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E. ROSEWATER, Editor

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County of Douglas, George B. Teschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending January 7, 1893, was as follows:

Sunday, January 1...
Monday, January 2...
Tuesday, January 3...
Wednesday, January 3...
Thursday, January 5...
Friday, January 6...
Saturday, January 7...
GE GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 7th day of January, 1893. [Seal] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for November, 26,059.

THE country is flooded with governors' messages and no man is so poor that he cannot afford a supply of reading mat-

THE democracy of New York is plainly showing that it will not tolerate a dictator, even if he has been elected

SOME of the eastern governors who owe their election largely to the use of money have come out strongly against such practices in their messages. Under the circumstances they could hardly do

THE deadlock in the Douglas county board of commissioners is not quite as dangerous to self-government as the legislative deadlock at Lincoln. It is simply caused by a superabundance of candidates.

THE United States senate makes up its own committees and the state senate should do the same thing. The lieutenant governor is not elected by the senate and is not presumed to take part with it excepting when there is a tie

Now if the post traders actually have to go it will be a sad blow to patriots who have flourished at military posts and filled the canteens and supplied fragrant Havanas free of charge to friendly "Injuns" that wear shoulder

GOVERNOR FLOWER calls the attention of the New York legislature to the fact that owners of personal property in that state do not pay their share of the taxes. This has a familiar sound. We think that the subject has been mentioned before.

THE opposition of Mr. Cleveland to Mr. Murphy seems to have given the latter a great boom for the New York senatorship. The president-elect exhibited his weak side when he issued that proclamation against one of the favorites of Tammany.

IT is believed in Wall street that there is danger of the collapse of the whole Reading dea!, which is said to be in a precarious condition on account of the attempt of President McLeod and his associates to carry out their schemes in New England instead of confining their operations to the Penasylvania coal trade. If any misfortune should befall the Reading, which controls the anthracite coal output and robs the consumers, the public would be deeply

A CONTEMPORARY says, speaking of the Australian ballot system: "To stubbornly sustain a law in all its imperfections that has been shown by practical demonstration to rob any portion of the people of their political rights, is a crime against suffrage and an outrage on American citizenship." It is strange that so simple, safe and effective a system of voting should meet with such criticism. It works well enough in this state and nobody here wants to exchange it for any other plan of voting that has ever been proposed.

IT is proposed that more effective laws be passed for the punishment of train wrecking and train robbery. A bill has been introduced in congress providing that a conviction for wrecking a train or for robbery thereon shall subject the offender to a fine of \$5,000 and imprisonment for ten years, and that the penalty for placing obstructions upon a track for the purpose of derailing a train shall be a fine of \$10,000 and imprisonment for twenty years. In case of death resulting from the derailment of a train by such means the offender shall be deemed guilty of murder and punished accordingly. No punishment can be too severe for a miscreant who wrecks a railroad train.

THE Agricultural department has made its final estimate of the production of wheat, corn and oats in 1892. According to these figures Nebraska produced last year, in round numbers, 15,000,000 bushels of wheat, 157,000,000 bushels of corn and 41,000,000 bushels of oats. 'Iowa's production of these grains respective'y was 7,000,000 bushels, 200,-000,000 bushels and 95,000,000 bushels. Kansas produced, 70,000,000 bushels of wheat, 145,000,000 bushels of corn and 44,000,000 bushels of oats. Nebraska was the third corn state last year, coming within a few million bushels of the production of Illinois, while the total yield of wheat, corn and oats in Nebraska in 1892, 216,000,000 bushels, puts this state high in the list of agricultural commor wealths, and wa rants the opinion that within ten years it will be at

THE DUTY OF THE LEGISLATURE. The legislature has a right to protect its members from all impreper influences. It is in duty bound to resist and punish any and all parties that undertake to tamper with its employes or in any way meddle with its organization. Either house of the legislature has the right to summon before its bar or before its committees any and all parties who seek to control its action upon any issue by offers of money, patronage or any valuable thing or endeavor to coerce or intimidate members.

Both houses of the legislature have a right to ferret out and break up plots and conspiracies tending to defeat or promote any measure before the legislature or any measure that is proposed to be introduced.

This is a prerogative which should be exercised whenever an emergency arises. Otherwise legislatures would be helpless and powerless to resist the attempt of special interests to thwart the will of the people.

The present legislature finds itself in this condition at the very outset. A powerful and corrupt combination has fastened its grip upon members of the sonate and seeks to clog and block legislation demanded by the people for their own protection and self-preservation. Unless the high-handed attempt of these conspirators is frustrated by the legislature the very bedrock upon which our fabric of government rests will be undermined, and nothing will remain but the semblance of popular

The struggle with the combined corporations must be bravely met now. It cannot be put off for the sake of party or for the sake of expediency. It is not merely a question whether railroad rates shall be regulated by law, but whether all powers of legislation shall be surrendered to the keeping of the railroad managers and their dangerous allies, the minor corporations and plunderers' rings that infest the state

The duty of the legislature is manifest. It must break up the conspiracy and asssert its freedom from all pernic ous interference. It must strike a deadly blow at the oil room gang and disperse the corrupt lobby that has been pestering its members day and night. It must set an example of the first man who dares to approach a member with a corrupt proposition.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

The next step in the election of a president and vice president of the United States will be taken today. The presidential electors of the various states will meet in their respective capitals and formally record the presidential preferences of each state. It is a very simple task that the electors are required to perform, but a very important one. The result will probably stand in this way:

Cleveland and Stevenson 276 Harrison and Reid 144 Weaver and Field. 24 good. But the governor says that if Total number of votes. 444 not as notorious and scanfialous as in the Necessary to a choice.....

The presidential electors having discharged their duty and forwarded the result to Washington as required by law, the next and final act in the choice of a president and vice president will take place on the second Wednesday in February, when the law provides that congress shall be in session to count the electoral vote. The senate and house of representatives will on that day meet in the hall of the house, the president of the senate presiding. Two tellers must be previously appointed on the part of the senate and two on the part of the house, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the president of the senate, all the certificates and papers purporting to be cartificates of the electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the states beginning with the letter A; and the tellers having read the same in the presence and hearing of the two houses, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from the said certificates, and the votes having been ascertained and counted in the manner provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the president of the senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote and the names of the persons, if any, elected, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons, if any, elected president and vice president of the United States, and together with a list of the votes be entered on the journals of the two houses.

The law makes provision for what shall be done in case of objections to a certificate, and also in case of more than one return from a state, but no difficulties of this kind will arise in connection with the count of the electoral vote next month, so that this final proceed ing will pass off as rapidly as the tellers can do their work and as smoothly as any mere routine duty. There will be no objections to consider and it is not probable that there will be more than one roturn from any state. It is perhaps fortunate for the country that the result of the last presidential election was so sweeping that there is no danger of contentions or controversies regard-

PUBLIC ROAD CONVENTIONS. The state of Minuesota is to have a convention for the purpose of promoting public road improvement. It will be held at St. Paul on January 25 and 26. The county commissioners of each county will appoint delegates and each senatorial district will send two delegates for every senator and two for each representative. Every county in the state will be represented and the popular interest in the convention indicates that the people of Minnesota are thoroughly aroused on the subject of road

improvement. A few months ago there was some talk of a state road improvement convention in Nobraska, but the movement

seems to have died out on account of lack of public interest. No subject is of greater importance to the people at large, and especially the farmers, than that of public road improvement, but the old system under which the bad roads of the present day are maintained is so deeply rooted that it is difficult to awaken popular interest in a plan which involves a sweeping change and a large outlay of money. Public road conventions have lately been held in several states, and the movement is steadily but slowly growing everywhere. In no state is there greater need of better highways than in Nebraska, and it is not easy to account for the indifference that prevails in this state concerning a matter of so much importance to the agricultural interests, upon the prosperity of which every other interest is largely dependent. New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, New Jersey and other states that have taken up the subject can show no better reasons for road improvement than can be shown in Nebraska. Indeed the need of a new and better system is more urgent in the western than in the eastern states. The quality of the soil in Nebraska is such that it is absolutely impossible to maintain good highways in this state during the wet season under the present sys-

But the benefit to be derived from good roads is by no means confined to the farmer. While the condition of the roads affects the value of every acre of land and the market value of all farm products, it also affects the interests of every city and town that is a market for such products. The comfort and corvenience of every farmer's family must depend upon the net profit derived from raising and marketing farm products, and no farmer will deny that the expense of getting his produce to market would be greatly diminished if the roads were in good condition at all seasons of the year, and this, of course, would increase the profits. The unsatisfactory fluctuation of values now prevailing could also be in a great degree done away with if the roads were at all times in a condition to allow the farmer to haul his produce to market. The consumers, on the other hand, would be benefited because every article brought to market would be diminished in price. The present large cost of transporting farm products over country roads is mostly sheer waste; the expense enriches no man, but simply diminishes the public wealth.

It will be many years before this country will have such roads as are found in England and France, but the reasons for such road-building as has been practised in those countries for a century past are as strong here as there. The subject should be constantly agitated, and the conventions called to consider it should be continued.

Governor Russell of Massachusetts urges the most stringent treatment by law of the evil of the lobby, "So as to obviate its necessity, take away its opportunity, and give publicity to its For several years an earnest effort has been made in Massachusetts to suppress the lobby, which had become a grave reproach to the state, and the effect of the agitation has been past, the lobby still exists as a malignaut influence, tainting legislation with its corrupting touch.

The experience of Massachusetts with this evil-for that it is a most grave and serious evil will not be questioned-has not been more demoralizing than that of most other states. Everywhere the malignant influence of the lobby is felt. from the congress of the nation to the legislature of the smallest state, and the amount of harm it does, either in promoting bad legislation or preventing good is very great. Then its influence is destructive of the integrity and fidelity of legislators. Once having vielded to the blandishments of of the lobby and became its puppet, the legislator finds his manliness and independence gone and himself the victim of a relentless despotism which he cannot throw off. This victous and demoralizing adjunct of every legislative assemby ought to be everywhere suppressed, possible to do so, but obviously the task of doing this is not an easy one, as the case of Massachusetts illustrates. The first condition seems to be a thorough awakening of public sentiment against the lobby that will in effect say to every member of a legislature who allows nimself to give ear to lobbyists that he will do so at the perit of his public career. No legislator can play with the lobby without being tainted. He may escape its contaminating influence in many directions, but out of its boundless resources it will find some way to capture and use him if he but linger with it. The only safe course for the legislator who wishes to conscientiously and faithfully perform his duty to the people is to avoid the lobby altogether and to refuse absolutely to hold any personal intercourse with known lobbyists. Only in this way can the legislator with pure intentions safeguard himself against the demoralizing influence of the men whose business it is to plot for the betrayal of the interests of the people. The governor of Massachusetts, in his vigorous warfare upon the lobby, sets an example which ought to be generally emulated. There should be a universal movement for the suppression of this evil.

A PROPOSITION has been introduced in congress by Senator Frye to create a commission whose members shall draw \$10,000 per annum each and whose duty it shall be to investigate the condition of the Union and Central Pacific railroads and devise the best scheme for the settlement of the Pacific railroad debt. Nobody knows better than Senator Frye that the proposed commission would be of no benefit to anybody excepting the three or five commissioners. They would draw \$10,000 apiece and probably take a rotainer of a larger sum on condition that they pull through the 2 per cent bond extension scheme which has been before congress for several sessions. Senator Frye has been a consistent and persistent champion of the Pacific roads in both houses of congress for twenty

years and he might as well own up that the commissioner scheme is only a subterfuge to ease up the consciences of congressmen who do not dare to support Mr. Frye's funding bill in its present shape. Incidentally it is a very clever effort to interest friends of President-

HENRY WATTERSON says that the next congress ought to restore the sugar duty, but this simply means that the price of sugar shall be advanced by 2 cents a pound to every consumer.

elect Cleveland who might want a fat

Well, Look Out for Cold Feet St. Paul Globe.

With a new year, new legislature and a new governor, Minnesota feels positively embarrassed under all its newness.

And a Relief for the Country.

Chicago Times.
It would be a blissful variation in the me notony if those New York democrats could elect a senator or a dogcatcher without a

Or Trifle with Chicago Gas.

Chicago Mail. Imagine the discomfiture of those little Canadian cruisers if they ever run across that brick battle ship with pile foundations out at Jackson park

A Triffe Weird, but Interesting. Baltimore American. Perhaps it would be a good idea to exhibit

one of those three-cornered western legisla-tures at the World's fair.

Greater Than the State.

Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania doesn't says that the coal "combine" is an especially flagrant illustration of the manner in which flagrant illustration of the

> Corporations Supreme. Denver News

Nebraska is in a bad fix. The corrupt corporation lobby which made the last legisla-ture a failure is getting in its deadly work at Lincoln again. Nebraska will have to create a political cyclone to get rid of its corporation octopus.

A. Morat Duty.

Philadelphia Record. Bishop Hare of the Episcopal diocese of South Dakota has rendered good service to hat state in his public denunciation of he lax divorce law and the resultant system of polygamy." South Dakota's first herself and to her sister states should be to rectify this serious evil.

Philadelphia Record. The value of the pig iron produced in this country is now greater than the value of the gold, silver and copper combined. The value of the coal product is greater than that of pig iron. The value of the silver product is less than one-sixth of the value of the other minerals named. Why should the silver producer be specially favored by the legisla tion of the country at the risk of demoraliz ing the market for other products of greater importance!

Too Good a Man to Lose.

Kandas City Star.
It is rumored that Senator Allison of Iowa ill tender his resignation as a member of the monetary commission upon the succes sion of Mr. Cieveland to the presidency. is believed that his retirement would cause general regret, and it is by no means certain that it would be desired by the new administration. Mr. Allison is one of the most able men in his party and is a person of broad and enlightened views. The fact that he is a republican is no reason why he should not continue to serve on a commission which ought to be entirely nonpartisan in its

Establishing a Bad Precedent.

Portland Oregonian. Idaho expended \$21,460 for transportation pay, subsistence and equipment of the troops she sent to Cœur d'Alene to suppress the riots in the mines. She got off very lightly, because the bulk of the expense was saddled upon the United States, since the regular army supplied the most men and did the most work. Viewed from the standpoint of narrow and temporary economy, his may be a desirable condition to be in, but there should be no sovereign state in the union in tain order and suppress a local riot in her own territory without calling upon the general government for aid. No government is worth anything unless it has the strength to maintain order and enforc obedience to the law.

Fantastic Schemes.

Chicago Tribune. Senator Warren has reported from the select committee on suffrage a resolution for an amendment to the constitution to give the right of suffrage to women. The senate has the power to waste time on such questions if it sees fit, but it would do better to consider amendments which are needed and which there is some possibility the states will ratify if congress submits them. Every senator knows that there is not a state with the exception of Wyoming which would ratify woman suffrage amendment. It is in the power of any state now to give women the ballot, but there is not one of them except Wyoming which can be coaxed into doing so. There has been before the senate for some tion by providing for the election of senators That should have the right of way over these fantastic woman's rights schemes.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

The California room in the woman's building will be finished in native redwood elabor-

A miniature reproduction of the Harney Peak tin district is being prepared for the South Dakota exhibit. A tremendous amount of work must be e from now on if the exhibits are in place

for the opening on May 1.

The governor of New York recommends an additional appropriation of \$300,000 for the state's exhibit at the World's fair. A Vermonter has sent in an application to the fair authorities to be allowed to exhibit his needlework in the woman's building.

The Vermont building at the World's fair will be, when completed, one of the most unique on the grounds. The style is Pom Philadelphia has absorbed 50,000 Columbian half dollars and the Record says she

will take as many more. As an advertise-ment alone the Columbian half dollar was the biggest thing out. After. February 1 the postol facilities of Jackson park will be greatly increased. At present they are in a bad condition. One or two carriers deliver the mail as often as

hey can get around. When the final permits for exhibit space in machinery hall at the World's fair are issued a storm of protests will be heard from every section of the country. Less than half the number of firms that made demands for room will get it: - More than 1,200 appli-cations were received and only 500 can be granted

The pavilion devoted to exhibits from the little republic of Hayti was dedicated last week, the ceremonics taking particular sig-nificance from the fact that the day was the nineticth anniversary of the independence of the country. Snowy-haired Frederick Douglass, who is one of the exposition commis sioners for the Haytian government, ac-cepted the structure from its builders in a

The Chicago News pronounces the figure

of the American brakeman on the transpor-tation building a gross caricature. The figure is placed at a brake wheel with one foot on the ratchet brace. The toga is a cap, a loose shirt, opened at the breast and rolled up at the sleeves, a pair of wrinkled trou-sers, and by no means least, a heavy pair of cowhide top boots, settled into big creases about the ankles and flaring open at the tops.

The famous "last pail" will probably be The famous "last nail" will probably be driven in the proscenium arch of the Woman's building at the opening services in May. Montana furnishes the nail and Nebraska the hammer. Idaho wants to make the block into which the nail is to be driven. A woman of the state has collected, twenty-four varof the state has collected twenty-four varieties of native woods to be used in making this block, upon which will be carved the seal of Idaho. After its withdrawal from the arch, the nail and the hammer with which it is driven will be placed on exhibi-

tion in the casket made for it by the women of Colorado. This is a copy in miniature of the celebrated mineral palace at Pueblo made of precious metals. The casket and made of precious metals. The casket and its valuable contents will be constantly in charge of a special custodian,

The exhibit of the Nicaragua Canal Con struction company is being prepared for the fair and will give an excellent idea of that undertaking. Two plans in relief have been made, one of which is in New York City. while the other has not yet been sent from

German winegrowers and dealers are makng great preparations for a display at the Already 280 exhibitors are regis ed who intend sending 1,600 different les of wines grown in Baden, Alance, Hesse the Rhine provinces, Wurtemburg, under the care of a representative committee of winegrowers and dealers from Coblentz and Deidesheim and Bingen and Kreuznach and Mayence.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

Indiana has more Germans than any other They constitute 35 per cent of the population.

There are some large families in Media. Pa. Samuel Field has twenty-eight children Joseph Chandler, twenty-five; James Bar-rett, sixteen, and William Wright, fifteen. The new iron monuments being placed o the boundary line between Arizona and New Mexico are seven feet in height and weigh about 800 pounds. They are laid five miles

In a late plucking at the Coronado ostrich farm, nearly 300 feathers were obtained from one bird, which, when curled and dressed, will be worth \$65. The female ostrich lays seventy eggs a year.

The mills of the gods grind slowly, but the fact that they have just gathered in a Michigan man for a murder committed seventeen years ago leads to the belief that they grind comparatively small. In the helfer at the Unitarian church at

Plymouth, Mass., which was burned to the ground a few nights ago, a bell cast by Paul Revere in 1801, and which rang the curfew for many years, was destroyed. A deaf and dumb book canvasser sold seventy-six books within four days recently in three small New Hampshire towns, with commissions amounting to \$150. Herein is a

esson for the loquacious canvasser It does not seem to comport with the fitness of things that for a comfortable, and celeritous ride on a street car the peo-ple of Philadelphia should have to hie them from Chestnut street to Catharine. But so

The arithmetic men have figured out that there is room on this revolving earth of ours for 5,294,000,000 human beings, and that they will all be here before the close of the glad that you came early before the rush A suburban policeman of Chicago caught a

boy in the act of despolling a hen roost the other morning and haled him before a justice of the peace. The latter official loftily de clared he would rather pay for the poultry himself than place the stigma of a fine on the boy, and discharged him.

The girl who has to cook, wash and iron will be really tickled to learn that Boston has decided that household duties shall be ecognized as a science under the title o It will probably result in Dekology. tisements in the papers announcing that "a skilled Oekologist is open to engagement at so muc., per week.

COMICAL CLIPLETS.

Chicago Inter Ocean: The merchant finds hat his hardest work begins when everything

Washington Star: "I think it is time for me to turn over a new leaf," said the eight maker who refused a consingnment of cabbaage. Atchison Giobe: If you feel that the dash down a coasting hill doesn't pay you for the walk up it is a sign you are getting old.

Pioneer-Press: The great advance in the agriculturists to increase the profits of hi

Philadelphia Record: She-The trees look

so miserable in winter, don't they, dear? He— Awfully so, but they experience a delightful re-leaf in the spring. Kate Fields' Washington: Jinks-Gallon was dend to the world last night. Filkins-Did he have a storied urn? Jinks-No; Just an animated bust.

New Orleans Picayune: In art a painting must be executed before it is turned over to the hanging committee.

Yonker's Statesman: People are so inconsistent. They will speak in complimentary terms of the minister's slow delivery, while they swear at the messenger boy's.

Lowell Courier: The painter whose staging broke under him was a brave fellow. He went down with his colors flying.

Chicago Tribune: "The word heathen," explained the professor to the class in philology, "was used by the Saxons to denote one who dwelt in or among the heath. What do we commonly understand by the word nowadays?" "One who deals in furze," snapped a spiteful young woman at the foot of the class.

Washington Star: "What are you doing around here?" said the woman to the tramp who had gotten over the fence just in time to escape the buildog.
"Madam." he said with dignity, "I did intend to request somethin" to cat. But all I ask now is that in the interests of humanity you'll feed that there dog."

New York Sun: "American ignorance makes me tired," said the knowing Englishman to an ad-miring group of chappies in an uptown cafe, "On every side," he resumed, "I hear people saying, 'Where am my 'at? Where am my 'at? when even a school boy in England would know that it ought to be, 'where is my 'at?"

THEY CURED HIM. New York Press.

To show him her love in a manner pleasant, And, perhaps, some expense to save him.
When the holidays came, as a little present,
A box of cigars she gave him.

The first one he tried from his eye drew a tear, He threw down the weed with a shiver; t happened to be the first day of the year, So he swore off smoking forever.

SONNET.

Old Winter's kin hold carnival tonight. Contending winds are rushing to and fro, And reeling through them comes, again, the

snow
To deck the dells and hills in radiant white:
The Frost king's icy eyes gleam crystal bright;
The Earth is stark, and streams have ceased to flow;
But here within my room's a genial glow,
And here within my breast new-found de-

light:
For as I mused but now amid lov'd books
Methought there came to me a white, white And, folding o'er my heart its weary wings. Speep-thrill'd me with its sweet bird-whisper-

of 'witching Irish uplands, woods and brooks, And, oh! of one that I do dearly love. W. W. McCormack. Omaha, Neb.

Why Are they Wanted?

Because they never spoil ries desserts.

Because the cakes, puddings, creams, etc., are made to

please the most refined taste. Because they are extracted by a new method, from the true fruit, so that each has its own natural and distinctive character. That is why Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts, Lemon, Orange, Vanilla, etc., are wanted. To the connoisseur the difference between them and the common Flavoring Extracts is so great that it cannot be expressed in words. A trial will prove their superior excellence.

WILL NOT EXTEND THE LAW

President Harrison Talks on the Beauties of Civil Service Provisions.

NO MORE PROTECTION FOR PLACE HUNTERS

Changes Could Be Made with Advantage to All Parties Interested, but the Incoming Administration Must Attend-

to the Details.

WASHINGTON BURRAU OF THE BEE. 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 8.

Great pressure has been brought to be apon President Harrison during the past two months to extend the provisions of the civil service law in various directions. Men from oth houses of congress, politicians, reformers, office holders and their friends and persons of both sexes and in all the walks of life have either called upon him in person or addressed him by letter or petition for an

extension of the civil service laws. They have urged him to protect quite all the employes of the government filling positions of a common and technical character. from those who watch the ebb and flow of water in canal locks or report the air currents to the men and women who set type and feed presses in the government printing offices, all down through the various positions about the executive departments here, and collectors' offices and around the yards and docks of the mayy and about the military posts. Scarcely one from the man that tends the horses of a federal official, to the men who clean the cospidores and dust the furniture in all classes of federal offices. has missed the notice of those who would have the skeleton arm of civil service raised against the hungry place hunters who are longing for the changes to take place after

One prominent man urged the president to extend the law over a large class of federal employes in order that one of his own appointees might be secure from the keen edge of the political guillotine.

President Harrison's Views.

To a congressman the other day the presi dent raised his hand in horror. He said that while he was a believer in civil service re form and had supported the law, he had gone far enough. His order of last week was the last one he had intended to issue. The president pointed out the good and the bad effects of the law. He saw much more of the former than the latter in it. Its weakness was more in its brevity of extension than its lengths. If it went down into lower grades and reached up into higher altitudes

it would be more effective.

The president said he longed for the time when the attention of the first officer of the government would not be occupied by listen ing to and providing for office hunters. He said that not only was his own time and thought given to the demands of place seekers, but those of members of the cabi net from early morning till late at evening There appeared in almost every phase of offi-cial life the hand of the office seeker. It was part of the legitimate duties of the president to attend to these wants and he per formed them unmurmuringly, but he wholly incapable at times to satisfactorily attend to these duties in view of the demand made in the other direction. Continuous thought upon any subject of state was im-possible if the president sought to please the political place hunters. If custom, usage, law or some other device would but inter-vene to to give the president more exclusive ime and thought away from office seeking here would be abler work at the hands of

the chief executive.

Too Many Minute Details. It was a pity the details of office giving the smaller of them at least, if still lodger with the president, could not be looked after by a subordinate, designated by him for that purpose, one with more time for such affairs The matter of being beseiged for office, obeing mable to turn in any direction with out a request for a place being made, moved the president to liken his situation to wherever he went was asked "Lend me a dollar." If one heard this from nearly every one he met, dollar lending would become the bane of his life. He could see its specter in every face presented, would haunt him in his dreams. The st of his mind would be that of be witched, the resources of the lender would not lessen his condition of mind. The request would be the same, in fact he could not shift his accounts by virtue of plethora. It would be necessary to open accounts elsewhere. Certainly the depletion of re-

not altogether remove the predicament. As to Present Conditions.

Turning to the present conditions sur-rounding him, the president said he had gone so far since the recent elections in broadening the scope of the civil service law as he could and maintain the dignity of his position and the respect of intelligent and fair-minded men. If, on the very eve of his departure from office he should cast about with a view to protecting as many office holders as possible, and taking in all federal employes who could be gathered under the protecting arm of the law, he would be re-garded as one who crawled under the table after the feast and ate the crumbs; as one

vho encroached upon decency.

He thought the in-coming chief magistrate

should receive some consideration and that there were bounds of propriety in all things. In the matter of protecting men in office, the president believes he has reached the limit Cleveland's Favorite Methods.

Mr. ('leveland's hand is being seen overy day now about congress. He is already pay-ing the way to his administration by an at-tempt to control legislation. It was not till tempt to control existation. It was not till the silver question began to loom up omin-ously that he deigned to move. Then it was that he saw a stop must be taken if he would avoid a dangerous subject. If he could have the silver problem disposed of and compet the present administration to shoulder the responsibility he would have plainer saiting. Then only the tariff would stand in his way. Mr. Cleveland has already moved. He has Mr. Cleveland has already moved. He has bills in both houses proposing to repeat the Sherman iaw, which provides for the pur-chase of 4.500,000 ounces of silver bullion each month. With this out of the way and committees in both houses made up of men with his own notions nothing would arise to make the new president trouble in the silver line.

The reader of the daily press will recall readily that the administration of Mr. Cleveland, which began eight years ago, was made up of evasions, and that when President Harrison came in there were left for him a score or more vexations problems which the democratic administration was unable to cope with successfully.

The Bering sea problem had worried Sec.

ctary of State Bayard almost to death, and had harrassed the president. The Mexicar border problem was taken up by the Gleve-land administration and laid down like a hot poker. They could not handle it

Some Other Hard Nats.

There was trouble in some of the South American republies with which the United States had to do, and it all came over to President Harrison, We were in langles with Italy, Germany, France and other countries, not to mention Canada, over trade relations. All these subjects and many more were left for President Harrison. The Cleveland administration could not handle them. The subjects were taken up promptly by President Harrison and Secretary Blaine and the secretaries of war and navy, and they were satisfactorily disposed of, every

When President Harrison goes out of office our country will be at peace with the world, and enjoying such an era of prosperity as we It is provoking to witness the ingeling and

jockeying now going on in congress upon the part of the democrats, backed up by Mr. Cleveland, with a view of precipitating the silver question and disposing of it, if possible, in such a way as to throw the blame if any comes upon this administration question is asked, if Mr. Cleve such a great man, why doesn't be wait till he gets hold of the relus, and when he will have full control o congress, before he attempts to begin his work! There is good ground for believing that Mr. Cleveland would like to see the silver question disposed of now, and then the republicans continue control of the senate. which would bar him out of the responsi bility of legislation. He could throw blame for nonaction upon the tariff against the republican senate. For the present he is content to unload silver upon that body. He has already began his work of evasion, avoidance, and he will do nothing at any time which he can keep from doing.

Western Pensions. The following pensions granted are re-

ported by The Ber and Examiner Bureau of Claims: Nebraska: Original—John W. Griffith, Enos Hamilton S. Gillespie, John W. Griffith, Enos Lane, Samuel C. Evans, John Madden, Ad-Nebraska: Original-John B. Pease ditional—Olney J. Smith, Comodore Lewellyn, Henry Hart, Judson S. S Winfield C. Cover, George L. Langley, Daniel Richards, August Huebner, Patrick Garri-gan, Increase—Gilbert H. Mitchell, Cyronus

Griffis, James A. Petty. Reissue—Riley D. Barton, John A. Boston. Original widows, etc.—Minors of Edward J. Jackson, minors of William Henderson, Eupha Clifton. lowa: Original—Henry B. Jack, Solomon Hidy, Orville James, James P. McDonough, William H. H. McVay, Benjamin W. Jewell, Rhinehart B. Kreis, Elwood Moore, John W. Decker. Additional—Clement M. Cross. Francis M. Beall, Benton Corrington, Peter Weis, Thomas Taylor, Lorenzo R. McCan. Domintek Maas, Loren Holmes, John C Fehlhaner, Daniel N. Ball, Edward Yockey

Isaac Batchelder, Joseph V. McGrath, Heary Kain Supplemental. — John C. Gates, Renewal and Increase. — Ab-Gates, Renewal and Increase, — Aber D. Boyer, Increase—William H. Morrison, Alanson T. Delano, Essey P. Smith, John Charlesworth, John Smith, Joseph M. Patrick, John Sheppard, Elijah Stevens, Horton Ellis, Martin Mericle. Reissue—Andrew H. Hazlett, William H. Kizer, Original widows etc.—Peggy A. Miller (mother), Dian Long, Elizabeth Hofmeister, Sarah A. ton (mother), Rachel T. Protzman. Andrew Whissenmand (father), Indiana Kuhn, Nan-cy Mill (mother), Marilla Loughrey, Mont-gomery McCall (father), Evaline Black Sarah J. Beaty, Emmelia Bronner, Mary M.

Cooper,
South Dakota: Original—John D. Ebersole, Micajah Doty, William A. Drake. Additional—Charles E. Little, Jonathan Heath,
George M. Phillips, William H. Cross, Herman Brumley, Albert A. Merrill, Increase—
John H. VanRiper, Stephen Gascoigae,
Original widows, etc—Ruth A. Moulton,
Anna M. Logan.

Anna M. Logan.

Miscellaneous. It is now the general belief that should the anti-option bill pass the senate at this session it will be strangled to death in con-The opposition to it is mercenary, ference. icious and determined, and is working low

Sergeant-at-Arms Valentice has now given up all hope that the republicans will retain their organization of the United States senate. He is making arrangements to eturn early in the spring to his home in Nebraska. P. S. H. Nebraska.

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