Daily Bee (without Sunday) One Year.
Daily and Sunday, One Year.
Six Months.
Three Months.
Sanday Bee, One Year.
Saturday Bee, One Year.
Weekly Bee, One Year. OFFICES. Omaha, The Bee Bullding. South Omaha, corner N and 26th Streets. Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street. Chienzo 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 literial matter should be addressed to the

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 com-nany.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION State of Nebrasks

County of Douglas. George B. Paschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DALLY BEE for the week ending January 21, 1893, was us

follows:
Sunday, January 15
Monday, January 16
Tuesday, January 17
Wednesday, January 19
Friday, January 20
Baturday, January 20
GFO GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 21st day of January, 1893. [Seal] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for December, 24, 529

NEBRASKA has been a state for twentyfive years, and yet a man like Joe Edgerton may be seriously "mentioned" for a seat in the United States senate!

IT APPEARS by the annual report of the chief of police that the amount of crime in Omaha during 1892 was less than in any previous year for five years. It is to be hoped that the record of the present year will be still better. Some newspapers are protesting

against the secreey that is maintained by Mr. Blaine's family and physicians in regard to the nature of his disease. We do not know what right anybody has to demand information upon that

IT ONLY costs a railroad company \$5,000 to kill a man on a grade crossing in Chicago and there is now talk of having the price fixed at \$25,000 by the legislature as a means of compelling the railroad companies to elevate their

IT IS hardly probable that the proposition to Michiganize this state, by providing that presidential electors shall be chosen by congressional districts, will ever be acted upon by the legislature. It is a democratic demand which is heard only in states where that party is in the minority.

THE bill to prevent combinations of dealers in lumber and in coal, for the purpose of fixing prices or dividing net profits, which has been introduced in the legislature, is right in principle. Such agreements have the essential characteristics of a trust and therefore should not be tolerated.

THE khedive of Egypt is not only restive under British authority, but declares that he will yield only to force. The young man may have good cause to feel aggrieved, but when he talks about resistance to Great Britain he shows very bad judgment, especially when he is receiving no encouragement from other nations.

THE state senate voted to postpone consideration of the anti-pass resolution until February 25. This will enable the members to enjoy their perquisite of free railroad transportation until the end of the session. Those who voted to postpone could hardly have confessed more plainly that they have free passes and intend to use them.

THE premise of railroad legislation, of one sort or another, is already large, but how much of it will materialize on the statute books is problematic. The trouble with measures generally that are brought forward at the beginning of a legislative session is that they are crudely drawn and thus afford the corporations a good chance to make an effective fight against them. Legislation of this kind demands more than ordinary intelligence and care.

WHEN Chancellor Canfield of the State university was called before the legislative committee he was asked to state what he wanted. He promptly replied that he had nothing to ask for the university; it was a question resting solely with the legislature whether means should be provided for the education of the children of members and of their constituents. He referred to the estimate of the regents and with that he left the matter to the assembled wisdom of the lawmakers. This course on the part of the chancellor is a refreshing innovation. He declined to stoop to the doubtful methods that have long been employed by the heads of state institutions in behalf of appropriations. He has set a worthy example. Officials in charge of state institutions should keep away from the legislature, except | influence in the present case, although when summoned to appear before the proper committees.

OMAHA is continually attracting attention in one way or another. This time she is getting her name up by reason of the good record made in the collection of customs duties. The measure of efficiency is in the comparative cost of collecting. New York and Chicago rank lowest of all in the cost of collecting a dollar, .021 cents each. Omaha. .026 cents. Cincinnati is next, .029 cents. Dubuque, Ia., is next. The receipts at that office were \$10,809.70, and the cost of collecting a dollar .033 cents. St. Louis ranks sixth, .036 cents. At Boston it cost .042 cents to collect \$1; at New Orleans, .129 cents; at San Francisco, .046 cents. The aggregate receipts at Kansas City were \$189,645.21 and the cost of collecting a dollar .066 cents. At St. Joseph the receipts were \$75,635.60, and the cost per dollar .066 cents; at Peoria, Ill., the receipts were \$5,930.82, and the cost of collection .097 cents.

PROTECTION OF EMPLOYES. A bill providing for the protection of the health of employes in workshops and factories, and to prevent the "sweating"

gressional investigating committee.

teet the health of employes

compel this latter class to have some re-

gard for the demands of humanity and

decency. There can be no doubt as to the

duty of the state to provide such legisla-

tion. It is one of the police powers of

the commonwealth to be exercised for

the general welfare. The right that

belongs to the legislature to prohibit

the sale of impure food and deleterious

drugs in order to protect the public

health involves the authority to require

the employers of labor in workshops and

ments in such condition as will not be a

menace to the health of their employes.

The principle of the proposed legisla-

IN FAVOR OF NEW STATES.

senators, in voting in favor of the ad-

mission to statehood of New Mexico.

Utah and Oklahoma was unexpected.

The impression had obtained that the

republicans generally in congress were

not disposed to have the admission of

any of the territories provided for by

this congress. This idea appears not

to have been well founded, and it now

seems possible that bills may pass the

senate for admitting the above-named

territories. Arizona being left out of

A statement was recently published

on the authority of a prominent repub-

lican politician, whose name was not

given, and who had within a short time

traveled extensively in the territories

that may have had some influence upon

the minds of republican senators. This

was to the effect that the enfranchised

Mormons in Utah and Arizona, who

have become such by amnesty, will,

as a rule, vote the republican

ticket in the event of the ad-

mission of those territories, feeling

that, as the republican party struck

the shackles of political bondage from

their hands, they should, in gratitude

to that party, aid it by voting its ticket.

Moreover, the teachings they have re-

ceived from the church have been in

the direction of the encouragement and

protection of home industries and home

markets, and there is no probability of

their changing their ideas or views

upon these questions. In view of these

considerations the politician quoted

thought it would be wise for the repub-

licans in congress to take a stand in favor

of giving these territories statehood.

besides which experience has shown

that a goodly percentage of the people

of a territory vote with the party which

gives them statehood. Political con-

siderations should enter as little as

possible into the question of creating

new states, but they always do cut more

or less of a figure and may have had an

it is said that the republicans do not re-

gard more than one of the territories,

Oklahoma, as likely to vote with their

There is no reason why there should

be any haste in this matter, looking at

it wholly from a practical point of view.

There is no evidence that any of these

territories is suffering in prosperity

ditions and they can certainly

wait another year or two without

damage to their progress. It is admitted

that so far as population is concerned

the claims of New Mexico and Utah are

good, and it is possible that both could

sustain a state government, but there are

other things to be considered which to

the minds of many constitute an objec-

tion to their admission. Both Okla-

homa and Arizona are deficient in pop-

ulation and undoubtedly both would

have hard work in supporting a state

government. As to the political possi-

Bills for the admission of New Mexico

bilities they are wholly problematical.

reason of the existing em-

The action of the caucus of republican

tion is unassailable.

consideration.

and Arizona have passed the house. The senate republicans do not favor the This of itself would make an besue between the two branches which system, has been introduced in the lower probably evald not be settled by this branch of the legislature. In view of congress. The senate may approve the the fact that every political party in action of the republican caucus, but the Nebraska has recommended such legischances are small that the present conlation, it is presumed that the measure gress will authorize any new states. will encounter no serious opposition. The propoposed legislation is proper It is perfeculy proper for Kansas City and desirable. It is doubtless true that the class of employes emto congratulate herself upon her prosperity, but she should not overdraw the braced in the bill are as well cared for in this state, so far as the conditions to health are concerned, as working people in similar employments in any other | in the ten years following 188) than the state of the union, while as to what is known as the sweating system, we are not aware that it prevails anywhere in

picture. The Times says: "Omaha showed a much more remarkable growth present decade will show, for the reason that the territory from which she draws her support cannot jucrease in produc-Nebraska. That slavish system, which tiveness as rapidly as it did. Moreover, the packing industry at Omaha has rereduces men, women and children to a more degrading condition than most of ceived a setback through the sudden upward movement here, which made the negroes of the south suffered in the Kansas City much the better market. days of slavery, is practiced chiefly in Hogs come here wow from Nebraska and larger cities of the counthe leading trade centers, and many cattle from that state get into our packing houses." The territory from has not yet found its way, at which Omaha draws her support has to any noticeable extent, only begun to be developed and there is to the interior cities, where the indigent every reason to believe that its producand the ignorant, who become victims of tiveness will continue to increase. the system, are not so numerous and the Where is there a city that has struggle for subsistence is not so intense. It cannot be untimely, however, to adopt a greater territory to draw upon? is practically unlimited in legislation which will prevent the introduction of this system, the hardships extent and its agricultural and mineral wealth can scarcely be overestiand the demoralizing effects of which have been recently set forth by a conmated. As to the statement that "the packing industry of Omaha has received a setback," that is simply a display of Many of the states have laws to proignorance of the real facts. The packing workshops and factories, and where interest here is growing prodigiously and has never ceased to grow. The Omaha these are properly enforced their effect is found to be excelstock yards have been nearly doubled in capacity during the past year to meet the lent. There has been a very great demands of an increasing business and reform in this matter within the last the packing houses have been obliged to few years, widely instituted by employers themselves, who have found it to enlarge their facilities, and will enlarge them still more this year. It be to their advantage to make proper took Kansas City eighteen years to build provision for the health and reasonable up her cattle business to the same point comfort of employes. Every practical that was reached by Omaha in eight man knows that people work better and years, and Omaha has reached a point accomplish more when their surroundings are cleanly and healthful, and the in the hog business in eight years that cost of maintaining such a condition is required fourteen years in Kansas City. The stock business in the city by the many times repaid in the increased care Kaw originated more than twenty-one and productiveness of the service renyears ago. The business which Kansas dered. A workshop or factory kept in a state conducive to the impairment City claims to draw from Nebraska really amounts to nothing, for it is conof health-where there is no cleanliness and no conveniences, and human beings fined to a few southern counties of the are treated like brutes or worse-must state which have had better rates to inevitably produce among those who Kansas City than to Omaha. On the other hand Omaha has for some time work in it a feeling of revolt that detracts from their usefulness. Doubtless past been receiving a large number of range eattle from Colorado and New the larger number of employers understand this, but unfortunately there are Mexico, which formerly sought the Kana great many who do not, and therefore sas City market. These facts are suffiit is necessary to have laws which will cient to show that the statements of the

Times are entirely wrong.

THE Douglas county contest cases

should be disposed of without further de-

lay. The contest has from its inception been a high-handed attempt to nullify the clearly expressed will of the people of this county. No evidence of fraud or corruption has been produced. There is no proof that a single legal voter has been barred from the free exercise of franchise, nor is there any factories to maintain their establish- proof that the ballots thus cast were not correctly counted. The sum and substance of all the tes-The sum and substance of all the testimony taken before the committee is slipped and sprained her arm with hot tea, then she timony taken before the committee is slipped and sprained her ankle, and finally that the democrats and populists did not have an equal proportion of the membership of the election boards. This fact alone does not justify the attempt to unseat a single representative who has received a plurality of the votes cast by the legal voters of the county. The fundamental principle that the will of majorities and pluralities must be respected regardless of all irregularities in the election machinery is well established. The political complexion of the election board cuts no figure. The main question and only question in every election contest is, did every qualified elector have a chance to cast a free ballot and was every vote cast honestly counted and duly credited to the respective candidates for whom it was cast? The attempt to oust members for political reasons is utterly indefensible, no matter how many precedents can be cited in support of such rank injustice. And it is equally unjust to hold up any member whose seat is contested on political grounds and disqualify him from an honest and fearless discharge of his duties by keeping before his eyes the threat that his seat hangs upon the slender thread of the whim of a bare majority of his political opponents.

ACTIVE preparations are being made for the state labor convention which meets in Omaba in February. Every trades union in the state is entitled to one delegate. The leaders suggest that elections be held at once and urge that every union should be represented. The coming season promises to be a basy one and business of the utmost importance to tradesmen will come before the state convention for consideration. It is predieted that the action of the convention will be of lasting benefit to organized labor in Nebraska.

A COMMITTEE has been appointed by the council to confer with the county commissioners in regard to the question of paving on the streets connecting with the roads upon which it is proposed to expend the county road fund. The commissioners have shown some disposition to demand that the paving be completed to the city line before any money is expended on the roads beyond the line. This would cause a long delay and it is to be hoped that an agreement may be reached by which it may be avoided.

PRESIDENT ELIOT of Harvard does not believe in putting a stop to immigration. He has traveled extensively throughout the country and he thinks there is still room for the industrious and thrifty of other lands, who are needed to help in the great work of development yet to be done. President Eliot is not at all disturbed by the talk of political and social evils to be feared from the continuance of immigration. He is in accord with the unprejudiced sentiment of the coun-

Recognition of Faithful Service.

New York Tribune,
Mr. Halford's appointment to be a paymagter in the army is a fitting recognition of the faithful public service he has rendered for the last four years. In the delicate and

trying position he has occupied, modesty, courtesy and kepod sense have always distinguished his konduct. He has carned the esteem of all who have er him under conditions of no little embarrass

The Ayes Have It. Phillist-tphia Times. There's not an officeholder who wouldn't be elevated for an example rather

than be thrown that as a suggestion. Twould Spoil a Good Judge.

Judge Greshim is entitled to a place in Cleveland's cabillet, if for no other reason than that the humiliation of the old demoerats should begin early; but it is safe to say that he will be ignored

Prefers the Carmencita Movement.

Cideago Tribun .
It is customary to ridicule the Delsarte idea as a fad, yet a knowledge of the art of sitting down gracefully, accompanied at the same time by a willingness to sit down, would improve Hon. Jerry Simpson immensely.

Abolish the Pass System.

The new governor of Kansas is not a bit backward in condemning the custom some railways have of issuing free transportation to members of state legislatures. This has been done in Nebraska in past years as well as throughout every state in the union. Why members of legislative bodies should be transported free at the expense of the gen eral public is a question easily answered The pass donated is in the nature of a bribe and when accepted by a member it places him under obligations to the company. The pass system should be abolished and the offering and accepting of free transportation

Not Hankering 10% a Culon. Chicago Herald. The American people are not pining for lanada. They are observing the present agitation with a mild interest, and quietly considering whether Canada would be worth having if she should offer horself. She has a very large debt, and has assumed neavy continuing obligations in proportion to her ability. She has a considerable popula tion in certain portions which might not assimilate very readily with our own. are other questions to be considered before we decide whether we want the dominion provinces as states of the American union. We will consider them when the Canadians are ready for annexation.

A Useress Appendage.
Schuyler Herald: The State Board of
Transportation should be beheaded by the present legislature. It has already been al lowed to thrive altogether too long. The people's money has been paid out for nothing ng enough. It is now time that the repre-ntatives of the people should call a half There is no sense in paying money out of the people's treasury to officials who give the people uo value in return for the same. Ever ce the board has been in existence it has the railroads and their exorbitant rates. Our representatives in the legislature will not do their duty if they fail to put an end to this unnecessary expense.

Indianapolis Journal. The manufacturers of saventy-seven lead ing cities of this country paid \$507,326,323 in wages during the census year 1880 and \$1,229,387,432 in the census year of 1890—an increase of 142 per cent. During the same period the value of the products of manufactoring industries increased from \$2,730 per cent. That is, the amount paid as wages was increased 62 per cent more than the amount received for the products of labor. The above are timely facts for those who are trying to persuade themselves and others that labor is getting less and less of the returns of production.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

Mr. Juan Boyle of Kearney has gone to Hot Springs, S. D., for his health. A mill company has been organized at Juniata with a capital stock of \$10,000. A mountain lion is making havoc among the live stock in Sappa valley, Furnas

Mrs. W. H Scholey of Grand Island slipped she slipped and scalded her arm again.

W. J. Woods of Broken Bow tried to h team of horses while a friend of his stepped into the buggy, but when he landed he was three blocks away from where he took hold of the bits and had his head badly bumped and his cheek skinned. He was ur scious for over an hour, but will recover Limburger cheese and cayenne pepper don't make a very nice compound, and when spread on the floor and heaters, as they were in the High school at Beatrice, they be what might be termed highly offensive to sensitive people. The odor arising has been compared to the smell generated by the ex-plosion of a glue factory operated by sewer gas and juicy carrion.

O. K. Peck formerly ran a newspaper a Gandy, and when some of his journalistic friends saw in the papers that he had taken out a marriage license at North Platte the took it for granted that he had captured a bride and so publicly congratulated him on s conquest. But it seems that Peck wasn't K. on the marriage business, and the Gandy Pioneer says "it takes two to make a

B F Flora a Dunkard preacher, who formerly held forth in Pawnee county, and who mysteriously left his family at Pawnee City about a year ago and whose presence habeen sought by various creditors, was dis covered at Imperial last week. County At covered at imperial last week. County At-torney Lindsey telegraphed to the sheriff of Chase county, who promptly arrested Flora and turned him over to Sheriff Sloun of Paw-nee county. It seems that some time in the past A. W. Miller gave Flora permission to si n his name to a certain note. About a year are several notes turned up bearing Miller's signature in seemingly his own handwriting. Mr. Flora's sudden disappearance has turned the tide of popular opinion against him and he will have to lay in jail till the next term of court unless he is able to give bonds. The case will be of uncommon interest when as a number of prominent men are financially interested.

PERSONALITIES.

W. S. Black, a Baltimore machinist, has patented an improved Australian ballot box which is said to be the next thing to honesty. During the twelve years since General Hayes retired from the white house there is ord of his having submitted to a political interview.

Senator-elect Smith of New Jersey is the first man of the name who has been chose to this high office since early in the century a long time between Smiths in the United States sepaio.

The forthcoming life of Sir John Macdon-ild, written by his private secretary, Joseph Pope, will contain the late premier's scheme for home rule for Ireland. A bill was drafted by Sir John 31 the request of the im-perial authorities and has never before been

Senator Turple, who has been re-elected by the Indiana legislature, is said to have cight languages at his tonque's end. He reads Latin, Greek, and Hebrew almost as readily, it is averred, as English, and he has a fluent command of French, German, Spanish and Italian. Ex-President Hayes left an estate valued at about \$500,000. Nearly all his fortune came to him as a Bequest from his uncle. Silas Birchard, and by careful investment

and prudent management he added to it during his life. He owned a large landed es-tate in Fremont and also in Toledo. Mr. Cleveland's friends say he is not as rich as generally supposed, but they are unable to estimate his wealth. His income, they state, has been \$55,000 a year since his retirement from the presidency, and this is considered a snug income for a tariff re-former who was not making more than

\$2,500 a dozen years ago. A pitiful sight was wan old "Billy" McGar-A pitiful sight was wan oid "Billy" McGar-rahan when the senate failed to pass the bill allowing his claim over the president's veto. "I am thinking where I shall get my supper tonight," he said with tears streaming down his cheeks. "I have lived for years on bor-rowed money and the hospitality of friends, and I am getting old, very old."

Benjamin Butler had his sentiment. Never was he seen without a rose in his button-hole. His wife, who died in 1876, bred in him a taste for the flower, and he supplied a conservatory for the flower. She always sent him fresh flowers daily when he was

absent from home, and after her death roses came to him each day from that conservatory, no matter where he might be.

For the first time in her career as a state California will have in Stephen M. White Luited States senator born on her own soil Senator-elect White is described as an able lawyer and a clear and convincing speaker.

PATAL FIREN.

Mother and Two Children Burned to Death at Baltimore-Chicago Firemen Hart. Battimons, Md., Jan. 25.—Three lives went out in a fire at 340 Fourth street last evening. A gasoline stove exploded and a mother and her two children perished in the

flames. The victims are: MRS. MARGIE RICE, aged 33 years. FRANK RICE, aged 4 years.

Maggie Rice, aged 7 years. Mrs. Rice die I in her attempt to save her little ones. Five times the husband endeavored to reach the blazing wife and children, but each time was beaten back by flame and smoke. He heard the screams of his wife, mingled with the shricks of the children, but between them and him was an impenetrable wall of fire. Through the bright tongues of fire he could see the form of Mrs. Rice who was struggling with her little ones.

He called to her to come out of the fire, but her answer was: "Not without my children." These were her last words.

Firemen soon arrived and quickly extinguished the flames. Mrs. Rice and the chil-

dren were burned to a crisp. Five Firemen Hort.

Carcago, Ill., Jan. 25.-Shortly after 2 this morning, fire broke out in W. E. Frost's planing mill at the southeast corner of Canal and Twelfth streets. After burning about an hour the east wall of the building fell, burying three firemou, and two others were builty hart by an explosion of gas in one the cisterns. The bullding was consur the cisterns. The building was consumed entirely. The loss will be about \$30,000, with \$28,000 insurance. One of the firemen will probably die.

Other Conflagrations.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 25.—The warerooms of the Walker & Pratt manufacturing com-pany, makers of stoves and steam heating apparatus, were damaged \$100,000 by fire this

Sioux Falls, S. D. Jan. 25.—At 7 o'clock last evening fire broke out in the Bee Hive building, owned by M. F. Prouty & Co. of Chicago. The fire spread to the adjoining buildings, occupied by M. Bugan as a whole-sale confectionery store, and in a twinkling his entire stock was in flames. The two buildings are owned by Edmisson & Jameson, and are valued at \$25,000; Bee Hive stock, \$75,000; Bugan, \$10,000. One of the firemen was seriously injured by falling from a ladder. Bhooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The Grand View hotel at Fort Hamilton burned this morning. Loss, \$100,000. All the guests

escaped, though some detayed so long as to be in imminent peril.

The Amendous snarter.

President Bechel and Councilmen Saunders, Hascall and Wheeler of the judiciary committee of the council will go to Lincoln this morning, for the purpose of introduc-ing into the legislature the charter amend-

The measure will be introduced into the senate and followed up as rapidly as possi-ble and be gotten into the house as soon as practicable. The committee will make a navass among the members of the legisla practicable. ture and seek to wipe out of existence any opposition that may manifest itself.

Gleason Charges With Larceny. LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Jan. 25 .- The search for the missing public records was begun today. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of ex-Mayor Gleason, ex-Commissioner of Public Works Harrigan and two or three minor officials on the charge of larceny in the second degree.

Cold Wave from the Northwest. St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 25.-A cold wave of great severity swept down from the north-

west last night. The fall of temperature has been from 20 to 44 degrees in the last twenty-four hours. It snowed last night at many points in North Dakota and Manitoba. It was 29° below zero at Winni-, 24° below at Prince Albert, 6° be at Moorhead, and below zero at all North Dakota and north Minnesota points.

Found Abandoned at Sea.

New York, Jan. 25.—The captain of the steamer Alsatia reports having passed the Norwegian bark Star of India, dismantled with no signs of life on board. She had evidently passed through a hurricane and must have been wrecked early in December. She had a crew of thirty-seven men, all of whom are supposed to have been lost.

JOKERS HAVE THE FLOOR.

Washington Star: "There," said the grocer, as he gave the boy half a dozen onlons for a nicket "I'm doing myself a rank injustice I'm giving you six scents for 5." Indianapolis Journal: Briggs-Does Hubbell

swear as much as ever since he married?

Braggs—H'hm. His wife don't mind it. She used to be a telephone girl. Atchison Globe: A man is never thoroughly in love so long as he refuses to make a fool of himself.

Philadelphia Record: Blobbs—How did Splatters get his ears and nose frost bitten? Wigwag—By driving into the teeth of the cold wind, I faney.

Germantown Independent: Justifiable hond cide—Sleighing some other fellow's sister. Troy Press. When a man is too dull to see the point he gets little good out of a compass.

Buffalo Express: A literary man is said to have reached oblivion when his works get into pulace-car libraries. Siftings: A Finnish woman in Minnesota has given birth to six children at one time. The father hopes that this will Finnish the

Yonkers Gazette: A damsel who becomes betrothed to a blockhead is no better than he He is a wooden one and she a wood an' won. nose is the only proper way to sleep. If you awake in the night and find your mouth open get up and shut it. Tamague Recorder: Breathing through the

Chicago Tribune: The emery wheel trust must not complain if everybody looks upon it as a grinding monopoly.

BETTER AS IT IS. Chicago Mail. streets were clean and skies were bright; men and politics were right; everything beneath the sun Exactly suited everyone; Exactly suited everyone; Say, wouldn't that bring deep distress To makers of the daily press! They couldn't get a paper out If there was naught to how! about.

MAN'S LOVES. Chicago News Record. AT 17. He loves a woman, fair to see, Whose age is more than 23. AT 25.

His heart his dear affection sears, For one whose age is 29 years. AT 40.

Of all the girls that he has seen He loves best one who's but 16.

Flavoring **Extracts** NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Of perfect purity-Vanilla Of great strength-Orange Economy in their use. Rose, etc. Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit

TO HELP TARIFF REVISION

Oleveland's Probable Plan to Reduce the Pension List.

RADICAL LEGISLATION IS PROMISED

No Person Whose Income Exceeds Six Rundred Dollars Will Be Permitted to Receive Any Benefit from the Dependent Pension Act.

Washington Bureau of The Bre, 518 Fourteenth Street,

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25. Mr. Cleveland's probable plan to reduce the pension list and to deprive many thousands of veterans of the reward they are now receiving or expect from the national treasury for their loyalty is indicated by the legislation agentened in the forthcoming pension appropriation bill. This bill is still in the hands of a subcommittee of the appropriations committee and it is understood that the action of this subcommittee is in accordance with suggestions made by the president-elect. Probably the announceent at this time of the proposed action of this subcommittee is put forth at Mr. Cleve land's suggestion in order to test public opinion upon the subject.

The general purpose of the proposed changes in the pension law, which of course cannot be reacted during this congress, will be to strike from the pension list all persons except three classes comprising those who were wounded in action, who contracted discase directly in the service, and who are actually paupers. This sweeping proposition would, in the opinion of Mr. Cleveland and his advisers, reduce the annual expenses on account of pensions from nearly \$180,000,000 to between \$40,000,000 and \$60,000,000, a reduction of at least \$120,000,000

'Probable Result of the Idea

Such a reduction as this would give the tariff revisionists wide latitude in their work of cutting customs duties in such a way as to reduce revenues. Although such a sweeping proposition as the one which Mr. Cley s credited with cannot become law at once some other propositions which the subcon mittee have agreed upon may be forced to enactment in order to save the pension ap-propriation bill from defeat.

The committee will recommend that no person living abroad shall receive a pension unless actually disabled; and no person able to carn a living or whose meome exceeds \$500 a year shall derive any benefit from the dependent pension act and that no soldier's widow who was married to the soldier after 1870 shall receive a pension. The bill also provide for a commission to spend summer examining the pension roll for "im

properly allowed" pensions.

It is this proposed commission which will be relied upon to create all the political capital possible during the summer and to take the preliminary steps toward the sweeping reductions which the incoming administration will be tion will try to coerce the Fifty-third con gress into making.

In this connection the statement as to the condition of the treasury made by Secretary Foster today becomes of immediate interest. This statement is furnished to Chairman springer and the ways and means committee for the information of the members of that committee who are investigating the condition of the treasury. Secretary Foster states that the expenditure for the first six months of the current fiscal year was 83,848,200. The estimated surplus for the entire fiscal year is \$2,000,000. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, the secretary estimates For the fiscal year the surplus, after paying the ordinary expenses, at \$47,852,407 over and above \$100. penses, at \$44,852,407 over and above \$100,000,000 gold reserve. There are contract liabilities estimated to be payable during that year to the amount of \$40,000,000, leaving a real working balance of \$7,652,407.

Will Employ Retired Army Officers. Senator Manderson and Representative Chapman have introduced a bill which is so popular that it promises speedy ador tion. It is one to authorize the president to detail army officers of the retired list to serve as Indian agents and superintendents ols and to require the officers to serve

inspectors and special agents at Indian This would relieve the officers on the active rolls of the army from duty as Indian agents, a duty irksome to the officers and unpleasant to the Indians. It would also employ the minds and hands of the retired officers and relieve them of such opportunities as General John A. Newton has embraced to serve the interests of a foreign government in a civil capacity and work against the interest of American citizens of the United States government, which action on the part of Newton threatens to result in his court martial. The bills introduced by Manderson

army officers full pay when assigned to duty with the Indians. To Provide for Fort Crook.

and Chapman propose to give the retired

Senator Manderson today offered as an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill the following: That additional contracts may be entered into by the secretary of war for such materials and work as may be necessary to carry on the work continuously at Fort Crook, not exceeding \$200,000 per annum for two years, and for the military fort at Burlington, Vt., not exceed ing \$150,000 per annum for two years. Another Post in Demand.

Senator Pettigrew and Representative Pickler have prepared a bill in duplicate to be introduced simultaneously in both houses

B

of congress for the establishment of a mill tary post at Pierre, S. D.
The bill donates 400 acres of land from the public domain and appropriates \$100,000 for the construction of the post. These South Dakota statesmen believe they can get the bill through and make it law before adjournment on the 4th of March Pierre, they say, would be easily threatened in the event of further trouble with the Sioux and their alies. The capital of South Dakota is situated on the eastern side of the great Sioux reservation and is in easy access of Pine Ridge, Standing Rock and

other Indian rendezvous

Would Not Stay in Line, Representative Dolliver of Iowa, who is 10 ordinarily declic enough about following re- at publican leadership, has this week broken d over the traces. When all of his colleagues at were voting to take up the bankruptcy bill and lay aside the sandy civil appropriation oill, Mr. Dolliver voted exactly the opposite at way. Mr. Burrows of Michigan, who is the Dolliver's next door neighbor in the house, pulled him and hauled him and ex-Speaker Reed, who sits just behind him, uttered words of stern command, but all to no pur-pose. Mr. Dolliver stood up with Holman of and Springer and other democratic leaders and seemed to enjoy his unusual company.

Opposed to Mr. Noble.

A report was circulated at the capitol to. in day that the president would nominate Secretary John W. Noble for the supreme court The rumor was sufficient to cause a number of prominent democratic senators and a few republicans to say that the nomina-tion of General Noble could not possibly be confirmed. The president will probably make a nonination to fill the vacancy, but it is generally believed that the nomines will be Judge Pardee or Judge McEnnery, republicans of Louisiana, or Judge Jackson, a democrat of Tennessee. Judge Goff, a West Virginia republican, who is popular among southern democrats, is mentioned for the vacancy, but not seriously.

Will Confirm Mr. Halford.

A number of prominent democratic senators today authorized the statement that there would be no opposition upon their side the confirmation of Private Secretary Halford's nomination to be a paymaster in the army. A few democratic senators last week acting in their individual capacity at-tempted to create objection and brought tempted to create objection and brought forth the Stevenson incident, but finding that it would meet with little or no support they withdrew and announced that there ought to be no delay in the confirmation.

Miscellaneous.

Representative Asher G. Caruth of Louis-ille has just returned from the scene of Kentucky's senatorial struggle and gives it as his opinion that State Senator William Lindsay, who can against Senator Carlisle in the last contest, will get the vacancy. He says Judge Lindsay will win if there is an early caucus. After Lindsay, Mr. Caruth thinks either Representative McCreary or Representative Stone will be Carlisle's suc-A favorable report was made today by the

senate military committee upon the bill to pay to John Palmer \$1,995, being the yalue improvements on government lands near Pine Ridge agency and from which he The filibuster against the Torrey bank-

bility of any bankruptcy tegrislation in this Assistant Secretary Chandler in the desert and case of Charles H. Rose against C. G. Langsdorff of Salt Lake has affirmed the de-cision holding Langsdorff's entry for cancel-

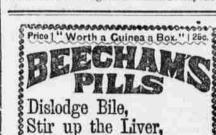
Today Assistant Secretary Chandler over ruled the motion to dismiss the appeal in the case of Thomas V. May against Emma M. The decision ap Garrett from Chadron pealed from was against May.

He affirmed the decision in the timber culture case of John C. Wetherill against William T. Matin, from Neligh, in favor of

the entryman. In the homestead case of Henry C. Dun-sing, from Rapid City, S. D., the decision reecting application is affirmed. F. G. Meinert was today appointed post-master at Reinsen, Plymouth county, In., vice A. C. Morgan, resigned. John R. Webster and family of Omaha

are at the Arlington. Above Criticism.

York Times. The two members of the house from York county, Messrs. Keckley and Johnson, are voting for Judge M. B. Reese for United States senator. Nobody in this county will criticise them for that. If he should be elected there would be no kick come from this nick o' woods. Stick to him, gentlemen, and you may get your man. So far, he seems to stand as good a chance as anyone



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least a third. While overcoats are cut down in the same proportion. Boys' clothing has received a severe shock in prices also. The pants that are odd in size go at \$2.00 up to \$5.00 and a little more, any pair worth 2 and sometimes 3 times as much. Damaged goods will not now be sold cheaper than our perfect garments for the next few weeks.

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