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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. to before me and subscribed in my e this 31st day of December, 1892. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

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GOVERNOR BOYD'S message will probably "keep" a few days longer.

THERE is considerable talk about an unconditional surrender in connection with the breaking of the senatorial deadlock. But it is not clearly stated what the other fellows had to surrender.

A BOOM has been started in Georgia for Adlai E. Stevenson for president in 1896. This may be expected to produce strained relations between Adlai and Grover, for the candidacy of the latter is understood to be perpetual.

THERE will be plenty of time between now and Tuesday afternoon to make senate committee slates. It is safe to predict that there will be some more unconditional surrendering done in connection with the making of the committees.

THE procession of statesmen that came up from the capital last evening numbered some of the smoothest free pass and free whisky patriots that have ever graced a legislative lobby. They all acted like men who feet that they have earned their salaries.

A STRANGE and incredible story comes from Philadelphia. It is reported that the treasurer of that city has voluntarfly returned to the treasury \$22,179 of fees which he might have retained under a strict construction of the law. It is not stated whether insanity runs in his family or not.

THE house resolution empowering the speaker at any time to discharge idle employes will, it followed, save the state many dollars. Former sessions have swarmed with committee clerks who had nothing to do. The action yesterday was in the interest of economy and ought to be encouraged.

THE spectacle ex-Speaker Elder made in the house yesterday in his fervid plea for female employes would have stampeded Adam's off ox. It must be conceded, however, that Elder in this one instance knew what he was talking about. It is not so certain that the ladies will thank him for his proud effort in their behalf.

THE house committee on employes has an opportunity to do this state valuable service. There will be little or no work for a majority of the committees during the month of January, and there is no earthly excuse for putting a horde of hungry office seekers on the legislative pay roll until there is something for them to do. In all probability this is the view the committee

THERE is at present more room for manual laborers than for professional men in Germany. There are thousands of young lawyers in that country who have nothing to do and other learned professions are overcrowded. It is better to be a mechanic or a common laborer with employment than a learned professional man with nothing to do. Many a young gentleman of learning in this country realizes this, but lacks the courage to take off his coat and go to work at anything he can find to do.

THE objection of Henry Watterson to accepting office is based, according to his own statement of the case, upon the fact that the servitude, insecurity of tenure and dependence of office-holding have for him a kind of terror. "After a man has shown himself wholly unfit for anything else," he says, "it will be time enough to send him to Washington.' There is some sense in this view, but we suspect that the principal reason why the Kentucky editor does not want office is that he enjoys being in a position where he can warn his party against impending dangers-such, for example, as the devil and the deep sea

THE state of Nebraska is not now represented on the floor of the lower house of congress. Its three representatives are absent from Washington -two of them, Bryan and McKeighan, at Lincoln, while the whereabouts of Kem are unknown. Business before congress affecting the interests of the state, some of it of very considerable importance, is being neglected, but although our congressmen are not giving any attention to their official duties they will not forget to draw their salaries on time, if indeed they have not anticipated them. They are taking pay from the people and looking after their personal political interests. It is true there is plenty of precedent for this sort of thing, but none the less it is not creditable.

STATE SUPERVISION OF ELEVATORS. Governor Knute Nelson of Minnesota, who, throughout his public career, has shown an earnest interest in the welfare of the agricultural producers and a wise appreciation of their needs, in his inaugural address urged the placing of all grain elevators and warehouses doing a public business under state inspection and state supervision, to the end that the state may effectively and beneficially mediate between the warehouse men and the farmer. He said that the ordinary farmer, he who is unable to ship in carload lots and is obliged to sell the grain by the wagon load to the the local dealers-and most farmers belong to this class-should have protection at the hands of the state from the discrimination to which he is now subiected. All should be put upon a footing of equality in the matter of elevator and warehouse facilities, "for back of the humblest farmer, in a case of this kind, ought to stand the whole dignity and power of the state. It is not for railroad companies,' said the governor, "to say who ought or ought not to have warehouse and sidetrack

facilities." He urged that all discrim-

ination should be eliminated, to the end

that untrammeled competition, one of

the best regulators, may be secured and

maintained.

Nebraska is in advance of Minnesota in this respect, having had a law in operation for nearly two years relating to elevators and warehouses doing a public business, but it has not operated as satisfactorily as was hoped for. This, however, is not because of any fault in the principle of the law, but is due to defects in its construction, which the present legislature will doubtless be called upon to rectify. So far as the principle of state inspection and supervision of elevators and warehouses doing a public business is concerned, its soundness cannot be questioned, but like most laws the Nebraska act for this purpose was not drawn as carefully and judiciously as it should have been and, therefore, its working has not been altogether satisfactory and it has encountered some criticism. It will not be a difficult matter, however, from the experience already had to amend the law where it is faulty and to strengthen it where it is weak. No serious opposition to the maintenance of the law is anticipated, but if any is in contemplation those hostile to the law may as well understand that the producers will not consent to the abandonment of this just and necessary legislation, but will demand that it be made more compre-

THE GREAT HOG PROBLEM.

effectively protect their interests.

hensive, to the end that it may more

The remarkable advance in the price of hogs continues with no sign of stopping, and the live stock dealers are beginning to wonder when the end of the upward movement will be reached. Yesterday hogs advanced 20 cents from the highest figure of the preceding day at South Omaha, and at Chicago 25 cents. The local market closed at \$7.20 for the best stock, and buyers were eager to get all the hogs they could, the market being extremely lively at the close.

It is no wonder that both sellers and buyers are excited over this extraordinary upward movement. The most experienced dealers are totally unable to explain it and many of the wisest of them have been on the wrong side of the market every day for some time past because they could not see how it was possible for the advance to continue. But the price of the porker goes steadily upward in defiance of the predictions of the knowing o es and the farmer smiles broadly as he contemplates the situation. The only explanation given by those who study the pork market is that the farmers are holding back their hogs for still higher prices, as they usually do when the market is rising. It is evident that the farmers are not marketing their hogs quite so freely as the exorbitant prices would seem to encourage. The only thing that can be said with any certainty about the advancing prices is that they cannot go up at the present rate much longer without becoming absolutely prohibitive. In the meantime the provision men, who sold the market 'short' on strength of the published reports to the effect that there were more hogs in the country than ever known before, are paying a pretty price for their whistle.

THE USE OF MONEY IN ELECTIONS. It is a wholesome sign that there is a steadily growing popular sentiment against the illegitimate and corrupt use of money in elections. Nowhere is this evil so largely practiced as in the state of New York, and the views of the governor of that state on the necessity of removing the evil are therefore peculiarly interesting. In his message to the legislature Governor Flower says that while legislation has made it impossible to bribe voters with any degree of assurance that they will vote as they have been bribed, still it is notorious that money is spent in elections for corrupt purposes. The active agents in the corruption, says the governor, are apparently either willing to trust the corrupted voter to vote as he has been bribed or the corruption takes the form of pecuniary inducement to the elector to remain away from the

polis. Governor Flower has confidence that this state of affairs can be thoroughly remedied by law and he suggests that the most potent instrument of reform is wholesome public opinion, without the earnest support of which no law, however stringent, can be effective. Yet every law aimed at this evil and every agitation of it are inficential in properly shaping public opinion. New York has a law known as the corrupt practices act, which is designed to reach this matter, but it applies only to candidates, leaving political committees and agents to conceil both the sources free of their revenues and the purposes of their expenditures. The governor suggests that the provisions of the act should be so extended as to require political agents and committees to make their financial transactions a matter of public record,

the tendency of which would be to discourage the contribution of large amounts of money by individuals. He also suggests as another remedy, legislation that will make proof of bribery on the part of candidates or their political agents or committees, sufficient cause for forfeiture of office. Candidates and committees would hesitate to expend money corcuptly if proof of the act would be a disqualification for office, and it is not to be doubted that such a law, properly administered, might be a com-

plete check on corruption. It is interesting to note in connection with this subject that one of the first bills introduced in the present legislature of Minnesota provides that it shall be unlawful for a candidate to use money, position or influence to obtain success, and for a constituent to accept. That there is general and urgent need of legislation on this subject no one at all familiar with political methods will question. The practice to which the governor of New York refers, and as to which he urges remedial legislation, if somewhat more flagrant in that state than elsewhere, prevails to a greater or less extent in all the states, and no one will question that it has a deteriorating and demoralizing effect upon the electorate. There cannot be an honest expression of the popular will where this evil exists, and where there is practically no restraint upon it, as is the case in most of the states, the suffrage is always liable to become an instrument in the hands of unscrupulous politicians and the creatures of corporate wealth to defeat the will of the people. The illegitimate and corrupt use of money in elections is confessedly one of the most serious and dangerous evils of our political methods, and the people cannot be too earnestly and persistently urged to correct it.

Nor only has the past year been a very favorable one in respect to business failures in Omaha, but throughout the state of Nebraska the number of failures and the liabilities of those failing bave been greatly reduced. In 1892 the total number in business in this state was 20,512, and the total number of failures was 200, with liabilities aggregating \$1,838,291. In 1891 the number of failures was 395 and the total liabilities were \$3,288,365. Not since 1887 have so few business men been forced to the wall in this state as during the year just ended. Considering the great increase in the number of business houses of all kinds throughout the state, and particularly in Omaha, this is a remarkably good record. The reduction of liabilities from \$3,288,365 in 1891 to \$1,838,291 in 1892 is particularly significant. It means that business men are conducting their affairs upon a conservative basis and taking very few chances. This is one of the most gratifying signs of the time and augues well for the future stability and substantial prosperity of business in this young commonwealth. But while the manufacturers and tradesmen of Nebraska are proceeding upon conservative lines they are not content merely to keep their business going in a safe rut. Expansion is the rule and there will be more of it this year than last. If the record of failures for 1893 show the same improvement as that of 1892 there will be no question as to the permanency of the prosperity of our usiness men.

ALTHOUGH the cost of the eleventh census will be considerably in excess of that of the tenth, this fact does not prove that the work has not been carried on with strict economy. The tenth census cost about \$5,000,000, while the present one will cost not far from \$8,100,000. The increase is due chiefly to the enlarged scope of the present census, which embraces many fields not previously entered upon. One of the most important sources of additional expense is that of taking statisrelative to farms, homes mortgages, never before atand tempted. This work alone will cost about \$1,250,000. The value of this branch of the work as a means of information concerning the actual condition of the people cannot be questioned. Few other subjects upon which statistics have been gathered are of greater interest to the whole people, and it is for the benefit of the people at large that the census is taken. There has been some criticism of the cansus work on the part of those who have failed to take into account its enlarged scope and the difficulties attending so great an undertaking, but it is believed that when the reports are completed their value as a whole will be found to amply repay the cost.

THE report that President Harrison intended to issue a proclamation withdrawing the privileges which this government now accords to the Canadian railroads was doubtless unauthorized. What seems to be a more probable statement is that the president is obtaining information from the Treasury department regarding the operation of the privileges extended to the foreign corporations, with a view to sending a message to congress on the subject. Undoubtedly President Harrison feels that something ought to be done to at least reduce the advantages which the Canalian roads now enjoy, with absolute freedom from the operation of our laws, but it is questionable whether he will adopt a new policy toward them on the eve of going out of office. It is likely that the most he will do will be to recommend a policy to congress, in which case it is doubtful whether any action would be taken.

THE general assembly of Illinois passed an anti-trust law in 1891 that was believed to be sufficiently stringent in its provisions to put a stop to the operations of trusts and combinations in that state. The law has ever since been practically a dead letter because it has not been enforced, and now the anti-monopoly members of the assembly are bestirring themselves to find out the reason why something has not been done. Laws that are not enforced are as useless as if they never had been thought of, and it seems to take a tremendous pressure of popular sentiment to make them effective. What has been the result of the effort that was made in Chicago a short time ago to

bring about the suforcement of this law of 1891 against the Reading coal combine? It seems to have died for want of proper support. It is impossible to make laws effective against powerful monopolies unless they are sustained by a public sentiment too strong and clamorous to be resisted by prosecuting

THE Minnesota legislature promises to furnish some radical legislation regarding corporations. A bill already introduced provides for a constitutional amendment so that after the year 1900 no corporation in the state shall acquire or hold more land than it actually needs in the discharge of its legitimate business; also that after that date all excess lands so held shall revert to the state, and thereafter no corporation shall hold more land than it actually uses for a longer period than five years. This is a decided departure that will be pretty sure to arouse the corporations to an active campaign of opposition. The question as to the expediency of such legislation opens a broad field for discussion.

IF POSITIVE statements by intimate friends count for anything, it is pretty certain that William C. Whitney has declined to enter the cabinet again. There is no other democrat so well fitted by natural tastes and by training for the position of secretary of the navy as Mr. Whitney. He filled the place with great credit during the previous administration of Mr. Cleveland, barring his treatment of poor old John Roach at the beginning of his term of service. The Navy department, in the present stage of the development of our new war fleet, needs such a man as Mr. Whitney to carry forward the work so ably managed during the present administration.

Chicago Herald. Amalgamation may not take place this year or next year. but it is the manifest destiny of Canada. That it is the duty of the American people to encourage but not to coerce the unity of the two countries is equally clear.

What a Beaut, it Would Be.

Globe-Democrat. If the new gold diggings in Utah and Montana turn out to be one tenth as productive as some people are predicting they will, they will, by lowering the cost of gold, do some thing toward bridging over the chasm be tween that metal and silver.

A Pointer for Taxpayers.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican. The mayor of Detroit finds after investiga tion that the American cities which own and operate their own electrical light plants ge their illumination, on the average, for less than one-half of what it costs the cities which are lighted through contracts made with private companies. Such facts speak with great emphasis.

Government by Mandamus.

Minneapolis Times. What we seem to be coming to in this ountry is government by mandamus and in unction, and not by the majority of the peo ple, as provided under the constitution. are having too much government by the courts. But so long as we continue to cling to our present system of electing United States senators we shall have to put up with that sort of things. In half a dozen disputed western states the courts are now organizing the legislatures, on which will depend the organization of the United States senate. In this way the future legislation of con gress may represent, not the will of the ople, but that of a few lawyers on and off

LEGISLATURE AND LORRY.

Superior Journal (rep.): The selfish ambition and bad management of some small bore politicians at Lincoln lost the republicans the organization of the house; that's al there is about it.

Crete Vidette (rep.): Porter of Merrick an independent member of the legislature possessed of a great deal of native ability but at the rate in which he started out it Tuesday's session, he will talk himself to a political death before the term is a month

Papillion Times (dem.): It looks to an un prejudiced observer like the democrats and independents have acted like fools in this matter. For weeks they have been delative seats, and now at first opportunity they go into the "rustling" business on their own account.

Plattsmouth Journal (dem.): Speaking as democrat, the editor of the Journal cannot refrain from expressing his regrets at the failure of the five democrats of the senate for not coming to terms of unity with th populists of that body. At this time, when so much depends upon the election of an anti-republican to the senate, the Journal appeals to the democratic senators to stand up for the people and let the corporations take care of themselves.

York Times (rep.): Mr. Keckley was no n insignificant candidate for the speaker snip. Had any republican been elected he stood as good a chance as any, if not bette than any other. He sujoys the sentire confi dence of all the prominent men in the state and will continue to enjoy it, for he im-proves with acquaintance. There is not much that a republican can do in the legis lature this winter, but Mr. Keckley will be heard from before the session is over.

Lincoln News (rep.): One of the wors Nebraska legislature is the fact that they always bring Paul Vandervoort to the cit And by the way, it is almost meonecivab how a wall-eyed professional lobbyist and oil room steerer like Vandervoort can have ie supreme impertinence to pose as a leader of the populists, and it is equally surprising that this man's astounding impudence is successful in dedeiving honest independents.

Fremont Flail (rep.): It would be a fit ting thing if all females could be excluded from clerkships during the session of the legislature. There is not a session but what furnishes rare and racy scandals, and it even half the truth were fold it would mantel the check of the average decent citi zen with shame. The Flall does not mean to say that the clerks generally are lewd. As fine young ladies as the country affords have served in the capacity, but latermin gled with them are females who are un worthy associates for decent ladies. Bu pshaw! This is talking against the wind The women will remain, and what is more the condition will grow worse and worse until the besom of the people's wrath is wielded powerfully in that direction.

SMILING TOKENS.

Elmira Gazette: It was a Frenchman who refused to fight a duel because, he said, he didn't want to live. Philadelphia Record: All the pawnbrokers in the city took the pledge last night, but many of them won's be kept long.

New Orleans Picayane: A young lady does not exactly have an option on a young man; but if he proposes she has the refusal of him. Boston Courier: A toper's promises are deened unreliable notwithstanding the fact that he is conceded to be a full-filler. Atchison Globe: Never lie in bed thinking that the cut that is mewing at the door to come in will get discouraged and quit.

Yonkers Statesman: It is a wrong impression a mangets when he thinks he can pull himself out of trouble with a corkserew.

Browning, King & Co.'s Monthly: "My dear," said Mrs. Basso, "did you reply to Mrs. Bronsan's request that you sing at her husband's funeral?" "Yes, poor woman. I wrote her that nothing would give me greater

Washington Star: "Charley," said a gov-ernment employe's sister "do you use a great deal of red tape in your work?" "Sometimes."
"What for?"
"What for?"
"It comes in handy when you want to do a claimant up nicely."

A general improvement in the conditions

of life in England is one of the securest results of statistical inquiry. Elaborate investigations relating to the rise of wages and their increased purchasing power consequent upon the fall of prices, others respecting the returns from savings banks and mutual aid societies, still others referring to the rising scale of comfort, and even luxury, have put beyond question the fact of improved material conditions. A suggestive accompaniment of all this is the falling off in crime. Nothing is better established than that crime is intimately related to the conditions of life in an country, so that it increases in hard times and diminishes in prosperous years. The general and steady amelioration in the life of the masses in England ought, therefore, to find a decided reflection in criminal statistics and reference to the latest reports of the commissioners of prisons shows that it does. Reporting on the local prisons in England and Wales, for the year ending March 31, 1892, the commissioners present tables showing a remarkable decrease in the prison population during the past fifteen years. The statistics for thirty years prior to 1877 reveal the fact that the prison population rose and fell alternately about every three years, but since the year mentioned the decline has been almost uninterrupted and is certainly very marked. In 1879 there were 19.818 inmates of local prsons. The number had failen to 17,194 in 1884; in 1889 it was 14,758, and during the next three years it fell to 13,877, 13,076 and 12,663 respectively. In other words here is an actual decline of 37 per cent in the years since 1877, when the local prisons were transferred to the general government. The relative decline would, of course, be greater still if the increase of the general population in the meantime were taken into the account.

other in hostile array, the internal animosities of caces within their dominions appear to undergo no abatement as the years roll on. The Poles are as hostile to Russian rule as they were on the day of the partition, and the annexed inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine cagerly hope for a new revision of the map of Europe that will restore them to France. though they fully recognize the fact that such "revision" could be made only in the red blood of thousands of men. Nothing but extreme vigilance and the nicest balancing of interests has prevented the hostile races which compose the dual empire of Austria-Hungary from flying at each other's throats. But more dangerous to the well being of Europe than international jealousies, race hatred and sectarian rancor is growing conflict of classes. In the rapid march of the socialistic elements on the continent, the menace of a complete revolution of existing social and industrial conditions cannot be dismissed with contempt as a mere chimera. Russia has no enemy without so formidable as the nihilist conspirators within, who are unceasingly sapping and mining under existing institutions. In Germany, the party of socialism has grown so rapidly in recent years, and has gained so many representatives in the Imperial Parliament, that the government is obliged to treat with it as a political factor that can no longer be persecuted as a feeble political sect. The conflict of faction in France has given the communists fresh encouragement, and they watch for every sign of weakness in the republic for a new opportunity to hoist the red flag and wage a war of pillage and incendiarism against society.

While the nations of Europe face each

The committee on criminal law of the Austrian Reichsrath has Just adopted a stringent provision, in virtue whereof all those who promote emigration by false pretenses will be subject to imprisonment, varying from one month to two years, and to a fine that may amount to 4,000ff. The provision embodies other summary methods of dealing with emigration agents, and is supposed to be aimed especially at persons encouraging immigration to Brazil. The authorities eem to fear that emigration on a prove a source scale will of weakness to the state, although they suggest no other means of alleviation of the distress now prevailing among the working classes. The latest Austrian emigrants to Brazil started from Steyer, where they had been employed in the small arms factory. Of the 8,000 men who formerly worked there 6,000 have been discharged and many of them have no choice between emigration and starvation. The correspondent of the London Times in Vienna writes: "It is evident, however, to all impartial observers that something must be done, and that soon, in order to afford, if only emporary, relief to the distressed working lasses. The problem may be a difficult me, but putting hindrances in the way of emigration seems hardly calculated to contribute to its solution. With reference and paraul arly to Brazil, the finance minister of that country recommended as a emedy for the pending agricultural and inustrial crisis the encouragement of foreign mmigration. The scarcity of labor on the offee plantations is the immediate cause of the demand for immigrants, and is a fact easily to be accounted for, as the emigration to slave states has always been limited, and in Brazil, where the emancipation of the slaves is of comparatively recent date, they are now beginning to feel the need of imported labor."

A Pharisaical Foghern. Thicago Inter Ocean.

The New York Voice, the loud boaster for nonths prior to the election of "a million has the brass now to for the presidency." call upon "the republican party to come in out of the wet and help prohibitionists or-ganize a party." Today there are no worse emies of the cause of temperance than just such organs as the Voice. It has at all times played as a side show to democracy, and will continue to do so as long as it pays.

The Truthful Test

It requires no learned experts or scientific experiments to establish the fact that DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS FLAVORING EX-TRACTS are not only the strongest, but positively the sweetest and most delicate fruit flavors. If housewives will flavor a cake, pudding, custard or cream with Dr. Price's Extract of Vanilla, Lemon or Orange, and a smaller quantity gives a more natural and grateful taste than can be imparted by any other Extracts, is it not an incontestable proof of their greater excellence? In every case where Dr. Price's Flavors are used they give perfect satisfaction.

WILL NOT CLOSE THE GATES

Indications That no Immigration Legislation Will Be Accomplished.

MR. CHANDLER'S SENSATIONAL CHARGES

In a Senatorial Discussion He Declares That the Adverse Influence of Corporations Would Prevent the Passage of Unfavorable Measures.

> WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 6.

The prediction of Senator Dubois as pub lished in these dispatches that there would be no legislation during the remainder of this session affecting immigration, and that the bill upon the subject finally adopted a ould simply authorize the president to suspend immigration at his discretion, was partly verified by the debate in the senate today. The great disparity of views enter tained by the various senators would seen to indicate that it would be almost impossi ble for them to agree on any measure radi cally affecting immigration. Every senator who spoke has either some favorite remedy of his own or, like Mr. Mills, was entirely

opposed to any legislation on the subject. The subject first come up in the senate today when Senator Hill's resolution was adopted with some verbal amendments requesting the State department to inform the senate whether any of the proposed immigration measures now before the senate in terfered with existing treaty stipulations Senator Hill has on frequent occasions shown his opposition to any effective suspension of immigration and the purpose of his resolution is believed to be his knowledge that no sweeping immigration law, such as those now proposed and before congress can be passed without violating the treaties with a number of European nations.

To Protect Tammany,

Mr. Hill's real purpose is believed to be to prevent any interference with the rich pick-ings now at the disposal of the local New quarantine by superseding the rity of Tammany by a national authority of Tammany by a national quarantine. The most interesting outcome of today's discussion was the colloque between Senators Vest and Chandler as t the imminent danger of the importation of cholera. Mr. Vest quoted Dr. Hamilton a saying that such danger exists while Mr Chandler seems to think that even if it did disease in control. In the course of his remarks Mr. Chandler, who favors the total suspension of immigration for one year, caused some sensation by declaring in effect that the North German Lloyd Steamship company had, by the distribution of courte sies, acquired such influence over his fellow senators, over the secretary of the treasury and his chief subordinates, and over th newspaper press in general as to make legis lation restricting immigration only possible by the consent of that company Mr Chandler boldly stated that this par

ticular company was the favorite of the Treasury department and that this compan furnished leading treasury officials wit transportation to Europe every summer and had furnished certain officials financial ad vances upon which no interest was paid. Senator Wolcott interrupted 5 Mr. Chand r with the question as to whether the New Hampshire senator was susceptible to such influences as he was describing and which he said had hindered legislation. Mr. Chandler made a rather evasive reply, which Mr. Wolcott excitedly asked whether Mr. Chandler would charge him or any other senator with being influenced by the privilege of free transoceanic travel.

Other Serious Charges.

Mr. Chandler avoided this thrust by say ing that he did not wish to enter into any personal controvery. Mr. Chandler also de scribed a dinner in New York harbor recently given to Washington and other representatives of the press, and intimated that these courtesies extended by railroad and steamship companies were designed for in-direct effect upon public opinion through the newspapers. He commented sarcastically upon the fact that at a previous dinner given by the same company the guests in luded Colonel Weber, the com immigration, while at this latest dinner a conspicuous guest was General Spaulding the assistant secretary of the treasury, whi is the direct superior officer of the commis sioner of immigration

An amusing incident of the debate occurred when Senator Chandler referred to the probable unwillingness of the president or his successor to issue a proclamation to sus-pend immigration. Senator Frye of Maine pend immigration. Senator Frye of Manne broke in with the remark that the coming president had already begun to issue pro-clamations against the bringing of infection into the Unites States senate, whereat Mr. into the Unites States senate, whereat Mr. Hill smiled silently while other senators laughed aloud.

Senator Mills of Texas was unable t understand why this country should be stampeded" when other countries, such as 3reat Britain and France, which have far reater commercial relations with Ham org, had as yet not shut their gates a burg, had as yet not shut their gates against that port. Mr. Mills declared that the rea purpose of Mr. Chandler in suspending im migration was to stop the influx of intelli-gent foreigners who settled in the north-. Mills declared that the real west and promptly voted the democratic ticket. Senators McPherson and Harris also spoke, and as has been said, the notable

B

feature of the debate was that each speaker differed from every other.

How it May Be Arranged.

well known Chicagoan, who is here after A well known Chicagean, who is here after a visit to New York, contributes an interesting chapter to the current cabinet gossip. His story is from a near relative of William C. Whitney and is so direct as to have every evidence of accuracy. It is to the effect that Mr. Whitney will in time accede to the earnest request of Mr. Cleveland to take the secretaryship of state. This will be but a temporary arrangement, however, to cover the time that Hon E. J. Pholps of Vermont, formerly minister to England, is serving in Paris as counsel for the United States in the Bering sea arbitration. When Mr. Phelps consea arbitration. When Mr. Phelps con-cludes this service abroad he will return to this country and succeed Mr. Whitney in the State department, whereupon Mr. Whitney State department, whereupon Mr. Whitney will take the place now occupied by Robert T. Lincoln as minister to the court of St. James. The gentleman who outlined this program is not only a close relative to Mi Whitney, but is a man of national reputation who has seen recent service in one of the branches of congress. He is probably bet-ter acquainted with the private plans of Mr. Whitney than any other man.

No Favors for Indiana.

The statement is also made upon excellent authority that ex-Governor I. P. Gray of Indiana will be asked to accept a portfolio in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, probably that of secretary of agriculture. Inquiry among Indiana democrats in congress has failed to reveal any knowledge upon the subject and yet that is not surprising. In the first place there is not a member of the Indiana dele-gation who has the confidence of Mr. Cleveland. In the next place the president elect is aware that the delegation could not in all probability get together upon any man within the state for a cabinet position, but above all he does not feel under any obligation to any Indiana democrat in Washington and therefore doubtless sees no logical reason why he should consult the delegation upon the subject of making his cabinet

It was stated today from a source directly connected with Senator Carlisle, and it can therefore be credited to him, that he has been tendered and expects to accept the secretaryship of the treasury under Mr. Cleve-

Nerve of a Western Boy.

Arthur Pettigrew, the 10-year-old son of Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, came very near losing his life yesterday. Th little fellow was skating on the Potomaear the Washington monument with his der brother and a number of small boys While flying along over the ice at a rapid gait he passed upon an airhole and went down. The water was very deep at that point, the river being navigable for large boats. The boy went under the ice but it was thin enough to enable him to break through when he came up. He showed full presence of mind and when he began to break down as he attempted to pull himself up on the solid fee he came to the conclusion that it would be wiser to swim out into the open, which he did, and succeeded in keeping affoat till a plank was thrown to him by his companions. this he crawled and remained till he got out upon terra firma. The weather was in-tensely-cold. The little fellow ran to the engine room of the Washington monument, where he remained in warmth till taken home in a carriage. It was the narrowest home in a carriage. It was the narrowest escape from drowning known here in many days and an exhibition of nerve and mind seldom displayed by one of such young years

Miscellaneous.

Lieutenant A. W. Yates, Ninth United States infantry, and Mrs. Yates are visiting the latter's mother, Mrs. B. Robinson, 1800

Eighth street, northwest Colonel W. F. Cody is at Chamberlain's, Senator Manderson has asked that the postoffice at Pierce, Neb., be made presidential. Its receipts are sufficient to recommend that it be raised to that class. The postmasters at Wakefield and Oakland have been recommended for appointment by the president, their offices having been raised to

the presidential class.

Henry B. Neil, postmaster at Tie Siding,
Wyo., has sent in his resignation conditionally. If he cannot be permitted to act as agent for the Pacific Railroad company it is to take effect, but if he can so act it is not to be effective. The department finds section 1048 of the revisied statutes against his acting

for the company and so he will retire.

A peculiar condition of affairs exists in the postoffice at Ronanza Wyo In March last moved, and John Seaman was appointed as his successor. Seaman qualified, and it was supposed that he was filling the office, till a few days ago, when Taylor informed the department that he was yet in posses sion, and asked that a new bond be sent him for execution. The department will refuse to issue a bond to Taylor, but will hold the bondsmen of Seamen for the discharge of the duties of postmaster of the office. are willing to continue affairs as they have been the department is indifferent. But if anything goes wrong Seaman and his bonds-men, and not Taylor, will be held to account. Taylor has no more right in the office than a stranger to the place.

A PROPOSAL IN FOUR QUESTIONS.

"Can you?" he asked, with pleading voics.
"Can you, and make my heart rejoice?"
Coolly and calmly waves her fan;
Calmly and coolly it comes: "I can."

"Do you?" he asks in trembling tone.
"Do you, and love but me alone?"
Looking at him with eyes so blue;
Slowly but truly it comes: "I do." "Will you?" he asks, with bated breath. Silence reigns, it is still as death.
"Will you?" he queries, lower still.
Softly and sweetly it comes: "I will." "May I?" with joyful voice, 'tis said. Quickly the pretty face grews red. "May I?" again he needs must say. Trembling and blushing she says: "You may."

BROWNING, KING

The 7th son

Of the 7th son doesn't have the gift of second



sight that the 7th daughter of the 7th daughter is supposed to have, but any man ought to have foresight enough to see that our hat sale of the 7th (Saturday) will be a hummer. It's like this: Every hat in the store, soft or stiff, for one day

at \$1 less than the regular marked price. If it's a \$2 hat you get it for \$1. If a \$2.50 hat \$1 gets it. We do not include the hats which sell regularly for \$1 or less. That 'ud compel us to give some of 'em to you for nothing and pay you for taking others. One day only, Saturday, Jan. 7th.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

Store open every evening till 6.32 | S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas St.