THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, George B. Tzschuck, 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 4 Thursday, January 5 Friday, January 6 Saturday, January 7 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. presence this 7th day of January, 1893.
[Seal] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for December, 24,529,

THE self-appointed republican steering committee has failed to connect will the railroad democrats. Their patent railroad coupler did not work.

THE new attorney general of Illinois has it in his power to make a reputation and set an excellent example to other states by enforcing the anti-trust law enacted in 1891. Thus far it has been a dead letter.

GEORGIA will not have an exhibit at the World's fair, but an enterprising newspaper in that state suggests a free distribution of Georgia watermelons on the grounds as an advertisement to take the place of a state exhibit.

A LAW has been passed by the Ohio legislature making it a felony for a man to enter a horse for a slower class than his record entitles him to. This kind of legislation will spoil horse-racing for that numerous class who like to be swindled.

THERE is a tide in the affairs of men. which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune. This adage might have been remembered with profit by the four republican senators who failed to get into the boat when the current was running their way.

THERE is one consolation for republicans in the miscarriage of the combine with the corporation democrats to organize the senate. The republican party will not be responsible for the failure of legislation demanded by the Senator Hiscock, the name of Edpeople to curb the rapacity of corporate

IT IS a curious fact, and one that will surprise most people, that of the \$3,000,-000,000 worth of crops estimated to have been produced in this country in 1892 the largest item is \$750,000,000 worth of hay. This affords some idea of the enormous live stock interests of the United

IT IS a promising sign of the times that the governors of various states are touching upon the subject of public roads in their recommendations to the lawmakers. Some have said much and some little on that topic, but it is clear that the importance of doing something in the direction of road improvement is generally recognized.

THE lightning rod swindlers, after working the trustful farmers of Iowa for some time, have crossed the Missouri and commenced operations in Nebraska. One farmer near Fremont has been taken in to the amount of \$150, and doubtless there are others who have been swindled, but are ashamed to complain. The proper way to deal with a stranger who offers something for nothing is to let him alone.

REPORT is current at Lincoln that the combine that finally divided the spoils in the senate was formed by the use of a liberal distribution of corporation boodle. Whether this is true or not will be developed when the senate committees are named. The corporations know no party. They were just as willing to let the demo-reps organize in their interest as they were to let the demo-pops do so. All they want is the privilege of packing the committees and block all legislation that does not meet their approval.

IT IS surprising that less than two dozen persons should have attended the annual meeting of the State Historical society. It would seem as if twice that number from Omaha alone ought to have felt interest enough in the work of the society to lend it the encouragement of their presence. The compilation and preservation of a record of the state's history is important because of the great value it will have for future generations. Material that may now be gathered with little difficulty will soon be hard to find. The records preserved by historical societies in the older states are now of immense value, and the same will be true of the records of Nebraska a few generations hence.

ALTHOUGH last year was one of profit to many railroads, thirty-six, with 10,508 miles in operation and \$368,000,000 in stocks and bonds, went into the hands of receivers. More than one-half of the mileage and money represented are to be charged to the Richmond Terminal default, but the aggregates remaining are still large. Handsome dividends have been earned by many roads, but there are always some that cannot be made to pay. Bad management and lavish expenditures upon the strength of prodigiously watered stock are the prime causes of disaster. Conservatism in the railroad business is as much needed at present as caution and foresight in other enterprises.

AN EXTRAYAGANT PROGRAM.

The commissioners of Douglas county have made a very creditable exhibit of their management of county finances during the year 1892. According to the report of County Clerk Sackett the total expenditures for the ,ast year foot up to \$363,850.72. From this amount is to be deducted the overlap of the preceding year, which amounted to \$69,175.91, leaving the actual expenditures for the year \$294,683,81. Divided among the various funds we find the expenditures to have been:

General fund.

Road fund.

Heidge fund.

Hospital Judgment fund.

Bond sinking fund.

Soldlers relief fund.

Special election fund. 3,480 15 \$ 363.559.72

The estimates for the present year, as submitted by the chairman of the finance committee, aggregate \$517,000. This is an increase of over \$200,000 above the amounts expended last year, or \$147,317 over and above the actual amount expended last year after deducting \$75,000 for the sinking fund. This means an increase of just 50 per cent in the outlay the present year at the expense of the taxpayers of this county.

The estimate of this year's county disbursements is made up of the following items:

General fund. 75,000 .8517,000

By comparison with the expenditures of 1892 it will be found-that the estimate for 1893, exclusive of the sinking fund, contemplates an increase for the general fund of over \$35,000, for the road fund of over \$20,000, for the bridge fund of over \$20,000. Then there is \$25,000 for the insane fund and \$40,000 for the hospital and an increase of \$3,500 in the soldiers relief fund.

It is very questionable whether the increase whatever in the expenditures of the county during the present year over the year 1892. If the commissioners have been able to pay off nearly \$70,000 of old debts during 1892 and start out this year with \$87,000 in the various funds, they certainly can manage the affairs of the county this year without adding 50 per cent to their estimates. Our county expenses are already as high as they ought to be, and unless the board has in view some much needed permanent imshould draw any more out of any fund this year than last year.

THE DICTATOR DEFEATED.

If Mr. Cleveland does not realize that

he made a mistake in the attempt to influence the democrats of the New York legislature in the choice of a United States senator, it is because his faith in his own political judgment is superior to all conditions and circumstances. From the day't became known that the present legislature of the Empire state would elect a democratic successor to ward Murphy, jr., the chairman of the democratic state committee and for years one of the most active of party workers, became prominently identified with that position. He was the avowed | citizen. of the faction of which Senator David Bennett Hill is the chief, and which embraces the aggressive democrats of New York, without whose assistance Mr. Cleveland could not have carried the state. Although admittedly not an ideal man for the highest legislative body in the nation he had done valuable service for the party in the presidential campaign and thereby established a claim to whatever reward there was in sight. Whatever his relations to Mr. Cleveland may have been he was loyal to the cause and the dominant element of the New York democracy appreciated that. Moreover, David B. Hill wanted him as a colleague in the national senate, and this was a potential fact in his favor. The announcement of the candidacy of Mr. Murphy was the signal for opening the mugwump batteries upon him. aided by a few democratic guns of small caliber. The special friends of the president-elect joined in the attack, and finally Mr. Cleveland himself was induced to commit himself in opposition to Murphy. Everybody who knows anything about practical politics saw that this was a blunder, and it is not mitigated by the claim that Mr. Cleveland is still a private citizen and entitled to all the privileges of criticism and suggestion as such. It was not concern for the party or the public interests that led the presidentelect to intermeddle in this matter, but rather his anxiety to secure a senator from New York who would be in all circumstances a supporter of the administration and a foil to Senator Hill. Mr. Cleveland based his objections to Mr. Murphy, not on personal grounds, but on the score of a lack of experience in public life, forgetting that he himself had no more experience than Murphy in

public affairs when he was elected governor of New York, a position of not less responsibility than that of United States senator. The course of Mr. Cleveland forced a square fight between the democratic factions in New York, and the one of which he is the acknowledged head has suffered defeat. The democratic legislative caucus nominated Murphy for senator by a practically unanimous vote. It was a signal victory for Hill and the machine and it demonstrates conclusively that the anti-Cleveland element the New York democracy is still the dominant element. What effect this result may have upon the incoming administration is problematical, but it is not to be expected that either of the New York senators will go out of their way to promote any public policies which Mr. Cleveland himself may originate or to manifest particular interest in the friends he may desire to reward. Neither Hill nor Murphy owe the president-elect any obligations, while they may justly claim that he is their debtor, and having proved themseives to be the masters of the democratic machine in New York and passenger, as well as to the carrier,

in congress an influence commensurate

with their political power in the Empire difficulty. What shall be done that

state. Mr. Cleveland, as the would-be dictator of his party, has encountered one decisive defeat. This shows that he is not invulnerable and it may be the forerunner of many more before his presidential term is ended.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER. One of the most remarkable and interesting Americans who attained national distinction during the past third of a century is dead. Benjamin F. Butler, who achieved a generous measure of success as lawyer, soldier and politician, was for nearly twenty-five years, beginning with the opening of the rebellion, a unique figure among the prominent actors of that period, commanding during a portion of the time

a degree of popular attention and interest accorded to few others. It can be said, perhaps, of most successful men that circumstances made them, but if this were true in some measure of General Butler, no one who will study his characteristics can doubt that he possessed the qualities which make circumstances. He was a politician of local fame before the war and that is contemplated to be made during | had given promise of notable success in the political arena. The war carried him into military life and speedily made his presence felt there by an intrepid exercise of those mental resources which distinguished him. He was not intended for a great military leader, but he did good service as a soldier, and there was never a doubt as to his patriotism and courage. Of all the union generals he was probably the best hated by the southern people, but that fact detracted nothing from the respect of the people he served oyally and carnestly.

In politics General Butler had a most varied career. He begun political life as a democrat and in the memorable Charleston convention of 1860 voted fifty-two times for Jefferson Davis as a candidate for the presidential nomination. After the war he was a republican and was elected to taxpayers of this county will endorse any | congress by that party. His career in congress was the most notable part of his life, marked as it was by a courage ous avowal of opinions, great ability in debate, and remarkable intellectual resources. His republicanism was of the most aggressive kind and he was the most active of the managers appointed by the house of representatives to conduct the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson. Subsequently he consorted with the democratic, the greenback and the labor parties, provements there is no reason why it manifesting in this an inordinate ambition for political honors which he was prepared to follow wherever it might lead him. General Butler was distinguished in his profession and unquestionably possessed in a high degree those qualities of mind which are necessary to great success in the general practice of the law. He was resourceful, shrewd and skillful, rarely allowing an opportunity to clude him or failing to profit by the mistakes or oversights of an opponent. In the practical affairs of life he had more than ordinary sagacity. Altogether Benjamin F. Butler was a man who, if he did not make any great or lasting impression upon his time, was useful to the nation in the day of its greatest peril and deserves to be

remembered as a loyal and patriotic THAT CANADIAN COMPETITION. The report sent out nearly two weeks ago, that it was the intention of the president to issue a proclamation curtailing or abolishing the privilege now enjoyed by Canadian railcoads of transporting merchandise in bond through the United States free of duty, under a system very advantageous to the foreign roads at the expense of the American companies, as yet lacks confirmation. It is not to be doubted that the president takes a very lively interest in this subject, to which he referred in his annual message as one of great importance. He then said: "We should withdraw the support which is given to the railroads and steamship lines of Canada by a traffic that properly belongs to us, and no longer furnish the earnings which lighten the otherwise crushing weight of the enormous public subsidies that have been given to them," but in the same connection he implied that there was a question as to the power of the treasury to deal with the matter without further legislation. It has been understood that the secretaries of state and the treasury have been carefully looking into the whole subject, with a view of carrying out the line of policy indicated in the president's message, but it would seem that no con-

clusion has yet been reached. With regard to the question of further legislation, late advices from Washington indicate that any movement designed to throttle competition is certain to encounter a very vigorous opposition. The first step in a movement, if it be made, will be a proposition to repeal the consular sealing law, under which the Canadian roads are permitted to carry merchandise in bond to points in the United States, enabling them to obtain a very large amount of traffic that would otherwise come to American roads. This system has been more or less vigorously attacked for several years, one argument against it being that it resulted in a loss of revenue to the government, but upon investigation this was found not be the case. Another argument urged against the existing condition is that the Canadian roads are able to and are constantly evading the interstate commerce law, and this is practically admitted by the Interstate Commerce commission, though no positive proof is offered that such is the case. Finally it is urged that in allowing the foreign corporations the privileges they enjoy, they being liberally subsidized by the Canadian government, an injury and injustice are done to American rail roads which it is the duty of our government, in the interest of its own people, to remedy. Referring to this subject, the Interstate Commerce commission suggests that there should be relief for American carriers, but it says that whatever remedies may be adopted should be selected with due regard to the welfare of the American shipper they will hardly fail to command and of our interior cities and towns, as well as our seaports. Here is the great

will have regard equally for the welfare of the shipper and the carrier? Their Interests are antagonistic as matters now stand, How shall they be harmonized? These are considerations that make the problem very perplexing. and as there are several millions of our people in the northwest and New England who are most directly interested in this subject and are nearly unanimous against radical interference with Canadian competition, the chances of further legislation on the subject cannot be regarded as very promising.

THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR. The most important event in railroad circles lately reported is the withdrawal of the New Jersey Central Railroad company from the Reading combine. Hereafter that road will be operated independently, as it was before the agreement between the Reading and the Lehigh Valley was entered into. This action is due to the fact that proceedings are pending for the appointment of a receiver for the road, and the forfeiture of its charter upon the ground that it had entered into an illegal combination with the Reading. Notice of the dissolution of this agreement has been sent to Chancellor McGill, before whom the proceedings were pending, with a plea that the railroad company be given an opportunity to prove the good faith of the withdrawal in order that the proceedings for a receivership may be stopped.

The New Jersey Central has been an important factor in the great coal deal, but if its withdrawal was the only reason for anticipating the breaking up of the combine there would be good ground for the belief that such a desirable result would not follow. There is, however, a strong feeling among the best financial and railroad authorities that the combine cannot last much longer. Before the severance of the New Jersey Central's relations with the Reading was announced, it was clear that confidence in the future of the alliance had been severely shaken. "The fall of Reading shares from 53 to 50," said Bradstreet's several days ago, has been attended by a good deal of bearish activity, the basis for which is the express belief that the combination of anthracite producers under the control of the Reading cannot be maintained and is on the point of disentegrating." Again the journal quoted said in the same article: "The arrangement referred to in last week's issue of Bradstreet's, by which the Reading management has obtained financial and other assistance from a Philadelphia moneyed corporation, to which it practically intrusts the management of its coal producing interests, is cited as an indication that avenues formerly open to it have been closed, and that the financial power which originally stood behind the combination is changing its position."

Perhaps it is not best to be too hopeful that the combine will at once be broken up, but it is apparent that it is beginning to totter. This is not because it has failed to make money, but because it is impossible to maintain confidence in any corporation or alliance of corporations which carries on business in contravention of law and in defiance of public sentiment.

SECRETARY RUSK'S report to the senate states positively, as the secretary has unofficially stated several times of late, that pleuro-pneumonia has been entirely stamped out of this country, This result has been achieved at the cost of five years' work and \$1,500,000, and it has proved exceedingly profitable to the country to carry out the work at such a cost. In no other country where cattle have been afflicted with this disease has it been so successfully dealt with. By means of the thorough system put into practice by Secretary Rusk foreign countries have been compelled to acknowledge that they had no longer any excuse for the exclusion of American cattle and beef and our European market has been wonderfully improved in consequence. A short time ago England set on foot an inquiry as to certain reported cases of disease in cattle imported from this country and there was some talk of exclusion, but of late little has been heard of the matter. Continued precautions against a recurrence of the disease will maintain the present high reputation of American cattle in the markets of the

THE Retail Implement Dealers association of Nebraska must be an organization of considerable vitality when more than 200 of its members show interest enough in its work to attend the annual meeting, which is now in progress in this city. In addition to these there are many dealers present for the purpose of joining the association and profiting by the discussion of subjects relating to their business. The number of implement dealers in the state rapidly increases with the growth of the agricultural population and the demand for tools with which to cultivate the soil and harvest the crops. Is it not plain that the manufacture of such articles must become one of the most important industries in the state? There is no reason why every farming implement. every tool or machine of whatever kind that the Nebrasia farmer uses, should not be made in this state. If the farmer can buy what he wants at home he will require no argument to persuade him to patronize home industry.

THE typhus fever which is now creating so much alarm in New York City is the same disease that was formerly known most familiarly as "spotted fever" and was regarded with even greater fear in earlier times than now

It is highly contagious; but its spread may be prevented by proper precautions Cleanliness and pure air are its deadly enemies, as indeed they are to a great kind, no matter where it may occur, should teach a lesson of cleanliness to every community.

> And Albany Retuses Relief. New York Advertiser.

Mr. Cleveland grows solemner and solmner as the solemn hours roll round. Resignation

Washington News

The indications are that Senator Paddock of Nebraska will soon resign his position as pure food editor of the Congressional Record. Curtailing Chin Music. If the twenty-seven state legislatures and

the congress now in session would introduce a rule similar to that of a tribe in central Africa they would accomplish more business. Over there all speakers are required "to stand on one leg while speaking."

"Don'ts" Don't Work. New York World. All of the fireworks Mr. Murphy's managers will be able to arrange will not obscure the fact that the people of New York desire to be represented in the United States senate by a man who possesses other qualifitions than "good fellowship" and eleverness as a political manager.

Fire the Boodlers.

If there is to be a serious attempt to elevate the character of legislation in this state, surely there ought to be moral courage sociation with professional bribe givers and bribe takers—the leaders in the corrupt legislation of the past by which the state has been robbed of nearly \$1,000,000. It is a bad beginning to see either house of the general assembly infested by creatures whose presence justifies the worst suspicions

Harmony and Home Rule.

New York Tribune. Inasmuch as the existence of the present cabinet in England depends upon the accept-ance of its home rule bill by the nationalist members of the House of Commons, it is pleasant to learn that Messrs, Justin Mc Carthy, O'Brien, Dilion, Sexton and Timothy Healy, who have each been taken into the confidence of the government in the matter, have now expressed their full and entire satisfaction with the measure projected by Mr. Gladstone for the settlement of the Irish home rule controversy.

Spolls Draw the Files.

Politics in the city of New York is not so radically different from politics in any other city in the union. The only great difference in New York is that they call things by their right names. When a political ward worker gets ready to change his politics he doesn't resort to the means employed by statesmen who have aspired to the presidency and other high offices, bot he simply informs his follow ing that the other party is in possession of the substantials and the political transfer is usually made without a severe fracture to the political economy of any of the parties directly involved.

LEGISLATURE AND LOBBY.

Nebraska City News (dem.): One thing rue can be said about John Watson: He does not talk through the hair of his head, while other members are accused of talking through their hats.

Beatrice Times (rep.): What the farmers of this state want is a maximum freight law that will protect them against extortion, and at the same time not be unreasonably hard railroads. The Times believes the republican representatives from this county will give their influence and vote in favor

Crete Vidette (rep.): The republican senatorial caucus cast out Tom Cooke, who as-pired to be clerk of the senate. This was for Tom's good, although he fails to see it. for he will now have an opportunity to have some repairs made on his teeth, which have become very badly worn through chewing the public tent so many years in the past. Lincoln News (rep.): Bon. Sam Elder is not content with the fame he scraped together two years ago, but is reaching ou some more of the same piece. The Hon. Elder is a man with a balloon-sized heart and a hat somewhat worn by frequent usage as a me and when he affirms as he recent did that he "for one believes in the virtu ality of women" a man just naturally nods particulars

Plattsmouth Journal: It is a mystery why railway managers have not the courage to trust the honest impulses of the people and let the state legislature alone. The dread of hostile legislation at every recurring ses them like a nightmare, and to prevent it they employ a small army of lobbyists, give away thousands of passes to importunate seckers for favor, spend large sums of money to influence the action of members, both pe sonally and through their friends; enter into all sorts of combinations of a corrupt or de noralizing character, and are notoriously demoralizing factor in public affairs. And why! "Don't you know that the railways of the taxes in Nebraska and think you their interests are not to be onserved?" said one of the special pleaders ertainly, the railways should be proected, for they are a most im-ortant element of the state's ndustry and development, and but for the fact that they try to control the interests of the other six-sevenths as well as their own there would be no antagonism between them and the people. A great interest like the railways, contributing in so many ways to the advantage of the state should stand upon its dignity and do nothing to injure or detract from the public morals. Upon such a plane it would have no cause to fear hostile iegislation. The savings to be made by hiring no lobby, paying no leeches and buying no legislators would éasily compensate for cheaper rates of traffic and make friends of the masses where it now has enemies. As now run it is a menace to free government and tends to make but two classes among citizens-its cringing sycophants or its active If railway managers were enough to try the moral power there is to b found in trusting and confiding in the good intentions of the people they would soon se the wisdom of such a course, and be relieved from an unsavory reputation and a most un-MERRY RHYMES.

Puck.

Mary had a little lamb And a piece of apple pie, And got a check for 50 cents, Which she considered high. Judge.

Sometimes are prize fights, Those engagements inhuman, Described as pitch-battles Because they're bi-tu-men. Washington Post.

One sweetly solenn thought Comes to us o'er and o'er. The "cinch" the coal trust has on us Will last but three months more. Liffe:

A lover, handsome, brave and true she says she'd like to get; How very lucky for us two That she and I have met. Chicago Post.

Old King Coal is a joily old soul, And a lolly old soul is he; For the furnace is bosoning night and day, And his price is 'way up in G.

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



TO GUARD AGAINST CHOLERA

many diseases. Every visitation of this Quarantine Regulations Discussed with the Governor of Pauama.

MANAGEMENT OF THE CANAL CONSIDERED

Secretary Foster Preparing to See That the Monroe Doctrine is Enforced in the Present Controversy-Other Washington Gossip.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE,)

513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11. H. M. Bushnell of Nebraska, who was sen to Panama last month to confer with certain officials "respecting quarantine regulation to be observed in the event of a continuance of cholera," as it was stated by officials here submitted his report to the secretary of state and departed for his home. While it is understood that Special Agent Bushnell's report covers an interview he had with the gover nor of Panama on the subject of quaranting for vessels masing through the Istimus of Panama should cholera spread next spring or summer, it is also believed that he had something to state upon the subject of the present management of the Panama canal in view of the announcement of the French re ceiver, that after the 1st of next month through bills of lading across the isthmus will not be issued to vessels from our coun-

Abused Dis Official Position. It is stated that Secretary Foster is con

templating a step of some character upon this subject, with a view to preserving American interests in Panama and the en-forcement of the Monroe doctrine. Secretary Foster can very properly find something to do in that direction by turning his attention to the recent utterances of one Richard Lambert, United States consul at Mazlan, Mexico. Lambert has upon the official letter head of the State department and in his official capacity written a public letter, in which he advocates the establishment of a steamship line to be subsidized by the Mexi-can government and run in the interest of that and the French governments for the purpose of carrying Americans and trans-porting the product of the United States to the south of us.

Consul Lambert denounces all efforts to

establish United States lines of ships and says our subsidies are only granted "for political purposes."

The utterances of Consul Lambert are re-garded as an outrageous abuse of his official

position, attacking as he does the action of this government and the work of President Harrison's administration. When Secretary Foster's attention is officially called to Lan bert's statement as it will be it is believed he will call him to account and probably direct his dismissal from the consular service To Consider Quarantine Measures.

The house will devote itself next week to the subjects of both national quarantine and the restriction of immigration. Chairman Stump of Maryland, of the immigration committee, said today that Speaker Crisp would assign either next Tuesday or next Thursday for the discussion of the immigration cor mittee bills. Mr. Stump is sanguine of the passage of his bill, but concedes that it will meet with considerable opposition, particularly from representatives of the northwest ern states, which are largely populated by

Rayner of Maryland, who has charge of the subject of national quarantine, will tomorrow moraing, when the Harris national quarantine bill which passed the senate yesterday is transmitted to the house, ask that it be permitted to lie on the table, so that next week when Speaker Crisp assigns the day for the discussion of national quar-antine Mr. Rayner can ask that the senate bill be taken up as a substitute for the quarantine bill reported from his committee. Mr. Rayner is not as sanguine as Mr. Stump. but he believes that unless Harris' bill is adopted by the house no legislation looking to a national quarantine can be accomplished

No Business Transacted.

There was no business done at the national senate on account of the death of Mr. Kenna of West Virginia and the hous respect to the memory of General Butler ex-representative. The coincidence of an ex-representative. the adjournment of each branch of congress on account of death on the same day is curious in itself. The adjournment of the house deserves especial attention, since it was democratic house that adjourned in honor o a man who more than any other excited and held into his old age the rancorous personal antipathy of the defeated leaders of the con-

It is not the custom of the nouse of repre entatives to interrupt its business on account of the death of an ex-member. Such an unusual honor is only conferred upon the most distinguished ex-members although the house always adjourns upon the an-nouncement of the death of an active member. This tribute to General Butler's mem ory is all the more extraordinary since it was voluntarily given by a house whose or ranization is thoroughly controlled by south ern democrats.
The death of Senator Kenna will have an

nediate effect upon the contest in the st Virginia legislature over the re-ele tion of Senator Faulkner, who is opposed b ex-Senator Caniden. It is now thought the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Kenna will give the West Virginia democrats an opportunity to send Mr. Camden to

the senate without interfering with the elec-

Bryan's View of the Case

This evening's Star says: "Representa-tive Bryan has returned from Nebraska and was on the floor of the house this morning. He says that there is no change in the sena-torial situation there. He does not think it possible for the republicans to elect a senapossible is, he said a majority of five against the republicans, but it is difficult for the populists and democrats to agree upon a man to whom to give their joint support, which is necessary to election. He does not regard his own election as less probable than regard his own election is less probable than anything else, but says he cannot guess at the outcome. It may be he said, that there will be no election and that after the ad-journment of the legislature the republican governor may appoint a republican.

Misrellancous. Representative Bryan was in his seat in the house today. His return to his duty is too late. He can get no local or other legisla-tion through at this late day. The time of congress will be taken up till March 4 with a few general measures already under consideration and the len or tweeve regular

appropriation bills which must be passed before adjournment, Mrs. Atlanta M. Allyn, postmaster at Crow Lake, S. D., has resigned. She dates her resignation from her old home in Ohio. The postmaster at Maryaville, Wyo., has asked the postoffice to change the name of that office to Grosventre. He says there are so many postoffices by the name of Marysville that they make confusion and then the ey make confusion and then Gros-

ventre is preferable.

Lawyer Gamble of Yankton, S. D., who has had business here for several days before the susreme court. left this afternoon for home. He says Yankton is experiencing a business boom.

A. Tracer, ir. was today appointed post-master at Fort Niobrara, Cherry county, vice W. A. Builes, resigned.

An lowarman has petitioned the senate to pass a law making it imperative that all oleomargarine should be colored pink. It will be remembered that a provision similar to this petition was incorporated in the orig-inal oleomargarine bill, but was defeated after a sharp fight. Its object was, of course, to give the preparation a distinctive appearance and stop misrepresentation, as now

practiced. Colonel Guy V. Henry, licutenant colonel of the Seventh United States cayalry, is still confined to his bed at the residence of Mr. A. J. Drexel of Philadelphia, where he has been lying ill from an attack of acute pleurisy since December 18. As soon as he is able to travel he will be obliged to go south for about three months. Henry has had much more than his share of physical suffering and all will join in wishing for his speedy restoration to health

The dispute between Mr. Peel, chairman and Mr. Holman chairman of the house committee on appropriations, has been settled.

The bill for the opening of the Cherokee strip, which appropriates \$8,500,000, will likely be passed. esert land case of D. B. Campbell against Charles Sutter from Halley, Idaho, Assistant Secretary Chandler today reversed the decision of the commissioner and af-firmed the decision of the Halley land office.

Assistant Secretary Chandler has affirmed the decision in the homestead case of Daniel Neff against George W. Campbell, from North Platte, in favor of Campbell. Mr. Bryan has introduced a bill in the house providing that section 8 of the act entitled an act "authorizing the construction

of a railway, street railway, motor, wagen and pedestrian bridge over the Missouri river near Council Bluffs and Omaha," be amended to read as follows: "Section 8, that this act shall be null and void if said bridge shall not be completed on or before the first day of July, 1898.

TRIFLES LIGHT AND BRIGHT.

Philadelphia Record: "Ladies and gentle-men." began the awful example at an uptown temperance lecture, "once I was a member of the legislature; and now I don't drink a drop." A St. Louis dispatch states that "beers are four for a nickel" in that city; which leaves small room for growlers there.

Inter Ocean: Madge—Are you perfectly sure Tom has sworn off drinking? Hetalo— Yes, I was with him at the theater and there wasn't a thing on his breath but cloves.

Buffalo Express: "Yes, Jim's pretty far down. He's connected with the lesislature now." "Is he a member?" Oh, no; it's not so bad as that. He's a committee clerk." Washington News; When an able editor infronts a question beyond his depth h bly writes "comment is unnecessary," and lets

Brooklyn Life: "I hope you can promise to be more than a sister to me." "I can. I'll be a mother to you, as I am go-ling to marry your father."



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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.

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