THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday) One Year	$ 8 00
Daily and Sunday, One Year	10 00
Six Months	5 00
Three Months	2 50
Sunday Bee, One Year	2 00
Saturday Bee, One Year	1 50
Weekly Bee, One Year	1 00

OFFICES.

Omaha, The Bee Building.
South Omaha, corner N and 26th Streets.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Building.
Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

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	26,035
Monday, January 2	23,932
Tuesday, January 3	23,596
Wednesday, January 4	23,562
Thursday, January 5	23,820
Friday, January 6	23,746
Saturday, January 7	24,799

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 December, 24,529.

IT IS said that there are two blind men in the Illinois legislature. The steering committee will see that they do not fall down any legislative coal holes.

WHEN Ignatius Donnelly declared after the recent election that he was out of politics to stay out he did not know that he was destined to be elected president of the farmers alliance of Minnesota.

THERE is an unprecedented demand for the governmental blue book, containing a list of all the offices in the gift of the nation. Every democrat wants one, so that he can pick out an office suited to his tastes.

THE Brooklyn grand jury that has indicted thirty-one officials and contractors of that city for misuse of the public funds ought to be exhibited at the World's fair. Such a grand jury cannot be found every day.

THE supreme court of Wisconsin does not believe that state treasurers should be allowed to become suddenly rich, and has accordingly decided that all perquisites above the salary duly provided for by law shall go into the treasury.

GOVERNOR BOYD has been very unlucky with his messages. Last year his message was smothered by the independents and the Thayer coup d'etat. This year it has become musty in the executive closet during the legislative deadlock.

FRANK MORRISSEY hangs on like grim death. He has managed to catch on to the demo-pop procession and get on the state pay roll as an enrolling clerk of the senate before he has been dropped from the pay roll as private secretary of the governor.

THE ostensible objection of Mr. Cleveland to Mr. Murphy was that the latter lacked experience, but the real objection was that he had too much. The combined experience of Hill and Murphy will make them very offensive to Mr. Cleveland for the next four years.

ONE of the most important subjects discussed by the implement dealers in their convention just closed in this city was that of transportation rates on the railroads. If they succeed in securing more favorable rates and divide the difference with the farmers, it will be a good thing all around.

THE south is learning something new about agriculture every year. "When we produce all the food crops needed for man and beast," says the Atlanta *Constitution*, "we shall be independent, no matter what price cotton brings." Great improvement in the prosperity of the south would result from this policy.

JUDGE CROUNSE took the oath as governor last week Thursday as a matter of precaution. Governor Boyd still holds the fort as a matter of political necessity. And so Nebraska is again blessed with two governors, besides Squatter Governor Pearman who refuses to die and will never resign his sinecure as clown of the lobby.

A BILL is now pending before the Illinois legislature, which provides that eight hours shall constitute a day's labor and that it shall be unlawful for an employe to work longer than that. It is all right to make eight hours the limit of time that a man may be compelled to work, but let us hope that the time never will come when he shall be restrained by law from working as long as he pleases.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad company has inaugurated an open warfare against its employes, which gives some color to the report that the railroad companies have determined to adopt the policy of breaking up the unions. This will not command public sympathy, for the principle is now generally recognized that workmen have a perfect right to organize for their own protection. The discharge of union men merely because they are union men will not be supported.

IT WOULD seem that Philadelphia is even behind Omaha in the matter of keeping the streets in proper condition. To judge by what we read in the newspapers of that city its thoroughfares could not be worse than they are. In one day thirteen citizens of the Quaker city were carried to hospitals in consequence of having fallen on icy sidewalks, and the sanitary condition of the town is so bad that hundreds of cases of diphtheria are reported daily. Considered as an object lesson, showing how things ought not to be done, Philadelphia is a success.

ARMED MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

It appears that considerable opposition has been aroused against the bill introduced in the United States senate by Senator Chandler making it unlawful for any body of men numbering ten or more to assemble, drill or bear arms as a military body unless regularly organized under the law, and making it the duty of the president to disperse any such organization. It is stated that while the bill is earnestly advocated by the national guard, the local military organizations in nearly every large city are preparing to oppose it, and doubtless, they will be able to bring to bear against the proposed legislation considerable influence.

The purpose of the measure is obvious. It is designed to suppress the Pinkerton and anarchist bodies that carry arms without the authority of law, and which are equally a menace to the public peace and order. No citizen who is concerned for the rights of the people and for the maintenance of a proper respect for the constituted authorities will object to such legislation. The principle of the measure is sound, whatever may be thought of the expediency of such legislation on the part of congress, for it is to be presumed that some one will discover a constitutional objection to it. It is a sound proposition implied in the bill of the New Hampshire senator, that military bodies should exist only as adjuncts of the governing power. The purpose of their organization and maintenance should be to defend and preserve the authority of the government against insurrection and to protect the nation against foreign attack. The existence of armed forces, whether regularly organized or casually brought together, owing no direct responsibility to the state and having no authorized legal status, but subject solely to the will and control of private individuals, are essentially dangerous to the body politic, and perhaps quite as much so in a republic as under any other form of government. If a private detective agency is permitted to organize, drill and arm men for what is practically military service wherever such a force may be in demand, there must be equal toleration given to anybody and everybody who may think it necessary to organize a military force to carry out some special object. If the principle of unrestricted freedom in this matter be conceded every society in the land might become an armed force, carefully drilled and fully equipped to make war upon the public whenever its demands should be denied. Carried to its logical consummation the toleration of armed bodies of men independent of the law or not regularly organized under the law would eventually result in the creation of a vast irresponsible army which, under the manipulation of designing men, might become a serious menace to existing institutions.

The enlightened public sentiment of the country is hostile to the Pinkerton armed bodies, and if in order to suppress such organizations it is necessary to prohibit all armed military bodies not organized under the law no patriotic citizen will object. It is impossible to say what congress will do with the proposed legislation. The probability is it will do nothing. But in any event the people of the states should take action for their own protection against the possible invasion of armed mercenaries or the growth among themselves of irresponsible military organizations.

A PROPOSED NEW DEPARTMENT.

It is proposed to create a new executive department of the government, to be called the department of trade and commerce. A considerable number of business men in various parts of the country have petitioned congress to do this and a bill for the purpose is promised.

The idea is to embrace in the work of the proposed department many of the divisions of the Treasury department and some from other departments of the government. It is suggested as possible that the entire customs service would be put under the new department, although its character as a source of revenue might keep it under the treasury. If the plan of those who urge this new department should be carried out it would embrace the marine hospital service, the lighthouse service, the steamboat inspection service, the bureau of navigation, the construction of public buildings, the weather bureau and most of the statistical bureaus. It is argued that there would be a great advantage in having the statistical work of the government thus consolidated, and that some duplication of labor would probably be saved. The census work would be done by the same bureau which now collects the statistics of labor, and that part of it which relates to manufactures would be done annually. The new department could also be made to shelter a national bureau of health, if one should be established.

There is no trouble about finding plausible reasons for creating a new department with a cabinet officer at its head. Doubtless by dividing up the work now done in the eight executive departments and creating a few new bureaus it would be practicable to establish two or three additional departments. But there is no substantial reason for one more, and were one created it would simply increase the expenditures of the government without bringing any corresponding benefit to the people. The present administration has carried on the business of the government efficiently and expeditiously with existing facilities, disposing of the accumulated business which it found in several of the bureaus and keeping up with current demands generally. This has been accomplished by the application of sound business principles in every department, and if the example is carefully followed by the next administration there will be no trouble about keeping up with the business of the government in all branches. A new department would not necessarily facilitate the work to be done. That depends wholly upon administrative methods and if these be not in accord with practical principles of business another department with a cabinet chief would not help matters. Very likely the time will come when the development of the country will make it expedient to establish one or more additional departments, but that will be in the somewhat remote future. Certainly no such necessity now exists.

EUROPEAN PUBLIC SCANDALS.

The Panama scandal would lose much of its ugly aspect if it consisted merely in the exposure of official theft of public funds, though that would be bad enough; but when it is considered that the rascals who are now pilloried before the world were engaged in a gigantic scheme to swindle the public by direct methods, securing the investment of the poor man's savings in worthless securities by holding out inducements as false as the hearts of the conspirators themselves, then the unspeakable villiany of the Panama canal robbery becomes apparent. It would have seemed less infamous if it had only depleted the hoards of the capitalists, but it took away from the common people, the ill-paid toilers of France, the littlesavings of years. There are nowhere in the world people more prudent and thrifty than the masses in France, and it is the custom of thousands of them to invest their savings in such securities as they may be able to obtain. That is their method of saving, and it is a method that may usually be practiced with safety. Upon this class the robbery promoted and participated in by government officials falls with cruel force. Is it strange that the greatest disquiet and discontent prevail in the French republic under such circumstances.

In England the collapse of the rotten Liberator Building society, involving a loss of $35,000,000, is a crushing blow to many thousands of poor people who had trusted too implicitly in the soundness of an institution in whose affairs certain prominent men in public life were interested. One of these, Spencer Balfour, a member of Parliament, has absconded as a sequel to this stupendous robbery. It is said that at least two other members of Parliament will withdraw and seek seclusion because they were concerned in the swindle. A London correspondent reports that another great failure of the same sort is now expected daily, and that this will drag down with it others still and bring the total of savings involved up to $300,000,000. Thousands of investors in the Liberator society have been brought literally to the verge of starvation, and the most numerous class of losers is made up of the old and helpless. If the other failures predicted occur the misery that will fall upon the poor of England will be beyond portrayal.

It is no wonder that popular discontent prevails in countries whose people have so much to suffer and so little to make life cheerful. That they should endure their burdens as patiently as they do is marvelous.

THE commercial travelers of the country, who suffer more or less annoyance and expense from state tax or license laws, in some cases enforced in defiance of a decision of the supreme court of the United States overturning such laws, will be interested in the proposal to introduce a bill in congress that will deliver them from this sort of persecution. The measure provides that it shall be lawful for the citizens of each state and territory to do business in every other state and territory upon such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by law in each state for its own citizens engaged in like business. If all the states that have laws requiring commercial travelers from other states to take out a license or pay a tax would respect the decision of the supreme court, which declared all such legislation to be in restraint of interstate commerce, there would be no necessity for congressional legislation, but some of them do not, and in most cases the commercial men pay what is demanded of them rather than make a fight in the courts. It is simple justice to protect them in this matter and a general law seems necessary to do this.

MUCH is made in Germany now of the emperor's recent use of the phrase, "I will crush those who oppose me." It is explained that he probably meant that he would override the Reichstag, should it vote against the army bill, by resorting to a provision of the constitution by which every able-bodied man may be compelled to serve in the army, and another provision by which the emperor is enabled to fix the strength of the army. This large power given the emperor is not, it appears, modified by a corresponding power of the Reichstag over the military budget, but it is not generally believed that any conflict of authority will ensue nor that the emperor has any serious purpose of taking the army question into his own hands. The deepest interest is felt by the German people in the question of increasing the army and developments are awaited with much concern all over the empire.

THERE is favorable promise of the passage of the bill for opening the Cherokee strip. The chairman of the house committee on Indian affairs and the delegate from Oklahoma have been working very hard to bring this about, and it is stated that an understanding has been reached with those who have been most pronounced in their opposition to the measure, by which it is almost certain that favorable legislation will be had at an early day. There are thousands of people camped on the line of the strip who would welcome this result and would not be slow in taking advantage of it. Should the law pass at this session of congress, however, the strip could not be opened for settlement before some time in the spring, and possibly not until the summer. But whenever it is opened there will be no delay in its settlement.

THE wonderful boom in the local hog market has at last begun to produce an effect upon the farmers, and they are now hustling their porkers into South Omaha with all possible speed. The receipts, which have within a week run as low as 2,000 a day, increased Wednesday to nearly 8,000. Of course, this increased supply broke the market and caused a decline in price, though the drop was not so large as might have been expected. Nobody seems to know much about the supply of hogs remaining in the hands of the farmers and fit to be put on the market, but it is argued that it cannot be great, for if it were the delay in marketing would not have continued so long with prices as they have been for some time past. Now that receipts have commenced to increase it is not unlikely that they will continue to be large until prices are brought down to a normal figure, or until the supply immediately available is exhausted. The hog market is just now one of the most interesting mysteries of the commercial world.

THE railroads are becoming alarmed over threatened legislation in South Dakota affecting their interests and have a strong lobby at work to sidetrack all bills of that nature. One of the measures proposed is to the effect that railroads shall furnish empty cars within five days to any one demanding them, and shall at all times keep warehouse room at all stations sufficient to meet every requirement, the penalty for failure to comply being a fine of $200. The cause of this proposed legislation is not far to seek. The South Dakota people, if reports are to be depended upon, had to suffer vexatious delays during the great grain rush last fall because the railroad companies did not provide them with cars, and it was charged that this was due to negligence and discrimination. The merits of the case are hard to determine, but it looks as if the legislature had made up its mind to take the bull by the horns in the most vigorous fashion.

THE suggestion made by THE BEE for the amalgamation of the Board of Trade, the Manufacturers association and and Builders exchange into one body to be known as the Chamber of Commerce appears to meet with approval among the members of all these organizations. It only remains for the parties interested to mature a plan that will after being submitted to the respective organizations meet with the approval of their members.

THERE is no use of splitting hairs and losing valuable time over the question as to who shall preside over the legislature when sitting in joint convention. Established precedents are all one way. The lieutenant governor has always presided over every joint session, but if he attempts any usurpation or undertakes to rule contrary to parliamentary usage and the joint rules the joint convention can override his ruling or dissolve itself and refuse to give countenance to any abuse of limited authority.

IT WOULD be cheaper for the taxpayers of Nebraska to pay for 100 senators than for thirty-three. Seventeen senators are easier to corral than fifty-one would be, and the senate made up of three times thirty-three members could do business with the same number of pages, clerks, postmasters and sergeants-at-arms as they do at the present time.

THE legislature should not allow the senatorial contest to overshadow the issues in which the people have a vital interest. The people of Nebraska want laws to remedy grievances and do away with abuses from which they have suffered for years.

THE allied corporations can afford a legislative deadlock better than anybody. All they want is to be let alone.

A Few of Them Left.
Washington Star.

The Cudahy-Wright combination has cornered all the hogs in the country except those that chew tobacco and expectorate in the street cars.

A Saintly Graveyard's Whine.
St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

THE OMAHA BEE is persuaded that town is becoming a musical center. Perchance if Omahogs would muzzle their swine before they stuck them, the impression would gradually disappear.

Marvels of Modern Diplomacy.
Chicago Mail.

Minister Coolidge electrified the giddy Parisians by giving a holiday reception and introducing Loie Fuller and her serpentine dance. Who says diplomacy is retrograding? Three cheers for T. Jefferson and the star spangled dancer! Long may they kick!

Down with Divorce Mills.
Philadelphia Ledger.

South Dakota has started out bravely to reform its absurd divorce laws now taken advantage of by virtual bigamists from all parts of the country. It is proposed to require a year's residence in the state before a citizen shall be qualified to bring action in the court and it has been suggested also that the trials should take place in open court before a jury.

Comfort for the Coal Combine.
Chicago Times.

The ice crush in the Ohio river sent over $250,000 worth of coal, it is estimated, to the bottom of the turgid flood. Which incident the thrifty gentlemen of the Reading coal combine will doubtless view as a ray of light from out the darkening clouds of courts, injunctions, and legislation levelled at combines in general and their own air-tight affair in particular.

A Shattered Combine.
New York Tribune.

The Reading "combine," which has attracted so much attention for nearly a year past, was "knocked out" at Trenton by the withdrawal of the New Jersey Central company. This action was brought about by the fear that the New Jersey legislature might repeal the charter of the company, since the leasing of it was undoubtedly in defiance of the laws of the state. The breaking up of the "combine" is in the interest of the public at large, who have been profoundly concerned in the coal-carrying monopoly.

MEN OF NOTE.

Leo XIII owns a pearl left to him by Pope Pius IX, which is valued at $100,000. In its way, this is the pearl of great price.

Ex-Mayor Grant of New York has had five flattering business offers, but has not definitely decided which, if any, of them he will accept.

Edison says he would have been better off if he had never taken out any patents. But for his patents, no doubt some other people would also have been better off.

Renan died so poor that his library will have to be sold to enable his wife to tide over the period which must elapse before the government grants her a pension.

J. H. Wade, a prominent citizen of Cleveland, O., has donated four acres in Wade park to the trustees of the Kelley estate for the erection thereon of an art museum under the terms of the Kelley bequest, which is said to be worth $500,000.

Mr. Beers, the deposed president of the New York Life Insurance company, seems to have won his case after it had been decided against him in court—that is, he "compromises" on a pension of $15,000 instead of $37,500 a year.

Stephen A. Morse, an inventor and man of fortune, is a blind inmate of the insane department of the Pennsylvania hospital at Philadelphia, under lunacy proceedings instituted by his wife and children. His estate is worth about $225,000 and Mr. Morse claims to be perfectly competent to manage it in his own way. He therefore seeks release by habeas corpus. He is the inventor of the safety clamp used by elevators and many other useful devices.

Theodore Tilton was among the distinguished guests at Minister Coolidge's New Year reception in Paris. The world had almost forgotten him, but he puts himself in evidence occasionally. He spends all his time in Paris, and it is said to be his firm purpose never to look upon his native land again.

Truman Henry Safford, professor of astronomy at Williams college, is one of the most remarkable "lightning calculators" now living. His manner is quick and nervous, and when "doing a large and difficult sum in his head" he walks rapidly up and down the class-room, clasping and unclasping his hands or twitching his mustache.

Senator Watson C. Squire is a son-in-law of Remington, the gunmaker. During a stagnation of the gun trade, when the old gentleman was feeling particularly gloomy, he gave his son-in-law a large tract in Washington territory, which he had taken in payment of a debt. "You can probably make a living on it for yourself and family," was what the old gentleman said. Squire took it and started for his new home feeling solemn enough. That despised tract of land, it seems, was located in what is now the city of Seattle, and Squires is now worth several millions more than his father-in-law.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

E. P. Weatherby of Norfolk is a candidate for United States marshal for Nebraska.

The Platte County bank at Platte Center has been purchased by the Farmers and Merchants bank.

Fire at Julian destroyed Matt Pyle's store, Joe Wright's barber shop, Burson's meat market and the postoffice. The contents of all the buildings were saved.

The shotgun claimed two victims this week—Frank Colling of Red Willow county and Fred Wells of Palmer. Both live to tell the tale of how they were wounded.

A fight in a brewery near Indianola resulted in William Karp having his leg broken in three places. Ed Fitzgerald was the man who carried the fighting jag.

Burglars entered the Firth bank, but when they tried to bore into the vault they found they had tackled a harder job than they bargained for and were forced to give it up.

A Cass county farmer named Hillman, living near Elmwood, took a drink of water in a cup half full of concentrated lye and was only saved from a horrible death by prompt medical attendance.

Just as he was recovering from a broken shoulder and ribs, caused by being pitched from a broncho, M. P. Webster of Bayard slipped on the ice and broke his arm. The accident will lay him up for all winter.

A 15-year-old Beaver Crossing girl stands six feet and three inches in height, weighs 250 pounds, wears a No. 10 shoe and, according to the local paper, "is growing rapidly and bids fair to make a magnificent specimen of what the soil and climate of Nebraska can produce."

While digging a well on a farm near Wakefield Frank Eckert was buried under caving sand. It was twenty-four hours before rescuers reached the body. When found he was standing erect, with one arm above his head. Mr. Eckert was 22 years of age and unmarried.

Sparks from a Burlington engine set fire to the grass near Haighler, and a strong wind from the northwest caused the fire to spread rapidly toward the business part of town. The alarm was immediately given, an army of men and women responded and after a hard fight succeeded in extinguishing the flames before any damage was done. Had the fire caught in the stock yards the entire business part of town would have been consumed.

LEGISLATURE AND LOBBY.

Norfolk News (rep.): Of course there is a railroad lobby at Lincoln, and Paul Vandervoort is at the head of it.

Weeping Water Eagle (ind.): The "Middle of the Road" party at Lincoln will have to stay very close together this winter if they accomplish the work laid out for them.

Superior Journal (rep.): Now if we could have a deadlock put upon the lobby that envelopes the state legislature like a London fog, and keep it deadlocked till the session is over, there would be brighter prospects for honest legislation from all quarters.

Hastings Nebraskan (rep.) The redoubtable Paul Vandervoort has taken up quarters at Lincoln in order to be on hand to look after the interests of the independents during the legislative session. It is safe to assume that the interests of Paul Vandervoort is the primary cause of the locating of this great political hack at the state capital about this time.

Nebraska City Press (rep.): If the legislature really wishes to do the people of the state a great service it will shun all regulating measures as a wise man does patent "health restoratives," and confine its attention entirely to modifying the election law as experience has shown to be needful, to evolving a good law governing real estate, and other measures of this same salutory kind. It will be the only sure way of starving a lobby out of existence.

Beatrice Express: The suggestion that the appropriation made by the Nebraska legislature at its last session for the Nebraska exhibit at the World's fair be increased to an amount adequate to make Nebraska's display creditable and effective, is a good one, and it is hoped will be duly considered at the present session of that body. As hinted, if Nebraska cannot appear at this feast in suitable robes and decorations she had better stay at home, and that the appropriation made falls far short of a sufficiency is generally conceded. If we dance in this reel we must put up for the music, if it does come a little high.

Nebraska City News (dem.): In their wild scramble for office the independents seem to have overreached themselves in organizing the legislature. They demand everything in sight and refuse to give anything in return. The democrats assisted them in organizing the house so as to get the wheels moving, and there is where their friendship should stop. The senate is not organized, and without that body being in working order nothing can be done. The democrats hold the key to the situation and they should compel the independents to come off their high horse before granting them any more favors. The democrats can dictate their terms and they should demand the United States senator. If the five senators stand firm they can win.

CURRENT MERRIMENT.

Puck: "Why are you stopping the clock?" "To save time."

Inter Ocean: "Why is Oldsoke strutting around so of late?"
"Well, since the rise in alcohol, he figures that he has increased in value about 15 per cent."

Yonkers Statesman: "Give the devil his due" is all wrong. Give him your "don't" and you'll be happier.

Chicago News: Mrs. Hautton (maliciously)—You were such a charming debutante, my dear, fifteen years ago.
Mrs. Iglefe—Was I? I only remember you made such a lovely chaperon for me when I came out."

Life: "John," she said, as they left the soda fountain.
"What is it?"
"Wasn't 15 cents a good deal to pay for a glass of sarsaparilla?"

Judge: Mrs. Bleeker (visiting in Chicago)—Why do you cut Mrs. Drestbeef?
Mrs. Laker—She married again inside of twenty-four hours after her last divorce. The regulation minimum is two days.

Philadelphia Record: Blobbs—Say, old man I've thought of a joke. It's to ask a fellow what kind of crews drinking vessels have. See? Wigway—Yes; but what's the matter with corkscrews for 'em.

Inter Ocean: Landlady—I notice, Mr. Butler, that you always call for a second cup of coffee.
Mr. Butler—Yes, my doctor told me that I must drink hot water freely.

New York Press: "I took the pledge against swearing last New Year's day." "Indeed! And how do you get along?" "Very well, but the crucial test is approaching." "How?" "I am going to take a porous plaster off my back tonight."

A PETITION PARTLY FULFILLED.
Indianapolis Journal.

He sang beneath the window, dark,
In a tender voice, pitched shrilly high,
In a tone that drowned the watchdog's bark,
"Give me the girl with the bright, black eye."

There arose before him a form immense,
There happened a thud and a swaleful swirl,
And he carried away, as he leaped the fence,
A bright black eye, but nary a girl.

LITTLE TIME FOR BUSINESS

How the Time of the Present Congress Will Be Consumed.

NO SILVER LEGISLATION POSSIBLE

If the Subjects of Quarantine and Immigration Are Disposed of a Leading Republican Representative Will Be Much Surprised.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 12.

Representative Burrows of Michigan, who is one of the prominent members of the committee on ways and means, and a recognized leader on the repuolican side of the house, was asked by THE BEE correspondent this afternoon what in his opinion would be accomplished in the way of general legislation before the end of this congress.

"Nothing whatever," said Mr. Burrows, then adding as an after thought, "unless possibly we pass a bill or two upon the subjects of quarantine and immigration."

"Do you believe it among the possibilities that a silver bill will be passed?"

"No, sir, that is altogether out of the question. The republicans have not yet begun to lift democratic administrations out of quagmires."

"How will the remaining seven weeks of this congress be spent?"

"If we were to begin tomorrow," replied the Michigan statesman, deliberately," and take up the general appropriations bills one after another until the entire number yet to be passed, altogether about a dozen, were disposed of, we would not have a single hour left on March 4, provided we gave proper consideration to the subjects which must be treated. We will likely spend a week or ten days, aside from the appropriations, discussing one thing or another, but there will be no general legislation and very little private legislation before March 4, with the exception of quarantine and immigration."

"Then you expect nothing from the committee on ways and means?"

"No, sir, nothing whatever. Excepting a little buncombe in the way of a report or two upon the condition of the treasury there will be no legislation this session from that committee. The ways and means committee has practically adjourned until next January. There is not the least probability of any internal revenue measure being brought forth, and if it were brought forth it would not be passed."

Not Pleased with the Location.

Judge John H. Drake of Aberdeen, S. D., United States consul at Kehl, Germany, writes THE BEE correspondent that he and his family arrived safely at their post of official duty in due time last month. They went by way of Bologne and Paris, remaining a couple of days at the latter city. The ground throughout Germany and France has been covered with snow for several weeks, an unusual occurrence. Consul Drake and family are now living in the Hotel Salmen in Kehl, but they soon expect to be housekeeping. Kehl is a small city on the Seine opposite Strasbourg and is not an attractive place in which to live, despite the attractiveness of the latter city. The Drakes are not altogether pleased with their new location.

Pursued Beyond the Tomb.

Not till the day of his death did the old Baltimore hatred of General Benjamin F. Butler expire. The confederate element, which is strong in Maryland, continued to despise this old soldier up to his last moment, and even takes pleasure in denouncing him. The boys who wore the blue and all readers of current history will recall that while General Butler, during the late war, was moving with his Massachusetts regiment to the south, he was stoned, fired upon and most outrageously treated by citizens of Baltimore, and that it was not till his soldiers fixed bayonets and charged upon the mob that he was permitted to pass on to Washington. Today's issue of the Baltimore Sun, one of the oldest and strongest newspapers in the country, has the following remarkably bitter editorial upon the dead union soldier, which shows that the feeling against him has never diminished in the city which first gave him battle:

The death of General Benjamin F. Butler of Massachusetts removes a man whom no section of the country will mourn, and whom no party will care to claim. No other state will seek to deprive New Hampshire of the honor of being his birthplace, and all will gladly leave to Massachusetts such fame as may accrue to her from his long residence in her borders. Charity can find in most public men something to admire and praise. In General Butler's career, apart from his unquestioned talents, it can discover little of this kind. He had friends and eulogizers who were able to see good in him, but that required a keener and more charitable vision than most men possessed. He cleverly and tersely described himself when he said "whatever else my enemies may say of me they cannot say I am a fool." That is all. He was not a fool in the sense in which that word is generally understood. He had brains and he prided himself on them. But that was almost literally his only endowment and he seemed to care for no other. Brilliant, quick, fertile in intellectual resources, "smart" in the sense of ability to overreach an opponent, he looked at life from the standpoint of the political charlatan. The most unblushing demagogue yet produced in a country unusually prolific of that sort of weeds, he openly defied public sentiment. His effrontery was phenomenal, even in an age of audacity, and so far from objecting to being found out, he gloried in what other men would have considered their shame. He would rather have been thought smart than have been elected president. A Falstaff in war, a tyrant in positions of authority, an open and unblushing turncoat in party matters, he combined all the worse moral features of the New England character without any of its sturdy and splendid virtues. Take him for all in all, let us hope that we shall not look upon his like again.

The Baltimore Sun is one of the personal organs of President-elect Cleveland, and more clearly voices his sentiments upon popular subjects than any newspaper in the south, if not the entire country.

Western Pensions.

Nebraska: Original—James A. Farnham, James Holt, Jacob Ludwick, Barney N. Lewis, Lewis J. Loraine, Nathan H. Hurford, Edgar McCrea, John M. Kauffmann, George B. McConnell. Restoration and reissue—Francis M. Whitaker. Increase—Frank Thayer, Abraham F. Rouse, Oscar E. Merrill. Reissue—John G. Schnaidman. Original widows, etc.—Rosina Gillmore, Gertrude Coin, Ruth T. Johnston, Elizabeth W. Glidden, Susan Hartman, Sarah A. Butler (mother), minors of Cyrus J. Dunn, minors of Joseph Campbell, Catherine Schnaidmann.

Iowa: Original—James L. Hendrick, John Spanivel, Alexis A. Seward, William P. Keeney, John A. Roach, Henry Nangle, John V. Shattuck, John Fox, Joseph Hoover. Additional—George S. Blake. Increase—James S. Vantreese, Joel Webb, James H. Cochran, William S. McAninch, Morrison Collins. Reissue—Frank Scheck. Original widows, etc.—Edney Swanson, John Anderson (father), Hannah Willis, Sarah Dixon (mother), Eliza J. Campbell (mother), Matilda Sunderland (mother), Nettie E. Anderson, Roxana Ayer (mother), Lucinda Sellman, minor of Samuel Ford, Margaret Gillespie, Etta Brooks.

Miscellaneous.

The president today detailed Captain G. W. H. Stouch, Third infantry, to take charge of the Sisseton and Wahpeton agency, South Dakota, and First Lieutenant W. D. McAneny, Eighth cavalry, to take charge of the agency at Fort Belknap, Mont.

J. C. Boyles was today appointed postmaster at Burbank, Clay county, S. D., vice Nettie Adams, resigned, and L. H. Sohn at Nurey, Lincoln county, S. D., vice S. A. Rommerin, resigned.

Representative Kem has introduced a bill directing the secretary of the treasury to pay John Palmer $1,959, the value of his improvements on the government public lands near Pine Ridge agency and from which he was driven by an order of the Indian office.

Representative Henderson of Iowa has introduced a bill to increase the pension of Captain E. R. Chase, late of Company F, Eleventh Wisconsin infantry, now a resident of Iowa, to $22 per month. John C. Raytaong of the Ninth Iowa congressional district has been appointed a cadet to the West Point military academy; his alternate is H. H. Pinney; both are from Council Bluffs.

William G. Webster of Iowa, a $1,200 clerk in the general land office, was today promoted to $1,400, and James H. Mock of Iowa from $800 to $900. Mrs. Fannie M. Reed of Iowa has been promoted from $900 to $1,000 a year in the pension office.

Senator and Mrs. Sanders of Montana have located for the winter at the Irvington on K street. The senator is at present in Montana, but will join his family in a few days.

Today Assistant Secretary Chandler dismissed the appeal in the case of Andrew S. Kingsley against Robert G. Robb from Sidney, which holds Robb's entry for cancellation P. S. H.

Hear This, From Thug's Paradise.
Chicago Times.

Omaha's a nice, hospitable town now, isn't it? A missionary and his wife who had just returned from Africa were knocked down and robbed in one of the main streets of the Nebraska burg.

The Consecrated Crusher.
Cincinnati Commercial.

Mr. Cleveland speaks of "crushing" those who oppose him relative to the New York senator. This is a more polite way of saying that he will "sit down" on them. But the modesty of the man who has swollen into such vast proportions in a very few years is what is striking.

It Shocks His Sensibilities.
Minneapolis Tribune.

Dr. Dana is one of the best judges of verse in this country and selects all the poetry that appears in the colums of the Sun. It is said that he was unable to find the slightest trace of the divine afflatus in that popular ballad beginning

Grover! Grover!
Four years more of Grover!

THE DENTIST.

Washington News.

Who opens your mouth like a Mammoth cave,
And plows your gums with a barrel-stave,
And prods your tongue when it won't behave?
The dentist.

Who stuffs your mouth with a bitter rag,
And stops your wind with a rubber gag,
And straps your head like a vicious nag?
The dentist.

Who finds decays where your teeth are sound,
And probes you deep in his glee to wound,
And leaps for joy when the nerve is found?
The dentist.

Who bores your teeth with a savage drill,
And finds the nerves with a vicious skill,
And roars with wrath if you won't be still?
The dentist.

Who runs his drill with a wicked glee,
And shoves as none can shove but he,
And smiles as bland as a bad Chinee?
The dentist.

Who twists your teeth with an iron pry,
And carves your gums like a steak to fry,
And grinds you up till you nearly die?
The dentist.

Who loves to look on his forceps cold,
And grins as the cursed things take hold,
And jerks in a way that can't be told?
The dentist.

Why lays before you a hundred steels
With hooks and points that the patient feels
At one brief glance from head to heels?
The dentist.