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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 14th day of January, 1893. [Seat] N. F. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for December, 24,529

ORGANIZED labor in Nebraska is taking a lively interest in legislation this winter. "PROCRASTINATION is the thief of time," as the young senator of Douglas

discovered when the senate committees were announced. THE miscellaneous corporations committee of the senate forcibly illustrates the eternal fitness of things in general

and the operations of the corporation

combine in particular. IT IS believed by that strong Cleveland organ, the Buffalo Courier, that the next twelve months will be "a year of turbulence" in the democratic politics

of New York. It is a good guess. THERE are indications that the republicans of Iowa are breaking away from prohibition and leaning toward high license. The prohibition farce has become wearisome and might as well be abandoned first as last for something that is practicable.

THE deadly grade crossing continues to get in its work in Chicago. Railroad trains crash into street cars in that city with uncomfortable frequency. Considering the opportunities for fatal accidents the number of people killed is not as large as might reasonably be ex-

IT costs money to build war ships, but the government of the United States goes right on with the work of constructing one of the finest navies in the world. Contracts have just been let to the Cramps for the building of the Brooklyn office because they were republicans at \$2,986,000 and the Iowa at \$3,185,000. | than were ever turned out under any | cern themselves about this matter in

AT THE present rate of fur seal destruction the seals will have become extinet by the time the Bering sea controversy is ended, so it will not be a matter of much concern to them or anybody else what the result is. The agitation was commenced several years too late. Our government is doing the best it can, however, and perhaps a few of the noble animals may be left to claim protection

THE fuel famine in Cincinnati has become sufficiently serious to set the people thinking of ways and means to get through it, and it is worthy of note that appeals are being made for funds with which to provide fuel for the poor. There are other cities in which no special scarcity exists that might follow this example without doing any harm. In Omaha, for instance, with coal selling at \$11 a ton, there is sure to be a fuel famine in some homes.

THE directors of the Board of Trade having selected the various committees for the ensuing year, the active work of the organization may now be expected to begin in earnest. One important step has already been taken in deciding to co-operate with the people in the western part of the state in behalf of such legislation as may be needed to promote the irrigation of arid lands. While this does not directly concern Omaha it does indirectly, for every step toward the development of the state has an influence upon the business of the metropolis.

Is the Indian ceasing to be a savage? On all the reservations in the country unusual quiet has prevailed this winter and there are not now any red men who show outward signs of discontent. It has always been maintained by many who have had a great deal of experiencee with Indians that they are incapable of civilization and that their savage instincts cannot be uprooted; but it cannot be denied that their outbreaks are becoming less frequent and that they submit more readily to restraint than they did a few years ago.

THE report of the special investigating committee of congress on the Reading coal combine states that the aim of the coal barons is to drive out independent miners and gain complete control of the anthracite industry by fixing the freight rate on coal so high that producers find it profitable to let the combine handle their product. The committee will favor the passage of a bill togive the Interstate Commerce commission power to regulate freight rates, and if this is done and the law is enforced it will cut the ground from under the combine. It is gratifying to know that the toils are slowly closing around the manipulators of the anthracite deal. Their remarkable success in managing to go on so long in violation of law and in defiance of public sentiment commands a certain admiration, but the public will now willingly forego a continuance of the sublime spectacle. USURY LEGISLATION.

Every political party in Nebraska has eclared in favor of legislation to prohibit and punish usury. Laws for this purpose are in the statute books of most of the states of the union, if not all of them, showing a practically universal popular demand for legislative protection against the exactions of the unscripulous usurer and money shark. It is true that these laws are not generally enforced, but this fact does not militate in the least against the principles which they embody. The trouble with many of them is that they are so loosely framed as to be easily evaded. while it is too commonly the case that the victims of the usurer will not avail themselves of the legal redress provided. That this is so furnishes no argument, however, against such legislation, which ought to be made so strong as to protect the people without impairing their opportunity to obtain what money they

The people of Nebraska have perhaps not had a harder experience with usurers than the people of most other western states, but the rapacious money lender has found here a fruitful field and is still reaping a rich harvest. It would be an interesting subject of inquiry, if there were any assurance that the facts could be reached, as to the amount of money that is annually loaned in this state at rates of interest several times greater than the law allows. Such an investigation, however, would hardly produce satisfactory results, for the obvious reason that few persons who are paying usurious interest would make it known and no information could be secured from the money lenders. But it is not to be doubted that millions of dollars are today drawing unlawful interest and that thousands of our people are being heavily oppressed by the usurious exactions of the money sharks. To many farmers this is a much more serious burden than the land mort-

Bills have been introduced in the legislature to prohibit and panish usury, and the subject should not be permitted to drop out of consideration. Of course the money lenders will in due time be on hand to work against such legislation. and they will be well supplied with the means to defeat it, but if the friends of the people are vigilant and in earnest they will succeed in securing the desired egislation. Nebraska ought to have a stringent law against usury, and there is no reason why it should not be provided by the present legislature, since all the parties represented in that body are pledged to such legislation.

PARTISAN HYPOCRISY.

There never was a meaner exhibition

of hypocrisy than that which the alleged civil service reformers of the democratic party make in their assaults upon President Harrison. The pretense that Mr. Cleveland is profoundly in love with civil service reform is ridiculous in view of the record of his administration. The people who make this claim in behalf of the president-elect seem to forget that Stevenson, the vice president-elect, who was first assistant postmaster general in the Cleveland administration, turned more men out of other administration for partisan reasons, and this was the principal fact in his career that commended him to the Chicago convention. In the last year of the Cleveland administration the postal service was utterly demoralized by throwing out efficient and capable republicans, wholly for a political purpose, and there were more scandals during that administration, due to a disregard of the civil service law, than have been known under any other administration since the law was enacted. The flagrant violations of the act at Baltimore, Indianapolis and elsewhere are well remembered. President Harrison has done more to sustain and advance the cause of civil service reform than any other president, and his latest action extending the classified service, by which some 8,000 postoffice employes will be protected in their positions, so far as any danger from their politics is concerned, is a source of unconcealed annoyance to the democratic spoilsmen. They have been easting about for some sort of plan for undoing this, if possible, and are proposing an investigation of what has been done under the present administration in extending civil service rules in the hope of finding some irregularities that would justify the next congress or administration in overturning much that has been done and making more places in the government service for democrats. Doubtless the great majority of the democratic party would support the proposition made by a representative in congress of that party to suspend the operation of the civil service law during the first year of every new administration, so that it should be able to fill the entire public service with its partisans. The country will soon have an opportunity to learn what the democratic party

son will not be altogether favorable to that policy. OF INTEREST TO CATTLE MEN.

really thinks of civil service reform, and

it is pretty safe to predict that the les-

The latest phase of the disagreement between the federal department of agriculture and the Illinois live stock commissioners is the report of Dr. Salmon. chief of the bureau of animal industry, to Secretary Rusk. Dr. Salmon takes issue squarely with the commissioners in respect to the nature of the disease called lumpy jaw and the degree of danger attending it. The report says that over 180 head of cattle affected by the disease have been subjected to the iodide of potassium treatment and 100 of them have already been slaughtered. The post mortem examinations made show that sixty-three of the 100 slaughtered were cured, from which it is argued that the disease is far less serious than is generally supposed. It proves to be in no sense a contagious malady, healthy cattle having been kept in the closest contact with those that were diseased while the experiments were in progress without producing any

The purpose of the bureau in undertaking these experiments was to demon-

fully treated. Dr. Salmon is convinced that farmers can profitably doctor their own cattle, and that the dangers of the disease have been greatly magnified He alleges that the live stock commisslovers of Illinois have created unnecessary alarm on this subject and inflicted grievous losses upon cattle raisers which might have been avoided, and the action of the emmissioners is characterized in the report as abitrary. acrogant and inconsistent to the last degree. It is charged that when they have condemned cattle on account of lumpy jaw no appraisement was made for just compensation to owners, whose cattle were turned over to the Union Rendering company, which allowed them in many cases as little as \$2.50 a head. The report states that the only authority of law under which the live stock commissioners of Illinois have acted clearly defines their duties to be for the prevention and suppression of dangerously contagious animal diseases, whereas they have in fact assumed to act as meat inspectors without authority of law.

The dispute between the bureau and the commissioners as to questions of authority are not of general public interest, but anything that effects the Chicago cattle market concerns the cattle raisers of the whole western country. If the gravity of the disease under consideration has been unduly exaggerated. and if it can easily be cured, it is time for the stockmen to learn how to deal with it. Dr. Salmon believes that every farmer can cure the lumpy jaw with iodide of potassium, and his use of this remedy has demonstrated that it does not cost to ex-7 cents a day for each animai treated. It may be that a more general dissemination of knowledge concerning the true character of this much talked of disease will cause it to be less dreaded and more successfully dealt with in future.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS AND SILVER. It having been charged that the republicans in the United States senate are disposed to embarrass the incoming administration by delaying the repeal of the law requiring the purchase of silver bullion by the government. Senator Sherman has written a letter declaring that the imputation does a gross injury to the republicans of the senate. He says that a large majority of those senators are decidedly in favor of the repeal or suspension of the purchase of silver bullion and are ready at any moment to vote this way. He asserts, on the other hand, that not more than one-fourth or one-fifth of the democratic senators are in favor of such repeal, and that they will resort to extreme measures to prevent it. "They are openly pronounced," says Senator Sherman, "for the free coinage of silver or the continuance of the existing law," and he declares that "if the democratic party will farnish a contingent of ten senators in support of the repeal of the

silver act of 1890 it will pass the senate within ten days," Undoubtedly Senator Sherman states the situation correctly, and the question it suggests is, why should the republican senators particularly conview of the attitude of the democratic senators and the fact that their party will in a few weeks come into control of the legislative and executive branches of the government. It is understood that Mr. Cleveland is extremely anxious to have the silver question disposed of before he assumes the duties of the presidency. He doesn't want to be troubled with it, and he desires to avoid the responsibility of having to act regarding it. He has his emissaries in Washington endeavoring to whip in democrats to the support of the proposition to repeal or suspend the law. It would unquestionably be a very great relief to him if this should be accomplished. Now, the democrats in congress fully understand the feeling and the wishes of Mr. Cleveland in this matter, and if they decline to regard them why should republicans give themselves any concern about gratifying the democratic president-elect? Why should they be especially anxious to relieve the incoming administration of any care or responsibility in connection with this very important question?

Manifestly there is no just demand in this matter upon republicans in congress except to be consistent with the policy of the party in keeping the currency sound and maintaining the credit of the government. This they will not hesitate to do, there is every reason to believe, regardless of any considerations relating to the next administration.

IT is impossible to determine from the vote on amendments to the anti-option bill what the fate of that measure is likely to be in the senate, but the impression they convey is that there is a majority favorable to the measure. This, however, does not insure its success, for the opponents of the bill have at their command almost unlimited means of delaying action upon it, and as only a few weeks of the session remain and other matters are pressing for consideration the opposition may succeed in preventing the bill coming to a vote. Should they fail to do this, however, there is still the possibility of the bill being killed in conference committee. The outlook for the measure in this congress cannot, therefore, be regarded as promising.

IN MANY portions of the northwest there are streams which afford ample water power for the propulsion of electrical machinery and in some cases steps are being taken to utilize them. In a region where the cost of coal must always be an important consideration in connection with manufacturing enterprises the possibility of making electricity serve as a motive power for machinery as well as for lighting and heating is full of interest. It may soon prove to be a practical salvation of the fuel problem whe ever water power is

Down in Annist n, Ala., a town built up by iron mills through the investment of northe n capital Hon. Adiai

greatest importance that the democracy should win. The force bill hung over the south like a cloud, but I say to you that that cloud that hung over the so th no longer exists... Northern capital will no longer hesitate to invest where demceracy has the reins of government in her hands." Mr. Stevenson ought know that northern capital would go south much more freely than it does if there were less democ racy there and more enterprise. S scial conditions due chiefly to the enforcement of democracy upon the people are responsible for the timidity of northern business men about attempting to develop the resources of the south. If the vice president-elect would talk more business and less politics to his southern friends it would be a good thing for that section of the country.

THE four anti-monopoly republicans have been put on senate committees where they will do the least harm to the corporation combine. Senator Clarke is given a place on federal relations, county boundaries, immigration, mines and minerals, fish culture, and home for the feble minded. Senator Everett, who faces better than Clarke, is chairman of the committee on public charities and member of the committees on agriculture, accounts and expenditures, public printing, claims, and constitutional amendments. Senator Lobeck has been made chairman of the committee on medical legislation and a member of the committee, on municipal affairs, mines and minerals, and labor. Senator McDonald is chairman of the committee on county and county boundaries and member of the committee on agriculture, public lands and buildings, miscellaneous corporations, state prison, live stock, grazing and soldiers' home. What Mr. Lobeck does not know about medical legislation will be made up by Mr. Clarke when he comes to discuss the hatch of pickerel, codfish and sharks in the head waters of the Big Pappio.

BUT little more than thirty years ago about 72 per cent of the tonnage engaged in the foreign commerce of the United States was American. Last year it was ess than 20 per cent. This decline represents an immense loss, but this is not all. It means further that during the progress of the decline this country has paid out hundreds of millions of dollars in freight charges and passenger fares to foreign ship ownersenough money, in fact, to have established the greatest fleets of steamships the worlds has ever seen, and to have liberally subsidized them, if necessary. It is gratifying to know that there is a tendency to change in this important direction, and that within the next twenty years the United States may attain the position of the first nation of the world in becan transportation.

THE senate has undertaken a flank movement on investigations by the house by starting out with one investigation before the house had fairly got ready to start its inquisition. This ingenious effort to head off a searching inquiry need not deter the house from pursuing such a course as it may deem best. The house has a right to investigate the management of any state institution or nduct of any officer regardless of what the other house may do. It may go further than merely investigating state officers and state institutions. It has a right to institute any investigation that may in its judgement lead to the discovery of frauds and conspiracies on the part of contractors, corporations and their agents in the lobby. And in making such inquiries the house is supreme within its own sphere of activity.

Diversion for the Groundlings.

The story that Croker and Hill have quarreled is intended for circulation among the marines of the Cleveland faction.

A Bearded Pard for Peffer. Ohio State Journal. Senator Peffer is to have a running mate

The new senator from Louisiana. Don Caff-rey, has a beard that would elinch the argu-ment of his relationship to the Sutherland Where Reform is Needed. Kansas City Journal.

A populist member-elect of the Kansas a populate member-cleet of the Kansas legislature has a bill prepared to abolish all state boards. He says the state pays its officials good salaries and there is no good reason why it should board them too.

Another Point Scored. New York Advertiser. Canada seems to have come to her senses at last. In the new tariff of canal tolls for 1893 she has abolished all discrimination against citizens of the United States. Presi-

dent Harrison's administration receives more credit mark by this achievement.

Standing 'Twixt Love and Duty. Washington Post. Colonel Watterson stands in the ante-room of statesmanship and greatness. Will he bow to the mistaken idea that he is wedded to journalism, or will be enter the broad field and assist in the glorious work of detracting

from the burdens of the oppressed people; They Remember Butler.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

In this section of country Butler was the most cordially despised and hated man that ever lived—and with good reason, too. We are willing toforget some of the bitterness of the past, but we cannot be expected to say anything favorable of General Butler. He does not deserve it, and the less said of him therefore the better. New Orleans Times-Democrat him, therefore, the better.

Expanding Gut in Wyoming.

Philadelphia Ledger.
One of the senatorial candidates in Wyoming promised a United States marshalship to only six persons in exchange for their sup port, and now he's "out of the race." They are getting fastidious out that way. Here in the effete east the place might be offered to every member of both houses without raising any particular fuss.

The Object Premier.
Gladstone has now attained a greater age than any other prime minister of England ever reached. Lord Palmerston died in haress, but he died on the eve of his 52d high Chatham died at 70, Fox at 57, Pitt at 78, Canning at 58, and when Sir Robert Per met with his fatal accident he was 62. Earl Russell attained the good old age of 86, but did not hold office after he was 74. Lord Beaconsfield died at 77. Gladstone has comleted his 83d year.

Revolutionary Reformers.

New York Tribune. The public has been taking a square and tendy, though much disgusted look, at the doings of those western reformers who style themselves populists. It has seer them get rotes and offices by professing the most i tense zeal for the people's interests and the people's will, and yet in one state after an other it sees them resorting to absolute! evolutionary overthrow and defeat of the taking these experiments was to demonstrate that lumpy jaw is not a danger
E. Stevenson said the other day in a public address: "It was a matter of the even the most corrupt and desperate of the

old parties has been guilty of more high-handed or snumeless things than the popu-lists have done in some of the western states.

Not an Official Retainer.

When David Dudley Field became Gould's lawyer, Gould sent nun \$10,000 to obligate him to take no cases against Gould personally. When the Eric cases came up Gould was informed that the retainer did not hold was informed that the retainer did not hold was informed that the retainer did not hold. in cases against him officially. So Gould paid Field's firm to keep out of every suit in-volving a Gould corporation. In one year Gould paid it more than \$232,000.

The Struggles for Senatorial Toga.

Philadelphia Ledger,
The close contests for United States senaorships in the legislatures of Nebraska, orth Dakota and Wyoming are observed with interest by all students of contempora-neous politics, since upon the results will de-pend the political complexion of the senate. The odds are thus far in favor of the democracy, who have the prestige of success and potency of prospective patronage into

THE TWO MESSAGES.

Platismouth Journal (dem): Governor Boyd's message and Governor Crounse's inaugural are papers well worthy the men and

Kearney Hub (rep): The message of Governor Boyd was a voluminous document, repiete with suggestions for the guidance of our solons and not quite devoid of egotism in our solons and not quite devoid of egotism in the use of the pronoun L. Novertheless, it was in many respects both a painstaking and intelligent effort. Governor Crounse's in-nugural is brief, dignified and has the flavor that only a ripe statesman can impart. Suggestions are brief, but each one touches

directly the center of political gravity. York Times (rep.): The state is to be con-gratulated upon the inauguration as governor of an honored citizen, who during soful public carser, commencing almos with the admission of Nebraska to the union has never been accused of a single dishonora able act, either in public or private. Lorenz Crounse has been judge, congressman, and has filled many other important positions, and the verdict of the public, irrespective of party, has always been one of unqualified approval. The people of Nebraska have reason to expect that the state government, under him, will be progressive, pure, economical

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

Robert Taylor, the Hall county sheep baron, now has 10,000 head on his ranch A company has been organized at South oux City to build a 100-barrel flouring mill. Anselmo citizens want the town incorporated, but the Lincoln Land company is fighting against the change.

It is reported that the sheriff of Anteion county has been found short in his accounts and impeachment proceedings are expected. George Herman of Nickerson, agent for the Nye & Schneider company, shot himself fatally with suicidal intent. The cause is

While burglars were trying to enter a store at Grant they were surprised by the proprietor, but they made their escape empty-handed.

A cracker factory to be owned by home capital and operated by home talent is among the new industries to be established n Falls City this year.

When South Sioux City people began to walk across the river on the ice the pontoon bridge company ordered its men to cut the ice and thus compel travelers to pay the toll According to the Press Nebraska City has more homes, which are owned by their occupants, and fewer rented houses than any other city of its size in the state. But just on this day it is very timely to add that it has the poorest and most ungainly church edifices of any city which aspires to its

LEGISLATURE AND LOBBY.

Schuyler Quill (ind.): As was suspected James North, senator from this district, did as his corporation bosses told him. Silver Creek Times (rep.): Paul Vander-cort, who as a Nebraska republican was a typical political intriguer and in bad odor in his own party, has become the great apostle of the pops. Great is purity in politics!

Kearney Hub (rep.): The trouble with some of our estcemed members of the legisla-aire in keeping in the middle of the road is that the spoils and emoluments of office ar not strewn along the middle of the political

Beatrice Times (rep.); It is not likely

that the present session of the legislature the appropriation for the World's fair. Whatever surplus money may be available will be absorbed in giving employment to hungry office seekers. Beaver City Trioune (rep.): It is said that our Stevens will introduce a bill in the legis-

lature to have ground hog day changed from February 2 to May 1. He believes that the present arrangement interferes with the weather at the wrong season of the year, and works a hardship upon farmers and others who have spring work to perform. Stuart Ledger (rep.): The Omaha Bee is

making a lively war upon the railroad lobby, which has taken up its abode at the capitol to guard the interests of the corporations. There is no doubt that such a lobby exists at Lincoln. There isno doubt but what it will use all the wiles and artifices its wits can conure to accomplish its ends, and may be beore spring another Taylor will be found behooves our alliance brethren to be on their

York Times (rep.): Suppose the independents resert to shotguns, according to the ad-vice of their leaders, then the republicans and democrats would be driven to the use of shotguns. Then the shotgun method of de-ciding matters would be the rule and the in-dependent leaders would have it their way. It may be a better way than the constitu-tional way adopted by the old parties, but it is a little unpleasant for the old men and ien and children.

Schuyler Herald (dem.): We are pleased to notice that our old friend Casper of the Butler County Press is taking a prominent part in all the deliberations in the lower house of the legislature. Casper has had the experience of several terms and is not so asily fooled into voting for any measure not to the interest of the people. If some much needed legislation is not passed this winter it will not be the fault of such members as It looks as though a good railroad bill can be passed by the lower house, but it is very doubtful whether such a measure would go through the senate

LOOK OUT, THEY'LL TICKLE YOU.

Somerville Journal: A thorn in the hand at-racts more attention than two in the bush. Atchison Globe: A man who has lived an easy, happy life, never has any sense.

Chleago News: Hobbs ton the cable cary— You are a civil engineer, I nelleve, sir? Poles— —Yes. Hobbs—Then why don't you get up and give that old lady a seat? Rochester Democrat: When a young man goes home from church with his sweetheart, he is only going from one house of worship to

Philadelphia Times: What makes the bi-cycle popular with many, rich or poor, is that after trying to ride on one they feel they are

Indianapolis Journal: "Paw, what is a lay figure?" asked Tommy.
"The price of eggs," answered Mr. Figg, and his wife told him be ought to be ashamed of meeting the child's efforts toward information in such a manner.

Judge: "You inherited quite a nice little ortune," said the lawyer.
"Yes." replied the fortunate youth.
"I suppose you will pay a lot of your debts

"I had thought of it, but I concluded to make no change in my manner of living. I don't want to be accused of vulgar display." Buffalo Quips: It was a Buffalo girl of very uncertain age who is reported to have said that "Where singleness is bliss 'tis folly to be

Lowell Courier: The ragged tramp has one advantage over a wealthy landlord—he has no difficulty in collecting his rents.

"And now," said the country cousin to the girl, "I have shown you everything on the arm." "Oh, George, you haven't done any such thing. Why, I heard papa say before I tarted that you had a mortgage on it that overed nine-tenths of the ground." CAME DOWN HARD.

Kansas City Journal. Krasse City Journal.

She thought it fun to glide upon
The crystal ice;
She minde with skate a figure 8—
She did it twice;
Then tried'a 9—it jurred her spine,
That wasn't so nice;
She felt confused, shook up, contused,
Let this suffice.

Senator Sherman Introduces a Bill to Repeal His Silver Act.

PURCHASE OF BULLION TO BE STOPPED

National Banks Will be Permitted to Issue Circulation to the Full Par Value of Their Bond Deposit.

> WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE,) 513 FOURTEENTH STREET. WASHINGTON D.C., Jan. 17.

It was a surprise in the senate today when Mr. Sherman, on behalf of the finance committee, reported to that body a bill re pealing the Shorman act of 1800, requiring the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver every month by the United States treasury and authorizing national banks to issue circulation to the full par value of the bonds deposited by them in the treasury, instead of 90 per cent as at present.

The reporting fithis bill was a surprise because many senators had believed that there was a tacit understanding that the silver question would be left to the demo cratic house, and that the senate bill would be allowed to remain in committee at least till the house had taken some action.

This belief was not due to any determination by republican senators to oppose the repeal of the Sherman act nor to any conspiracy on their part to embarrass the incoming administration. Senator Sherman has already explained the attitude of the republicans as being distinctly in favor of stopping the purchase of silver bullion. Nevertheless it has been supposed by a great majority of the senate that there was no chance of any bill affecting silver being brought upon the floor of the senate until after the house had | disposed of the question, and it was also believed that Mr. Bland and the other friends of the free coinage of silver could stave off any final vote in the lower branch of con-

It is a Compromise Measure.

The bill as reported is a compromise. The provision allowing the national banks to in-crease their circulation 10 per cent to the full par value of their deposit bonds, is designed to allay the opposition to the con-tined purchase of silver by the financial theorists who claim that a continued increase of the circulating medium is necessary

The free silver men cannot conceal their hagrin at the march which Mr. Sherman has stolen on them. Senator Teller of Colorado said to Tms Bss correspondent tonight "I regard the sudden and abrupt action of the finance committee today as a breach of It was an understanding days ago among the republicans that for political as well as other reasons they would not relieve Mr. Cleveland of the embarrassment which must come to him by the silver question. It was understood upon the part of the free silver democrats that the ques-tion would not be brought up at this time on account of expediency in the business before the senate.

"The bill reported today will not b

brought to a vote, and it is a waste of time and harmony to agitate it at this late day. The opponents of the proposition are largely in the majority on both sides of the chamber and will talk the measure to death if necessary. senator Voorhees, who stands at the head

of the democratic list of membership of the finance committee, and who is to be chair-man of the committee when the senate reorganizes in March, said today that not mor than ten democratic senators would vote for the repeal of the bullion purchase act, and, furthermore, a vote upon the bill would not be reached before the 4th of March. He was positive in his mind that a decided majority of the senate was opposed to the bill re-ported today, and that any amount of discussion would not help its chances of adoption

Cannot Serve Two Masters. A resolution intended to bring before the

public the incompatible position of Briga-dier General John A. Newton, an officer on the retired list of our army, who is acting as president of the Panama Railroad company corporation which is being managed in the interest of the French government, is ex-pected to be introduced in the house tomorrow. The purpose is to ascertain whether an officer in the United States army can serve two governments at one and the same

Representative Outhwaite of Ohio, who is at present chairman of the house committee on military affairs and who has been referred to as President Cleveland's probable secretary of war, was asked today what he thought of the action of General Newton in attempting to serve this government as an army officer and at the same time rendering service to the French government as presi dent of the Panama Railroad company. Mr. Outhwaite said: "General Newton's dual role is most astonishing. It appears to me that he is rendering decidedly the most important and active service to the French government, which is now managing the Panama railroad and whose office is at present receiver of the company. I do not see the General Newtonian railroad. lent of the Panama Railroad company see how General Newton can be permitted to draw pay as an officer of our army upon the retired list or active list, for they are both the same, and serve as he does the French government. It is the duty of the secretary of war to demand of General Newton his resignation from one or the other of his positions, and if

SURPRISED THE DEMOCRATS | he persists in remaining in our army he should be court-martialed. He has no right to retain a commission under our government to retain a commission under our government and serve a foreign government. His presand serve a foreign government. His pres-ent attitude is a menace to the other govern-ments against which the Panama railroad is being operated. The position of General Newton may embarass us with other nations. General Newton's position is certainly in compatible with the best interests of the United States government, and if the ques-tion comes before congress it will no doubt tion comes before congress it will no does become warre. It is an outrugeous abuse of an eath of allegiance. I should think the accretary of war would not wait for congress by take the initiative, but if he does he will likely not be disappointed in seeing action

> Opposed by Corporations. Unusual attention has in Washington been

Unusual attention has in Washington been attracted to the schatorial struggle in Wyoming by the interest which William T. Whitney and Calvin S. Brice are showing in the contest. Mr. Whitney, who was President Cloveland's secretary of the navy, is now at the head of the street car syndicate which controls New York City, and is the which centrois New York City, and is the son-in-law of ex-Senator Payne, one of the largest stockholders in the Standard Oil company. Mr. Whitney has millions of dellars in street monopolles and the Standard Oil octopus, Senator Brice owns one railroad and is connected with others who can many railroads. The Paynes, the the own many railroads. The Paynes, the laglers, the Thomases, the Vanderbilts and he Goulds are all associated together in railroad and other corporation monopolies with Whitney and Brice. The last two named are doing everything in their power to defeat the re-election of Senator Warren, who has upon a number of occasions spok and voted against monopolies. Senator Warren has also voted and worked for the ree coinage of silver and for more money, while the Brice-Whitney crowd are gold mars, opposed to silver and want money made scarce. The people in Washington are taking great interest in the contest in Ayoming and wondering how much to ession the opponents of Senator Warren in

Rejected the Claim.

Wall street can make.

The celebrated McGar~han claim, which has been before congress for thirty odd years, met another defeat today when the senate refused to pass the bill over the president's veto. A two-thirds vote was re-quired, which means that thirty-six senators quired, which means that thirty-six senators would have had to vote affirmatively. The vote was yeas 20, nays 18, there being many absentees. This brief statement of fact carries with it one of the tragedies of congressional history. The bill which met its fate today did not grant McGarrahan's claim to the Panoobe Grand ranche in southern California, but referred it to the court of claims for adultation. southern California, but referred it to the court of claims for adjudication. The veto of the president was based upon the ground that the interests of the government were not sufficiently protected in case of an ad-verse decision by the courts. Poor old "Billy" McGarrahan, as he is called horst interest when he have the

alled, burst into tears when he learned the esult. Friends tried to console him with the hope that his claim might meet with more success in the next congress. "I am not thinking about the next congress," replied the wan, white-neaded frishman, "I am thinking now where I am going to get my support tonight. I have lived for years on borrowed money and the hospitality of friends, and I am getting old, very old." Western Pensions.

The following pensions granted are reported: Nebraska: Original-David McGugin.

Austin Gilerest, Henry Holmes, Granville, Ensign, Nelson W. Short, Heo. L. Herlan, Smith A. Boughton, John E. Smith, Origi-nal Widows—Annette L. Orendorff, Rachel R. Littlefield. R. Littlefield.

Iowa: Original—Henry Pahl, Harry Haulman, James Manning, William T. Smith, David R. Shehem, Jacob Shade, Samuel J. Fahnestock, Volney Nagle, John Schieser, Leander F, Mills, William J. McElhaney, Additional—Rall h C. Spurrier, Increase—John-Holms, Reissue—William R. Shriver, Alvin Clark, Original Widows, etc.—Minor of David R. McCrackin, Sarah J. Orange.

Miscellaneous. A. M. Geyer was today appointed post-master at Warnerville, Madison county, Neb., vice M. R. Morris, resigned.

The friends of the "three battalion bill" are more than ever jubilant, as it is understood that the military committee of the house is a unit in its support, and as it has already passed the senate there seems to be no good reason why this much desired and long waited for reorganization should not become a fact during the present adminis-

Hon, E. K. Vayentine, the sergeant-at-arms f the senate, left Washington tonight for incoln to take a hand in the senatorial

Ex-Senator C. H. Van Wyck of Nebraska arrived today from New York and will be at the Ellsmere for two or three days with Mrs. Van Wyck.

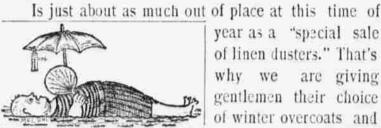
It was reported here today that Judge Walter Q. Gresham's recent visit to New York was for the purpose of consultation with Mr. Cleveland, and that Judge Gresham would likely be a member of the next cabinet. There is no way here of denying or confirming the report. P. S. H.

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The proposition to have through American territory a ship canal, by means of which direct communication may be maintained between the great lakes and tidewater, is a bold one, but it smacks too strongly of the impossible. Such a canal would be, it is to be supposed, over twenty feet deep. The Erie canal is some six feet deep and has cost far more than \$50,000,000. The proposed canal system would cost at least \$150,000,000, as 11 would probably embrace or parallel the route of the Eric canal. At present the scheme seems out of the question, and while it may serve as a pleasing theme for speculation, as a possibility of the near future it is hardly to be considered seriously.

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