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THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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George B. Tzachuck, secretary of THE BEE abilishing company, does solennily swear that he actual circulation of THE Daily BEE for he week ending January 7, 1893, was as the actu the weel follows: 26.035

Sunday, January L.	- 1657 (117)
Monday, January 2.	23.93
Tuesday, January 3	23,59
Wednesday, January 4	23.56
Thursday, January 5	23,82
	23.74
A REPORT A REPORT AND A REPORT	24.79
Baturday, January 7	0000000
- GEORGE B. TZSCH	UCK.
Sworn to before me and subscribed	in m
presence this 7th day of January, 1893.	
[Seal] N. P. FEIL, Notary P.	ublic.
Teoret we say a many statute a	TARACTES.

Average Circulation for December, 24,529.

THE only comment that need now be made upon that awful story of riot and murder in North Carolina is that it would have been a good story if it had been true.

THE St. Louis Globe-Democrat says that the brewers' war in that city "has reduced the price of beer from 5 cents a drink to 5 cents a drunk." St. Louis ought to be a paradise for tramps.

THE citizens of Buffalo are modest in their estimates of the city's population. They figure that the increase in 1892 was about 25,000, or over 500 a week. The railroads must be pretty busy moving people into Buffalo.

THE house has made no mistake in its choice of speaker. Mr. Gavin is not only a marked improvement on Elder, but promises to compare favorably with any man who has ever occupied the speaker's chair since the state was admitted to the union.

THE legislature convened one week ago yesterday. The amount charged up to the taxpayers for the first week, excluding the adjournment, is fully \$4,000. So far the people have got nothing for their money, but the corporations and the lobby are satisfied.

THERE is only one thing that will satisfy the people with the legislative deadlock, and that is the defeat of all combines and conspiracies to thwart legislation in their interest. Let the committees be organized with the sole view to expedite the enactment of laws to which members of all parties are pledged and all will be forgiven, if not forgotten.

THE DEMO-HEP COMPLET The mouthplece of J. Steeling Morton at Nebraska City and the railroad organs at Lincoln are about the only papers in the state that have given their unqualified approval to the combine between democrats and republicans in the state senale that has for its manifest object the defeat of all legislation that may be offensive to the allied corporations and jobbers. The Morton organ at Nebraska City gives vent to its pent-up

feelings in the following diatribe: One of the loudest shouters is Rosewater. and in double-leaded articles he is denouncing corporation combinations, venal vampires. Resewater feels so sore that he cannot elc. help but squeal. His pet scheme, by which he expected to control all logislation in the senate and perhaps elect himself senator to succosed Paddock, was most effectually knocked in the head, and the editor of Tus BEE is now a dead and burled politiciau with no hopes of resurrection. He had a very nice scheme arranged. He wanted the independents to take a solenin obligation that they would unite with the four inde pendent republicans, and they to fill all offices and control all legislation. One part of the agreement was that none of the senators were to be unseated. He would thus ompel the independents to take an oath in direct opposition to their official oath, and when he had them bound haad and foot would have dictated their every action. The independents pursued a course that calls for the severest consure Their greed and hoggishness were never exceeded by any minority party in this or any other state They said no more attention to their promises than they did to the little flakes of snow that fell at their feet. It was understood that when independents organized the

house the democrats would organize the senate. The democrats fulfilled their part, but the independents violated every agree ment. The populist cancus domanded everything. and in trying to enforce that demand they were assisted by Bryan and other people who

evidently far preferred the success of the independent party to the welfare of the state There was log rolling done there by domo crats who should be ashamed of themselve. and never should again be honored by the party for any office.

When the situation was fully canvassed it was seen that it was a choice between radi cal legislation, dictated and controlled by Rosewater, or conservative legislation in which all would be interested.

THE BEE knows nothing about the alleged compact between the independents and the democrats. The inde pendents may or may not be able to justify themselves as regards the charge of bad faith and hoggishness. We propose, however, to disabuse the mind of Mr. Morton and the railroad contingent concerning the course pursued by Rosewater and THE BEE in connection with the organization of the legislature. First and foremost Resewater has no ambition to succeed Senator Paddock and would not exchange his position and influence as editor of THE BEE for a life seat in the United States senate. Rosewater has no pet scheme to control all legislation or any legislation and hence cannot be made to feel sore over anything the legislature may do or leave undone.

As a citizen of Nebraska he feels impelled to denounce the treasonable conspiracy on the part of corporation managers and hirelings to subvert and destroy popular self-government in this state. The people of Nebraska- will no longer submit to the arrogant dictator- show smaller clearings in 1892 than in ship of political desperadoes and mer- 1891, and Duluth stands alone in the cenaries hired to debauch and corrupt | northwest in that respect, having fallen

afford the opportunity which the enemles of the republic are waiting for. The strength of the government in the present crisis has been found chiefly in the faith of the people in the integrity of their president, and if this were abattered and Carnot forced to resign France might have a most calamitous experience before political peace

and order could be restored. It is not to be doubted that the plotters against republican institutions in France have been very active since the Panama trouble acose, and the reason

why they have not been more demonstrative is to be found in the fact that there is no agreement among themthat each of the mischievous elements antagonizes the others. The greatest danger to the French 21014 public is not from the plots of the Orleanists, formulated on foreign soil, but from disatisfied and ambitious schemers at home. The forces, however, that would attempt the overthrow of republican institutions must be recruited chiefly in Paris, and there the government is well prepared to promptly and vigorously resist any such movement.

The provinces are firmly republican and as yet there is no danger in that direction. Still the government, to make effective resistance to a popular upheaval, must command the confidence both of the people and the army, and how long it can do that under such conditions as now prevail it is not possible to determine.

Manifestly the political situation in France is most critical, and it would seem that the greatest wisdom and prudence will have to be exercised in order to avert a revolutionary movement, which once started it might be hard to stop. Perhaps the most potent influence for the prevention of such an outbreak is the knowledge which all Frenchmen have that disaster to France would bring advantage to Germany and put farther in the future the time when the former can repair the losses and efface the humiliation she has suffered at the hands of the latter.

BANK ULEARINGS OF A YEAR.

overturn the republic.

This alone ought to be sufficient to re-

strain Frenchmen from any attempt to

The bank clearings of the United States for the year 1892 show the greatest volume of business transactions ever known in the history of the country; but what is of greater interest to Omaha is the fact that the clearings in this city show a large increase over those of preceding years and exceed those of 1891 by \$\$3,092,869. According to Bradstreet's Omaha ranks eighteenth among the cities of the United States in respect to bank clearings. Her total is \$295,319.922, or only a little more than \$1,000,000 less than that o Cleveland, which stands seventeenth the list, In 1891 Cleveland in stood tenth and Omaha twentythird. Omaha's gain in rank has been greater than that of any city in the United States. Nearly all of the sixtyone cities reporting clearings have shown more or less gain, but a few, chiefly in the south, have fallen off a little. Of the Pacific*coast cities San Francisco, Los Angeles and Tacoma

additional powers upon the national authorities in this matter are politicians who are more policitous about guarding their personal increasts than they are about protecting the people from the threatened invasion of a pestilence.

Nearly everything that has been said in congress and joint of it in opposition to the proposed federal control of quarantine has been prompted by sectional or selfish motives. This is a matter in

which the whole people are deeply concorned, and not merely those the seabsard. on The inhabi tants of every state from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the northern to the southern boundaries of the country demand that they shall be adequately protected against an invasion of cholera. and the very great majority of them believe that in order to insure such protection there must be uniform regulations, with a single power to enforce them. Why should the neaple of the inland states be compelled to be at the mercy of state boards of health at the scaport cities, some of which may be faithful and efficient in the performance of their duties and some not? There are not at present any thorough state quarantine regulations anywhere. The best are at New York, but there is the authority of the Chamber of Commerce of that city that these are not what they should be, and if they were made as complete as possible there would be no assurance that they would be properly enforced by the

politicians assigned to that duty. The governor of Pennsylvania says the quarantine arrangements at Philadelphia are not satisfactory, and those at Boston are probably no better. Except at New Orleans there are practically no regulations at any of the southern ports, though doubtless at all of them there is a pretense of maintaining regulations which enables a few politicians to draw salaries for doing nothing. It was stated on the floor of the senate a few days ago that in Alabama and Georgia, for instance, the officials make use of the quarantine laws to rob shipmasters. For example, a vessel will get within sixteen or eightcen miles of Mobile, when there is no danger of cholera or anything else, and some person entirely ignorant of his duty will go on board, burn some sulphur in a tin vessel, call it fumigating, and charge the vessel with very heavy fees. National control would interfere with

this sort of business to the benefit of both the shipmasters and the people. There is nothing very radical in what it is proposed shall be done. In the judgment of many the contemplated legislation does not go far enough. It simply provides that the national authorities shall aid the state authorities in enforcing quarantine regulations where they exist and are sufficient, and that where there are no regulations or they are inadequate. the secretary of the treasury shall provide them. There is no reasonable ground for opposition to such an arrangement, nor ought there be any difficulty in securing under a law of this kind harmonious action between the national and state authorities.

THE state of Washington is yet very young, but its people are fully alive to the fact that it has possibilities before it and that one of the most important steps toward its development is the building of good roads. THE BEE has received a communication from the chairman of the legislative committee of the road organization in Lewis county in that state, containing some information concerning the work that is being done there in the direction of public road improvement. The organization has sent out letters to all of the property owners in the county and has received hundreds of replies which indicate a lively popular interest in the enterprise. The subject will be brought before the legislature and an energetic effort will be made to establish a system of road construction that will meet the demands of the time. It is proposed that the roads to be built in each county shall constitute a system and that a general plan to that end shall be made at the outset. The plan provides that a part of the work of construction and all of that of repairs shall be done by the people, the cost to be borne in proportion to the benefits, but that counties and townships may issue bonds up to a certain amount. It is contemplated that by this means the roads may be built now and paid for in part by future generations who will receive benefit from them. There can be no doubt that this is the only practicable plan. The great cost of constructing such roads as are now needed cannot all be borne by those who build them. To attempt to do this would mean simply temporary road building. It may be found that there are weak points in the preliminary plan of the Washington people, but they can be corrected as the work of organization proceeds. To have made a start is something, and we wish that Nebraska had got even as far as that. This state is as much in need of good roads as any other in the union, and at its present rapid rate of development, this need will be more distinctly felt each year.

for not serving, was ool excused. "Your business," remarked Judge Miller, "is not so pressing as that of the other gentlemen. Mr. Fisher has to dose the patient and then Mr. Sigourney has to take him out and bury him, but your customers can wait. I think you are competent.

Not White Their Lungs Last.

Woshington Post Colourl Lamont announces that Mr. Cieve-land will not forget his friends, and there are numerous individuals who will not allow Mr. Cleveland to forget that they claim to trot in the friendship class.

Proof of Good Management.

Globe-Democrat.

The Illinois republicans found a deficit in the state treasury and they have so managed public affairs as to create a surplus of over \$4,000,000, which is more than the democrats nave ever done in any state.

No Woman Domination.

Cincinnati Commercial, It is no wonder that the men in Massachu-setts, where there are 80,000 simplus spinsters, are a little wary in surrondering to woman suffrage. And so the rallying cry is likely soon to be: No female voters; no voman domination.

Renewed His Consecration.

New York Advertiser. Our readers will be pleased to learn that Mr. Cleveland has formally renewed and refreshed his sense of the solemnity of his po-sition as the chosen one who has been an nointed and consecrated to the great work of cading the American people out of the wil ferness. There has been an uneasy feeling of goneness, as it were, a vague apprehension of loss, in the bosoms of the American people ever since the Reform club dinner, because since then there has been no public assurance that Grover still appreciated the almost paralyzing force of the tremendous situation in which he is placed by destiny

> An Interesting Experiment. Kansas City Tun s.

Prof. Andrew J. Seymour of Rockford, Ill., proposes to go into a forty-day trance next summer. He further says that he will cause his body to be buried and seed sowed above his grave, and a watch set upon it to prevent possibility of fraud. Prof. Seymour has for years been appearing in the cast as a mind reader and at different times he has given samples of suspended animation covering periods of from one hour to two days. The by no means rare in India, where the high caste fakirs frequently pass into a state of trance for ten or twelve days. This is at-tested to by Kellar, the famous magician, in the current number of the North American Mr. Kellar says that he knows o Review. two cases of suspended animation in which there was not the slightest chance for de ception. Whether these orientals have dis covered some new natural law or have had handed down to them a knowledge of nature that is not known to our civilization Mt Kellar can not determine. He merely knows that the high caste fakirs do the wonderfu things that are attributed to them. Prof Seymour may have the key to the situation

SENATORIAL POTPOURRI.

Plattsmouth Journal (dem.): For United States senator: John A. McShane. Plat-form: Protection to home industries.

Hustings Nebraskan (rep.): It is incon ecivable that the independents in the legisla ture should refuse to give their support to Hon. John H. Powers and take up McKeighan, for Powers is immensely McKeighan superior in ability, honesty and political integrity. Powers would certainly better rep resent Nebraska in the United States senat than McKeighan, and his work for the party has been such that he is deserving their sup port and recognition.

York Times (rep): If the republicans are defeated in their efforts to elect a United States senator no one is to blame except Algeron Sidney Paddock. He may take all the glory that attaches to independent and democratic victory in this state. Had he stood firmly and honestly by the republican party and republican principles this legislature would be republican by a very handsome majority. His votes in the senate against the republican party, stopped the mouths of republicans on the great party question, placed a crushing weapon in the bands of our accursion weapon in the hands of our enemies and gave the powerful endorsement of his vote to the most dangerous fallacies of the independents. Senato Paddock has given us an independent legislature, with a democratic contingent and if the republicans fail to elect th senator let the blame rest with him. Lincoln News (rep.): After Friday's de velopments in the legislature it will be practically impossible to elect a democrat to suc ceed Algernon Sidney Paddock in the senate of the United States, and the prospects for an independent are scarcely any better. The dem-pop fusion seems to have been broken. and if the republicans can unite on a candidate it is very probable that the successor t Algernon Sidney Paddock may be a republi can. The outlook is more encouraging just now than it has been at any time in the past seven days. But the situation is beset by many perils. The temptation to secure the election of a republican by dishonest methods is and will be great, and it will be surprising if the election of a senator is ac complished without scandal. The republi cans had better lose the senatorship than secure it at the cost of party dishonor. But in common with many good republicans, the News believes the republicans will come out subjected the party to disagreeable suspicious and charges.

EXONERATED AGENT COOPER Secretary Noble Declares That South Dakota Indians Were Not Swindled.

PROPERLY DISBURSED THE FUNDS Full Amount of the One Handred Thousand Appropriated to Reimburso the Loyal Sloux for Lones of the Recent Cam-

paign Fairly Distributed.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 1 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 10, Secretary Noble today announced that I

had carefully examined the report of Special Agent Sissney upon the administration of Agent Cooper, who was sent out by the li terior department to disbuese the \$100,000 appropriated for the loyal Sloux who ren dered services to the government in the campaign of three years ago and sustained financial losses, and that he found his administration honorable. He fully exoner ated Cooper. It will be remembered that it was charged that Cooper had not turned over the full amounts to the Indians to which they were entitled; that he had turned directly or indirectly into the hands of agents, lobbyists and lawyers sums which should have gone and remained with the Indiaus and that he had in fact been accom panied upon his mission of distributing the money by a Washington lawyer or lobbyist

who had secured some of the money There was a suspicion that a private ar rangement had been entered into between the Indians and schemers by which a "divy" had been made of the money and only a portion of the funds really went where they were intended to go. Special Agent Sissney

was sent out to investigate the charges and made a full report some time ago. Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota was in many quarters credited with having brought about the investigation of Agent Cooper. The senator said to THE BEE corresponden today that he had only filed charges preferred by his constituents; he had not originated the charges, "but," he said, "I have no hopes of running down scoundrels and punishing fraud while Mr. Noble is secretary of the interior. He would white wash any case.

Senator Pettigrew is much put out over the termination of this affair, and believes the Indians have been cheated by some one and that some one should be made to suffer for his dishonesty.

Prefers the Democratic Ranks.

Yesterday Senator Kyle of South Dakota emonstrated how much influence he has with the democrats and how little he cares for the interests of his constituents, com-pared with his desire to act with the party soon to come into power. At a meeting of the senate committee on public lands a number of bills of great importance to everyone in the northwest, and especially South Da-kota and Nebraska, were taken up and consolidated, with a view of having the lot o subjects disposed of and into legislation be fore the end of this session.

One of the bills was drafted by Senator Kyle. It was proposed by Senator Pettigrew to adopt as an amendmenty to the con solidated bill a measure made by Represent ative Pickler, which had passed the house It proposes to give a deed to all settlers who have resided upon public lands for a period of eight years, whether any improvements have been made or not, if the eight years residence is proven and settlers pay \$1.25 an

acre for the land. acre for the land, Senator Kyle boasted at Sioux City re-cently that this measure would not become law, because, presumably, it was drafted by Major Pickler. Every democrat on the sen-ate committee voted against the bill and it was defeated in committee; so were the other bills, as the committee could not report the lot. Thus Mr. Kyle, by co-operation with the democrats, defeats home legislation for the sake of having an opportunity to seal his compact with the democrats.

Lively Discussion Provoked.

The orator of Tammany was as conspiuous in Washington today as the senatorial candidate of Tammany in Albany. It was really a field day in the house of eloquence,

was making a strong speech favor when Tammany's orator, in its Bourke Nochran, arose merely to make an inquiry Instantly so many members of the house gathered about Mr. Cochran's desk that he was almost forced to change his inquiry into an argument and he plunged into a speech which held his fellow members enthralled. It was Mr. Cochran's first great effort upon a topic of national interest since his midnight speech before the Chicago coavestion in proest against the nomination of Mr. Cleve-ud. Cochran added to his reputation and. today as a fluent, forcible and entrancing orator. Mr. Cochran's argument was directed against the proposed amendment and had an obvious effect upon the house. At a later stage of the session there was a sharp interchange of compliments between ex-Speaker Reed and Mr. Springer, which left the Illinois chairman of the ways and means committee in a most lamentable plight.

Mr. English of New Jersey

for discussion.

To Influence the Market.

A report was circulated in New York today, probably for stock market purposes. that the ways and means committee had reorted favorably the Scott bill to increase hisky tax from 90c to \$1.25 a gallon. The bill has not been reported and there is no probability that it will be reported at this session. The distillers have been making an effort to have the tax on beer and other malt beverages increased to a material point, claiming that malt goods are alcoholic and come in competition with spirits in the market. There is not the least disposition on the part of the senate or this administra tion to disturb or change any of the internal revenue laws and no legislation under a year at least can be expected upon the subject of internal revenue.

Miscellaneous,

Paul H. Ludington of Omaha is at Wil-lards and J. H. Roney of Idaho is at the Arlington.

Colonel Guy V. Henry is slowly convalese ing from a severe illness at the home of Mr. A. J. Drexel in Philadelphia. Mrs. Henry

J. W. Bixley, C. W. Davis, W. T. Hastings, F. T. Israel, T. C. Tipton, T. C. Clark, C. C. Heltman, Colonel W. H. Michael, F. E. Griswold, Dr. Calvert, Dr. Peabody and a number of other Nebraskaus in the city, called upon Assistant Secretary Lambertson at his compartments in the Cochean in this at his compartments in the Coshrain in this city and paid their compliments and con-gratulated him upon his appointment. They were received most cordially and an hour or two were spent most delightfully. Judge Lambertson is being given quite a friendly greeting into official life and has created a most favorable impression.

Senator Wilson today introduced a bill to pay John Bryson \$300, amount paid by him for rent while postmaster at Red Oak Junction, i.a., between the years of 1876 and 1886, It appears that Postmaster Bryon received but partial payment for rent and his account

Mas never been adjudicated. W. T. Sheridan, postmaster at Ordway, Brown county, S. D., has resigned. P. S. H.

The number of business failures in the United States during the year just closed was the smallest since 1886. Yet the country, in spite of this record, deliberately voted the most successful administration out of office by the largest majority on

The democrats of Alabama take on fine airs in proposing to adopt an educational qualification for voters. They would appear o be trimming the lamp of knowledge and dispelling the darkness. But the truth the matter is that they are simply intent on



Skin blemishes, like foul teeth, are the more

Business Failures Last Year. Ohio State Journal.

ecord.

Putting on Airs for Political Results. **Cincinnati** Commercial

disfranchising colored citizens.

THAT portion of the financial measure agreed upon by the house committee on banking and currency which proposes to reduce the tax on national bank circulation will not meet with general popular approval. There can be no reasonable objection to allowing the banks to issue notes to the par value of the bonds they deposit to secure circulation, but this concession is all that they can fairly ask. The tax of 1 per cent a year on circulation is not onerous to the banks, and unless it can be shown that the people would derive some benefit from reducing it, it should remain where it is.

IT WOULD seem that the democrats of the present house are not disposed to recognize the demand of the Chicago platform for the repeal of the law taxing state bank issues. A proposal to do this, made to the house committee on banking and currency, was rejected by the very decisive vote of 11 to 1. Representative Harter of Ohio introduced at the first session a bill in conformity with the demand of the platform, but it has not been heard of since and probably will not be until the next congress, if then. The views of eastern democrats are having some weight now, and they are not favorable to a restoration of state bank currency.

THE indications are that the republicans in congress will be found practically unanimous in opposition to the immediate repeal or suspension of the silver purchase law. This seems to be a fair inference from the substitute offered by Senator Aldrich to the McPherson resolution for an immediate suspension of the law, the substitute proposing a suspension after July 1, 1894, in the meantime there should if be no international agreement regarding silver, the treasury to keep good its gold reserve by the sale of bonds. Of course if the republicans decide upon this course that will do sway with all chance of silver legislation at the present session.

AT A canal mass meeting in New York the other day resolutions were adopted which point out how the railroads have brazenly possessed themselves of privileges to which they have no shadow of right in order to cripple the Erie canal. They have seized upon the canal terminals, ignored the state grain elevator law, forcing canal grain to pay nearly double the rate allowed, monopolized the wharves at Buffalo and New York, occupied the canal boat steps with their lighters, taken posses sion of property that has cost the state millions of dollars, and in fact appropriated to their own use about all the available facilities provided by the state for the effective operation of the canal, which is their competitor for freight from the lakes to the seaboard. This is an old story retold, but the friends of the canal seem to be a little more indignant now than usual, and perhaps they they their rights protected. haps they will insist upon having

their representatives, and those who undertake to countenance or support such a dangerous combination must stand from under.

There is no truth whatever in assertion that Rosewater sought to dictate any compact between certain republican senators and the independents. If such a compact was proposed or made he was no party to it. He did, however, protest against any combination by republican senators with corporation democrats, either for a division of patronage and spoils or for packing the senate committees. He did advise several republican senators to vote with the independents in organizing the senate and thereby to frustrate the infamous scheme by which all decent legislation s sought to be defeated. This position every honest and reputable repúblican will uphold.

The Mortonian organ says: "When the situation was fully canvassed it was seen that it was 25 choice between radical legislation, dictated or controlled by Rosewater, or conservative legislation in which all would be interested." This lets the cat out of the meal tub. Who canvassed the situation? Was it canvassed by the unbought representatives of the people or the corporation bosses their rotten crew? Where and was the situation canvassed? Was it canvassed in railroad headquarters at Omaha or in the oil rooms at Lincoln? Who says that the legislation Rosewater favors is radical? And what legislation will the corporation dictators graciously consent to in which all would be interested? Perhaps J. Sterling Morton. Charles H. Gere and the demo-reps of the boodle and monopoly combine can enlighten the people.

THE FRENCH CRISIS MORE SERIOUS. The political situation in France, which for weeks has been putting a tremendous strain upon the republic, has become more aggravated and serious, and the possibility of a revolution seems more threatening than at any time since the Panama scandal begun to receive official attention. Yesterday the ministry, unable to agree regarding the pubarrest of the ex-minister of lie works, implicated in the great scandal, resigned, and the event the most intense created popu lar excitement in Paris. The duty of forming a new cabinet has been committed by President Carnot to Ribot, but in the prevailing circumstances he is likely to find the task an extremely difficult one, the more so because it appears that both Carnot and Ribot have fallen under popular suspicion of not being in earnest in the Panama prosecutions, and of not intending to bring the bribe takers to trial. This is a grave charge to bring against the president of the republic, for it is very apt to carry

with it, at least to the French mind, the belief that Carnot may be himself involved in the scandal. If such a conviction should widely obtain it would have the effect to destroy what popular confi-

from the thirty-second to the thirtyfourth place in rank. The clearings of this city for December

last were \$20,112,166 as against \$21,644, 779 during the same month in 1891, which is a little in excss of the monthly average for the year. These figures tell the story of the growth of business in Omaha with great force and eloquence. There was nothing in the nature of a boom here last year, and because the voice of the boomer was silent it was supposed by some people that the town must be standing still .- The record of bank clearings proves that this was by no means the case and that the volume of business was rapidly increasing without attracting any par ticular notice. There is every reason to believe that the present year will be as prosperous as the one just ended and that this city will take a higher rank in

bank clearings when the year's record is made up than even the enviable one which she now occupies. It should not be forgotten, however, that bank clearings form only a partial

index of growth. They are created by business transactions and fairly measure their volume, but there i much that pertains to the development of a city that has nothing to do with the banks. Many manufacturing cities having a population exceeding that of Omaha make a comparatively small showing in the matter of bank clearings, but they are nevertheless prosperous. Their prosperity arises largely from the fact that they employ many thousands of wage earners to whom millions of dollars are paid annually of which no record can be found in clearing house returns. This city needs more manufacturing and a larger army of wage earners to make its development what it should be. In this respect Omaha is gaining year by year, and the past year has been one of brilliant achievement among the factories already established,

but more are needed.

A VERY PRACTICAL MATTER. The quarantine question is in the broadest sense a practical question, in connection with which no theoretical considerations should receive attention Those who attempt to introduce the latter into the discussion of the proposal t give the federal authorities control of quarantine regulations and to establish a uniform system are not actuated by a desire to promote the general good. Whether they do so on the ground that it is the sole right of the to establish and maintain states quarantine, or for the loss defensible reason that national control would deprive a number of state politicians of fat places, they are equally enemies of the general welfare. Those who base their opposition to the proposed policy on the pretext that it might work some harm to the commercial interests of the country are mere cavilers, who have more concern for a political theory, which is the true ground of their hostility, than for the health of the 65,000,000 of people of this country. The people who profess dence is still felt in the government and to be so terribly afraid to confer

THE democrats in congress, or some of them, seem not to be altogether satisfied with the recent action of the president in extending the glassified service and bringing some 7,000 or 8,000 postoffice employes under the civil service rules. It has led them to institute some inquiries, evidently in the hope of finding faults that will give an excuse for some sort of legislation that will undo in part at least what has been done in the way of lessening democratic patronage. It will not be at all strprising if they find their inquiry disappointing.

Paving the Way.

Kansas City Journal. Canada is industriously preparing for an-exation. She added \$3,500,000 to her debt nexation. last year

> Jolly Prospect for Republicans. Chicago Inter Ocean.

When the two or more democratic parties a New York get down to fighting each other it will be a good time for republicans to go in and lick them, one at a time.

Jury Duty in Washington,

Washington Post. W. H. Fisher, a druggist, and W. S. Sigourney, an undertaker, were excused on account of their avocation, while E. P. Cohen, a clothing dealer, who also pleaded pressing business engagements as a reason

AWAY WITH THE BLUES.

Washington Star. "It is hard to get along in this world without taking sides," remarked the man who was buying bacon.

Inter Ocean: Pete (shivering)-I tell ye, Mike, me heart aches for the rich this winter, Mike-Why, man? Pete-Think of the coal they have to buy, poor things.

New York Herald. Illusive, wandering, midnight waif, Pray tell me, I implore, Where do you hide yourself o' night, Oh, keyhole of my door?

Puck: Guest-Great Scott, man! Can't you be more careful? You have splited the sauce all over my top coat. Waiter-Beg pardon, sir, I am sure. I'll pay

for it, sir. Guest-How will you pay for it? Waiter-I won't charge it on the check, sir-

Good News: Cholly (disconsolately)-Yaas, she wefused me and she lawfed at me too. If it v asn't for one thing I'd dwown myself. 'riend-You still hope? Cholly-No: but the watah would take the eweases out of my twousers, you know

> WHAT COULD SHE DO? Harlem Life.

If I kissed you would you be in-Dignant with me-make resistance? Flush and blush andorder me in Tragic tones to "keep my distance?" Break your pretty volce in two Calling some one to assist you-Teil me, sweet, what would you do If I kissed you.

If you kissed me I might scold you Coder certain circumstances: And at more than arms-length hold you To discourage your advances. But if none were near but you— As at this minute—to assist me, Teil me, please, what could 1 do If you kissed me?

> TAKE HEART, if you're a suffaring woman. The chronic weaknesses, painful disorders, and delicate derangemants that come to woman only have a positive remedy in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescrip-tion. If you'll faithfully use it, every disturbance and irregu-larity can be permanently cured. It's a legitimate medicine for woman, carefully adapted to her delicate organization. It busids up and invigorates the entire system, regulates and promotes all the proper func-tions, and restores health and strength. ments that come to woman strength. "Favorite Prescription" is

"Favorite Frescription" is the only remedy for woman's ills that's guaranteed. If it fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.

Which is the best to try, if you have Ca-tarrh — a medicine that claims to have cured others, or a medicine that is backed by money to cure you? The proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy agree to cure your Catarrh, perfectly and permanently, or they'll pay you \$500 in cash.

of sarcastic retort and rejoiner and of ex

citing debate, which deserved crowded galleries and full attendance on the floor The weather, however, which is the bitteres that the latitude of Washington has known for many years, kept all visitors away from the wind swept Capitol hill and deterred many members from attendance. The measure which excited all this interest in the house was Representative Crain's resolu tion providing for an amendment to the con stitution changing the date of the inaugura-tion of the president from March to April 30 and making the term of a member of congress begin on December 31, instead of on March 4.

This is one of the propositions to amend the constitution which, ever since Mr. Crain introduced it four years ago, has excited un-usual attention. There are so many arguments in its favor, based chiefly upon the climatic advantages of a later date for presidential inauguration and upon the long period which now intervenes between the election of a member of congress in Novem ber of one year and the beginning of his term in December of the following year, that the current opinion of congress has been strongly in favor of the changes. Despite the empty galleries, therefore, there was

great interest on the floor of the house today

when, in accordance with an order of the committee on rules, the resolution came up

offensive because they are mostly voluntary.

The pores are closed. One cannot open them in a minute; he may in a month.

Try plenty of soap, give it plenty of time. and often; excess of good soap will do no harm. Use Pears'-no alkali in it; nothing but soap.

All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people are using it.





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overcoats such as we are going to give you this week. We have now displayed in our corner window an almost complete assortment of our suits and overcoats -- so complete that you can certainly see one there that you want--well, you can have any one

S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas St.

in the window for a ten dollar bill. We never sold any of them for less than \$12 and lots of them as high as \$20. No use to describe them --- you won't buy 'till you see them, but when you see them you will buy them. \$10 for choice. Our garments are always proper in style, substantial in fabric and as well made as tailors can make them. We have nearly all sizes in the window, but it's time to unload and our sacrifice cuts no figure beyond the fact that you have the choice of any overcoat or suit in that window for \$10.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

Store open every evening till 6.33.