEVICES WHICH HAVE HELPED THEM

The Typewriter and Patent Attachments Have Made it Possible to Do Three Times as Much Work as in

the Old Days.

The story of one of the great steps forward in newspaper and telegraph progress has never been adequately told. It is the record of a change in methods little short of marvelous and perhaps even more far-reaching in its practical benefit and direct results than the substitution of Morse's first wires for the pigeons and ponies that originally carried the news of the day for all the United States.

Though little understood by many of the magnates and workers in newspaper and telegraph circles, probably because too little talked of by those to whom the credit is due, the facts are nevertheless of wide and permanent interest. To one man's quies per ception, persistent energy and intelligent grasp of a complex problem, and to the pluck, skill and perseverance in the face of the gene a ridicule of a score of others, emulating the spirit of their chief, is to be atributed the

extraorinary success achieved

It was early in 1885 that the idea of organ izing a general system of leased telegraph lines throughout the west for news associa-tion purposes was conceived with the twin project of utilizing the typewriter for enhancing the value alike of the operator's ser vices and the time of the wires. spite the loudly-vaunted praises of latter day imitators, the matter first took definite shape in the offices of the Associated Press, was considered. ress, was designed for the advantage of its ervice and was brought to perfection wholly by men identified with the Associated Pressystem. The superintendent of telegraph night manager for the Associated Press at that time as now was Addison C. Thomas of Chicago, strangely enough more generally known for his ability and force in strictly newspaper work for the past seventeen years in connection with the handling of eports of national conventions and other world-stirring events than for originating and bringing to success the most distinctive features of telegraph work for the news-papers—a system of leased lines turning out the news of the universe in copy so perfect as practically to require for publication only the addition of headlines.

Prior to the new departure press dis patches were dealt out to the newspapers great and small, at so much a word. save telegraph tolls everything was skeleton," that is, all smail words such as "of" and "the" were omitted, and the news itself on extraordinary occasions was reduced to the barest outlines of facts. The result was a collation that while decided; the test known at the time, compared with what goes into the newspaper offices now-adays, was as dry and different as salt cod

ish is from terrapin stew.

Matters approached a focus when General
Manager William Henry Smith and the
board of directors of the Associated Press lecided to try for a few months what was hought merciy an experiment—the leasing of wires for themselves from the telegraph company. The operators selected by Mr l'homas were the pick of the profession, ar be esprit du corps that he fostered and their magnificent work lightened the burdens o undreds of weary telegraph editors from New York to San Francisco. Dispatche were no longer "skaletonized," news was counded out with life and color, and the volme quadrupled.

But the "experiment," pleasant as were e results, was proving a costly one, and the operators, though paid relatively high salaries, felt that they were maintaining a dilling pace. It was at this juncture tha the application of the typewriter to the ser-vice as a solution of the question of expense and of the other difficulties made the "leased wire system" a national fixture, the use o which is expanding from year to year Under the encouragement of the superintendent, Operator John A. Payne of Nast employing the instrument to transcribe the news dispatches as they were rattled off at what was supposed to be the phenomenal gait of forty words a minute. Then others of the staff learned, and contests for prizes offered by Mr. Thomas soon made all the nen experts; the first cash prize being captured by George R. Althands of Louisville, the second by F. B. Williams of Pittsburg familiarly known as "Fatty William

The whole matter was clinched by an ir genious device, the personal invention of the superintendent, for which letters of patent were issued to him by the United States government. This was the feed guide, Presispatches being furnished in common to a number of newspapers in each large city have from time immemorial been necessari on manifold tissue paper with carbon shoots between. How to handle su cumbrous bundle in a typewriter w puzzle; but the familiar tin slide, How to handle such Thomas feed-guide," now attached to every telegrapher's machine, made the method clear as Columbus' explanation of how ac egg could stand on end. The important fact should be noted that John Payne's beauiful work, and that of individuals at widely scattered points who had before hand, more or less unsuccessfully essayed the feat accomplished by him, was wholly or a single copy of dispatches. No manifold a single copy of dispatches. No manifold was used or could be used until the inven-tion of the feed-guide, and it is simple effrontery, not to say idiocy, that would seek to dispute the record; it is, briefly, that nonths before any other organization the Associated Press had in operation on a leased wire system of its own a brilliant corps of typewriter telegraphers doing for the news onpers of America what had never before been thought of, much less undertaken. The exact truth is that the first successful

plan for bringing the typewriter into general use for telegraph purposes was conceived within three days after the Ass. lated Press leased-wire service started. Mr. Payne was withdrawn from his regular work in the Associated Press office at Nas work in the Associated ville, and his expenses and salary paid while he visited, "machino" in hand, the Associated Press offices at Washington, York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and all the larger cites east and west of the Alleghanies. The purpose of the four was to give the Associated Press operators a chance to see for themselves the possibilities opened

It was thus that concerted action was se cured on the part of what proved to be a compact body of pioneers, and the Associated Press succeeded where before failure had been uniform with others and even with itself. The introduction of the machine opened up a new field for its usefulness for the benefit of the telegraph editor and proof reader. The old style manifold, or more familiarly known to newspaper men as "the flimsy," was abandoned for the white paper, practically the se print paper except whiter and of finer texture and light weight. This paper was made especially for the use of the Associated Press under the personal supervision of Mr. Thomas, who first suggested the machine manifold paper and gave an order for its peculiar manufacture, which made it possi-ble to produce as high as thirty copies at one writing. This paper was manufactured ex. pressiy for the Associated Press by Mrs-Wade of Chicago, who is the daughter of the inventor of manifold paper, and who has for

vears carried on the business.

If it were possible to genuinely dispute with the Associated Press the honor for the inception of the typewriter service, the statement would be due that a Mr. E. P. Porter of Chicago first used the typewriter in making single copies of mes sages from sound for the Western Unio Telegraph company as far back as 1874. His work and that of the typewriter while other-wise good-proved a failure, however, owing to the fact that a ribbon suitable for cuplicating the ink characters was then not in existence. Hence the machine was abandoned for telegraph service.

for telegraph service.

W. F. Vigus, chief clerk for General Anson Stager, vice pre-ident of the Western Union Telegraph company, and for many years connected with the Associated Press, invented later the since widely-known "copring ribbo"," and endeavored to push the machine into telegraph and press use; but again it failed, owing to the imparfections of the machine on account of not having capital letters. Business men objected to the copy and Wil-Business men objected to the bur P. Storey, proprietor and editor of the Chicago Times, emphatically protested against the use of it by the Associated Press in copying the reports of the Beecher trial.

As a consequence the project was once more abandoned and 200 machines purchased by the Western Union Telegraph company NO FAVORS FOR VETERANS the Western Union Telegraph company rusted out in a warehouse in New York. In 1878, Whitelaw Reid of the New York Tribune wrote William Henry Smith, general manager of the Associated Press, that he had an application from one Wellner, an operator, who claimed to have a code which he could use in connection with the machine and thus double the capacity of the wires and furnish a typewritten conv. On

wires and furnish a typewritten copy. wires and furnish a typewritten copy. On receipt of this letter William Henry Smith at once telegraphed Mr. Reut to send on his man to Chicago. Wellner, after repeated efforts in the Associated Press' Chicago

ffice to make it "a go" gave it up as he ba

to stop the wire to change the manifold books, etc. Again the stylus had a victory over the machine and beid its supremacy

Benedict, of New York, on hearing that the machine was being talked of anew by the Associated Press, came to Chicago, and

called on Superintendent Thomas and made a bid for the trade. He was informed that

the typewriter was thrown out hearly ten years before, and had remained out on ac-

sount of certain defects; but that if the Type-

writer company would invent an ppliance for holding and feeding he manifold books, the Associated Press would make a contract for \$5,000 or

\$0,000 worth of machines as a starter. Mr. Wyckoff said he believed such an invention

could not be made, but that they would pu

their experts at work. Thomas then visited New York, Hartford, Conn., and other cities

where writing machines are manufactured, and at the shops his suggestions were carried out for numerous changes

in the machine to perfect them for press and telegraph work, the object being to prevent

a monopoly of any certain writing machines in the field, opened for their use. The result was that the Remington, the Cali-

graph, the Smith and other machines were

soon pressed into active service throughout the land.

by Mr. Thomas and patents applied for. Immediately a job lot of Thomas' feed guides

was made in Chicago and rushed through to Washington, Baltimore, New York, Phila-

delphia and all other eastern and west-ern cities. Machines were ordered and the new departure started notwithstand-

ing the protests and discouragements of the Western Union and the projudices of old-time operators. Then it was that the

stylus met its Waterlee. Today the Western Union offices are filled with typewriters, and

n your telegraph room is heard the click of

a dozen machines recording the special dispatches to Tak Bra, where years ago the

oen, the pencil and the "monkey," the sub-stitute for the old Morse register, reeling of

the tape in unintelligible characters, held

PROFIT-SHARING.

An Association for the Promotion of Profit

haring has recently been formed in New

fork City. The United States labor com-

dissioner, Carroll D. Wright, is president

the two vice presidents being President F.

A. Walker of the Massachusetts Institute of

Pechnology, and Mr. N. O. Nelson, a prom-

inent manufacturer in St. Louis. The sec

retary and treasurer is Nicholas P. Gilman.

West Newton, Mass., author of the well

known work on profit-sharing. The execu-

tive committee consists of a railroad direc-

tor, four manufacturers, who, like Mr. Nel

son, practice the system in their business,

and a professor of political economy in

Pennsylvania college. The association thus

brings together men of science and men o

of profit sharing and kindred sys-tems of uniting the interests of employers

and employes. It is their intention to estab

lish a bureau of information for the benefit of firms interested in profit-sharing, and by

various publications and addresses befor

discussion and extension of this industrial reform. The annual fee for membership, open to all interested, is \$3. All communica-

C. G. Conn, a leading manufacturer of

Elkhart, Ind., divided \$0,000 among his em-ployes February 1 on the profit-sharing basis, five of his foremen receiving \$789 each,

while the remainder was apportioned among

the other w. rkmen according to the class in which they stood. This is the accord your

the plan has been tried by Mr. Conn, and all concerned consider it a great success.

EDUCATIONAL.

Prof. John Williams White of Harvard.

who receives \$1,000 a year, is considering an

offer of the chair of Greek in the new Chi-

The registration of the law department at the University of Michigan has reached 653,

which is 290 more than at Harvard, the next

Two million dollars will be necessary to effect the removal of Columbia college. New

York City, to the Bloomingdale site. Of this

Yale's new dormitory, the gift of Pierce N

Welch, is nearing completion. Architectur

ally it will be an imposing addition to the

lyania. Yale's oldest alumnus graduated

The new chapel recently dedicated at Be

loit is the gem of all the college buildings

tributed by Mrs. Amelia E. H. Doyon of

An athletic club, strictly of college mos

has been incorporated in New York, under the name of the University Athletic club.

The aim is to encourage intercollegiate

thletics. There is already a membership of

William Ireland Knapp, for the past thir

teen years professor of modern languages in Yale university, has been elected head pro-fessor of the department of the romance

anguages and literature of the University o

Five colleges and universities now publish

cally papers, viz., Yale, Harvard, Michigan, Cornell and Brown. The Princetonian comes

ian of the University of Pennsylvania, twice

Princeton's new auditorium, which is nearly

completed, will be used for commencements lecture courses, concerts and all large gather-

ngs. The material is granite and brown stone

Over \$450,000 has been added to the Vassar

college funds in two years and two scholar-ships of \$5,000 each. These were given by Miss Perry of Albany and Miss Eckert of

Philadelphia, Hereafter the amount of

Andrew Carnegie has increased his \$1,000,000 endowment of the Pittsburg public li

brary by a cool \$100,000 on condition that the

granite likely to endure longer than a library building.

Miss Gentry, the American girl who wor

the European scholarship of the Association

of Collegiate Alumone, has been allowed to

listen to lectures on mathematics at the Un-versity of Berlin, but it is said that she has

n subjected to considerable annoyance by

One of the principal topics at Harvard just

at present is furnished in the discussion as to whether or not one member of the board of

overseers should come from the west. Be-cause of the fact that the present board is constituted almost wholly of New England

men Harvard is subject to charges of men Harvard is subject to charges of pro-vincialism. It is this that the authorities want to avoid and it is probable that a west-

ers man will soon be found on the board.

There is no memorial

main building be of granite rather that brick and terracetta. There is no memoria

full scholarship will be \$8,000.

It cost \$30,000, over half of which was con

Dr. Enoch Fithian of Greenwich, N.

ris the class of 1816, University of

the country are held by college graduates

the highest offices in

He was

Nearly 60 per cen

cago university at \$7,000

in 1820.

Chicago.

hold 1,500 people.

law school in point of numbers.

sum \$375,000 has been subscribed.

tions should be addressed to the secretary.

ommercial and other clubs to pro-

who desire the extension

business.

In the meantime a device was studied

years

appliance

Wyckoff of Wyckoff, Seamans

Little Hope For a General Pension Bill at Present.

DEMOCRATS WILL OPPOSE THE MEASURE

Howling Ex-Confederates Indicate the Policy of the Maj brity in the House on the Subject-No Seat No Fare.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTHEATH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.

There will not only be no legislation in his congress intended to generally affect pensions, but no opportunity will be missed in the house to east odiom upon the policy of pensions. There may be some general pen sion bills passed by the senare but not as much interest will be taken by that body as usual, on account of the well known fact that it is next to an impossibility to get any general legislation through this house.

The first time the mace, the emblem of authority, has been brought forward in the present congress was in the house the other day when an ex-soldier was making an appear for a hearing in the interest of a general pension bill. The house had wasted a number of days in the discussion of the rules and had come to what was in effect a deadleck. Democratic members bad howled themselves hoarse, and made their arms tired in shaking their fists at each other and at the republican side, when Major Pickler of South Da kota arose and asked in a very temperate tone and modest manner if it would not be a good time to take a rest on the discussion of the rules and give consideration to a general pension bill, the merits of which were so prain on its face as to invite no unnecessary

The moment the word "pensions" passed his lips Buck Kilgore of Texas, the howling ex confederate, who never misses an opportunity of rising and declaiming against pensions, sprang to his feet and yelled an ob-ection. It was unnecessary, however, for hat centleman to enter a protest for more than 100 men on the democratic at le began to groan and murmur, "oh! oh! oh!" Again and again Major Pickler attempted to appear and charity of those who had the power to bestow assistance to the veterans, their widows and orphaus, but in every effort his words were drowned by a cherus from the democratic side, where there from the democratic side, where there were jeers, ridicule and the very picture of disgust as each one exclaimed "On! oh!" The scene was one which would have stirred the blood in any patriot's heart.

After a persistent and patriotic appeal to the house, which met with the mest cordial sympathy on the part of every republican and a few democrats, but with the ridicule of a great number and a large majority of the followers of Crisp and Mills, the attempt o fix a day for securing the consideration of the pension bill was abandoned, and for a noment at least the last hope of pensio legislation was defeated.

Three Bills in Two Months.

Attention was the other day called to the fact that although the present session of con gress has consumed two montus but threebilis had been adopted by the house. There are now nearty 9,000 bills upon the recordof the clerk's document room and the prospects are that the entire number of measures which will be introduced at session of this house will exceed by 2,000 or 3,000 the number introduced into the previous congress, and there are those who believe that the aggregate of bills which will be introduced in the present house will number over 15,000. Unsually the percent of the bills introduced in congress which become laws varies from 6 to 9, and there have not been more than 10 per cent of the aggregate measures proposed which have become laws in the last congress about 5 per cent of the bills introduced were found

upon the statutes when the term expired. It looks now that there will not be 2 per cent of the bills proposed in this congress in law when the term expires on March 4, 1894. In the matter of the introduction of bills in congress the democrats are proving them selves as demagorical as they are in pro-claiming upon the hustings during their campaign, when all sorts of promises are made but none fulfilled. It has been the policy of the democrats for many years to simply introduce measures and promise flual action but by prearrangement to defeat final action, there being a double aim in this oblicy. In the first place it contemplates an expenditure of public funds to enforce most of the legislation of congress. In the second place a great many members are enabled to retain a hold upon their constituents by continually promising them this and that legislation, the consummation of which would deprive them of most of their political cap-

Some of the pills which have been introduced since this session convened in December last have been upon the calendars of congress for many years. Some of them, for private pension legislation, have received favorable action at the hands of the pension committees, and have appeared every two years for more than a decade. It would be easy to secure final action upon a large number of these bills, but by continually promising legislation, and carefully preventng it, the demazogues are enabled to retain

their hold upon those directly interested. No Seat No Fare in Congress. A proposition has been made in congress relating to the conduct of street cars in this city which may prove a wholesome example to the organized government in many cities. It is proposed to pass a law forbidding the drivers or conductors of street cars to take on more passengers than can be seated. If more passengers are permitted to enter cars than can be seated the passengers may either refuse to pay fare or institute damage proceedings. The object is to compel the street car com-The object is to compet the street car com-panies to supply enough cars to accommodate the public. Should this proposition become a law it would be no real bardship for the companies, for they have an enormous for-tune in their franchises which enable them to pay dividends two or three times as large as other judicious investments yield. It is simply a question now whether the street car companies can so influence congress as to defeat the measure introduced in the interest of the public. The corporations have not, however, been successful in defeating legislation, for during the last session a bill was passed providing that the horse car lines should be converted into cable within twenty-four months, and millions are being expended in making cable lines out of what was the slow and poor transportati P. S. H.

COULD NOT AID HIM.

Mississippi's Governor Unable to Send Help

to a Sheriff of That State. JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 7 .- Governor Stone received a telegram this afternoon from H. S. Walker, sheriff of Claiborne county, Mississippi, stating that two men were about to be mobbed at Martin and that he was unable to protect them, and asking the governor to send him a military company at once. The governor tried and failed to get the transportation for troops and wired the sheriff he could not get the transportation in time to

relieve him and to wire the situation.

There is no appropriation to pay the accessary expenses to meet emergencies of this kind, and yet the governor is expected to see the laws enforced and vindicated and says be must do so at the risk of having to assume

the expense.

Many members of the present legislature

are now fighting such an appropriation.

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

Baking Powder **ABSOLUTELY PURE**