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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The BEE Publishing communy, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Dally Bra for the week ending January 21, 1893, was as Sunday, January 15 Monday, January 16 Tuesday, January 17 Wednesday, January 18 Thursday, January 19 Friday, January 20 Baturday, January 21 Gwri

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

DENVER complains of having a good deal of sickness, and as if that were not enough she also has a charter revision discussion on hand.

THERE are some eastern newspapers which do not seem to appreciate the fact that the Columbian exhibition is a national enterprise.

THE indications are that the Illinois legislature will repeal the compulsory school law which has caused so much discussion in that state.

THE boodle gang is running up heavy bills at the Lincoln hotels, but it does not mind it so long as corporations and senatorial candidates are willing to foot THE people of Nebraska demand

economy in the management of every state institution, but they will not justify the legislature in any attempt to cripple them under the pretense of retrenchment and economy. THE Reading Railroad company has

just made a ten years' contract with the United States Express company. Doubtless this means that anthracite coal is to be transported in express safes like other precious commodities.

Now that the legislative contests in the house are brushed aside, the members from Douglas county can concentrate their energies on measures that are under consideration and vote according to their honest convictions without fear of consequences.

THE messengers appointed to deliver messenger from the state of Washington will be paid \$1,500. It is worth something to be the bearer of the electoral vote of the latter state.

THE flour output of the northwestern mills was about the same last week as the week before, but was more than 30,000 barrels greater than during the corresponding week last year. The foreign demand continues to be light and the trade is mostly with the domestic markets, though there was a slight increase of exports last week over the previous week.

RAILROAD accidents due to the effects of cold weather are no longer common. Good tracks, good materials and careful management have done away with the cold weather disasters in great measure and we now have only those resulting from sheer carelessness or from unfitness for duty caused by overwork. The overworking of employes can and should be prevented by law in the interest of public safety.

OMAHA sticks to the rattling commercial gait she struck early in the year. Her business for the third week in January, as shown by the returns of the clearing house, was more than double that of the same week in 1892, the figures showing an increase of 59.8 per cent, and the total volume of business done placing the Gate City twelfth in the list. She is first among the great cities in ratio of increase.

THE Pullman Palace Car company appears to have no hope of escaping the payment of the \$16,000 which it owes Omaha in back taxes, but it has sent an attorney here to contest the claim for interest and a part of the taxes for 1889. To this end the company will endeavor through its attorney to secure the reinstatement of the injunction which Judge Dundy recently threw out of court. Such action was to be expected, for corporations never pay any more than they are obliged to and always defer payment as long as there is a chance left to fight for a reduction. But if the city gets \$16,000 it will be well repaid for enforcing the claims.

THE officers of the manufacturers association are receiving many communieations from members all over the state expressing their enthusiastic appreciation of what the organization has already done for their business and their confidence that it will do yet more during the present year. Some new members are being added and it is expected that the number of applicants will be greatly increased as a result of the second exposition if one is held this year, as now seems probable. The home patronage idea has taken a strong hold and has produced splendid results all over the state. Its workings have only just begun to be seen, however, and another year will demonstrate still more forcibly the value of the movement as a means of promoting the manufacturing and trade interests of Nebraska.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

An eminent American and one of the greatest political leaders this country has produced is dead. James G. Blaine was one of that grand galaxy of repub-Heans who, during the last thirty years. largely dictated the policy of the nation and made for themselves an Imperishable record in history. Oliver P. Morton, Thaddeus Stevens, Garfield, Conkling, John Sherman and Blaine are identified in the public mind as the men who in their time had most to do with shaping the course of the republican party, and none of them enjoyed a larger measure of popularity or commanded so great and enthusiastic a following as Mr. Blaine. The popular admiration of the distinguished man from Maine, has often been likened to founder faith and fidelity in his followers than did the Kentucky statesman.

James G. Blaine must be regarded as having been a great politician rather than a statesman. He did not possess, as does John Sherman, for example, the constructive ability which is an essenpublic life he made no practical contribution to legislation, for while it is | that state showing, in round numbers, mainly to him that the country owes the policy of commercial reciprocity he did not originate that policy. He ex- for the whole country, which of course erted, however, a most potent influ- shows that there has been a falling ence in behalf of the financial and eco- off in the production of the other of benefits to the country, and he was always sound regarding these policies. There was never any doubt as to where Mr. Blaine stood respecting protection, the necessity of keeping the currency sound and stable, and the duty of maintaining the credit of the government.

As a politician Mr. Blaine possessed the very highest qualifications of leadership. He was bold, aggressive, earnest and magnetie. He had a wonderful power of winning the confidence and holding the allegiance of men. His methods were not always in accord with the higher principles of political conduct. The instruments and the agents he employed to carry out his purposes were often not above reproach. Yet such was the respect and admiration of the masses for his ability as a leader that these things had no effect upon his following. The friends he made he held in unquestioning allegiance, and the mention of his name was sufficient at all times to elicit from them enthusiastic expressions of devotion. Still there were many whose distrust and dislike of Mr. Blaine were as deep-seated as the faith and affection of his followers, and the opposition of that class was able to prevent his nomination for the presidency in two national conventions and to defeat him as a candi-

Mr. Blaine's career in the house of representatives was brilliant and useful. and he made a highly creditable record as speaker of that body. There been few great masters of parliamentary law in our history and James G. Blaine was one of them. He developed as speaker of the house of representatives during six years a remarkable aptitude in this direction and many of his decisions have become stanthe electoral vote in Washington get a dard authority in parliamentary prac- active officials, but took no trouble to per diem and mileage. The New York | tice. He was undeniably great in this | look closely into affairs. Men like Harmessenger will receive \$100, while the position, and he was not more distin- per, now serving a term in the Ohio penguished for ability than for fairness and impartiality. As a parliamentarian Mr. Blaine perhaps had a peer in Samuel J. Randall, but that distinguished democratic leader was not always able to ignore his opportunities as a partisan. As a fair and impartial speaker of the house John G. Carlisle was more nearly the peer of Mr. Blaine than any man who has occupied that position in recent years. Mr. Blaine was ready and strong debate and as the republican leader of the house was in all circumstances equal to every demand upon him. In this arena his talents found their best opportunity and he could not have shone to equal advantage in the senate. Twice secretary of state, he had no opportunity under the Garfield administration to show what capacity he possessed for dealing with international affairs, and under the Harrison administration his disabilities took him away from his duties at critical junctures, so that it is uncertain how much credit is to be given him for the management of international questions while he was at the head of the State department. That he was well fitted, however, for the work of diplomacy is not to be doubted.

Among the eminent qualifications of Mr. Blaine was superior ability as a writer of history. His "Twenty Years of Congress" is a most valuable contribution to our political annals and must always remain a standard authority for the period to which it relates. Its worth consists not only in the accuracy of its historical data, but in the admirable analyses of the characters of the chief actors in a most memorable period and in the lucid exposition and dispassionate treatment of the great questions which then engaged the attention of the country. It is a work marked by the true historical spirit and by a high order of literary merit. Mr. Blaine had contemplated writing another work, and it is not to be doubted that the country has lost what would have been an invaluable contribution to

its political history. In all his feelings, sentiments and aspirations James G. Blaine was thoroughly an American. He was proud of the greatness of his country and anxious to extend its power and influence. The protection of American citizens and American interests everywhere he regarded as a paramount duty. His patriotism was as earnest and deep-rooted as his faith in republican institutions. No contemporary public man in the United States had in larger degree the respect of European statesmen. Mr. Blaine's death will be deeply regretted by all men regardless of their political affiliations as the loss of a distinguished citizen whose political career constitutes a notable chapter in the history of the

republic. SILVER PRODUCTION

Statements regarding the production of silver in the United States last year are at variance, but the one which is ac-

cepted as the most tenstworthy shows that the yield was somewhat increased over that of 1801. Tals information is interesting in view of the fact that the silver men have been claiming that production was on the decline, and it is important in the bearing it may have upon the future of the market for silver. It is doubtless true that a slight depression has been experienced in one or two of the silver-producing states. notably Nevada and Montana, but it appears that Calorada has suffered no teouble of this kind, but on the contracy materially increased its production, the year 1892 being one of unparalleled

activity in that state. According to the most trustworthy statistics, obtained from returns from every silver refiner in the United States. it appears that the total production of that bestowed upon Henry Clay, but the last year was about 60,000,000 ounces, later leader inspired. perhaps, a pro- or an increase of more than 1,500,000 over 1891. The mint figures for 1889, 1890 and 1891 are respectively as follows: 51,354,839 ounces, 54,500,000, and 58,330,-000 ounces-so that it will be seen there has been a steady increase in the silver production of the United States during the last four years. As to the increase tial of statesmanship. During his long of last year it seems to have come wholly from Colorado, the statistics of 23,000,000 onnees for 1891 and 26,000,000 for 1892, an increase of nearly double that nomic policies that have been so fruitful | silver states, though not to such an extent as should have made any marked impression upon their prosperity, as has been claimed by the free silver people. So far as Colorado is concerned it appears that the decline in the price of silver has not only made no difference in the mining operations of that state, but wages in this industry have been maintained.

Of last year's product of 60,000,000 ounces the government purchased 54,-000,000, paying for it an average of about 87 cents an ounce, which according to careful estimates yielded an average profit to producers of about 50 cents an ounce. The fact that the output has increased notwithstanding the reduced price of silver would seem to be conclusive evidence that the silver producers have not found the industry a losing one.

NATIONAL BANK LAW AMENDMENTS. The comptroller of the currency in his last report recommended a number of amendments of the national bank law with a view to securing greater security in the management of national banks and better protection of the public. In nearly every case of the failure of these banks it has been found that to the carelessness and inattention of directors to the duties commonly supposed to be exercised by them was largely due the opportunities which the active officials of the banks had for carrying on operations that resulted in failure. Investigation of the Fidelity, the Maverick, and other notable bank failures, showed that the directors of these institutions knew practically nothing about the details of their business. The directors met at the appointed times and in a perfunctionary way heard the reports of the only this assurance of implicit confidence to enter upon and prosecute their private operations with the funds of depositors, and while the directors dreamed on in fancied security the banks were robbed and finally ruined. The comptroller of the currency recommended a more rigid definition of the duties of the directors. and that that official be empowered, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, to remove directors of banks for violations of law.

Another important amendment suggested was to prohibit officers and employes of a bank from borrowing from its funds in any manner except upon application to and approval by the board of directors. Were this a provision of the law very few of the failures of national banks would have taken place, and the importance of having such a provision as a means of protection to the public is obvious. In its absence collusion between bank officials for their mutual benefit is not only rendered practicable, but invited, and it goes without saying that many of the bank failures

have been due to this. A weak part of the national bank law relates to examiners. It is a familiar fact to bankers that examinations are rarely as thorough as the law contemplates. In many cases the representations of the bank officials are accepted without question, and very generally the duty of the examiner is performed only in the most perfunctory way. The instances have been numerous of bank failures following closely upon an examination and favorable report, and in some of these cases the collapse has been so complete as to cause astonishment that the examiners did not discover the conditions that produced it. The trouble was that they had not looked for them. What is needed, in the interest of the

public, is stricter and more frequent examinations. The comptroller the currency recommended that bank examiners be required to take an oath of office before entering upon the discharge of their duties and give bond in such amount and with such sureties as the comptroller may require: also that the comptroller be allowed to appoint two general examiners of conspicuous ability and experience, to be paid out of the public funds, whose duty it shall be to visit, assist and supervise the various examiners in their several districts, in order to secure uniformity in method and greater efficiency

These recomendations received the approval of the secretary of the treasury and it is presumed they will meet with no objection from anybody who desires the fullest possible protection to the depositers in banks and the maintenance of popular confidence in the national bank system.

PHILADELPHIA has decided to submit to the overhead trolley, but wants the street railread company to pay something for the privilege of inflicting the

nuisance upon the city. The better way would be to abotteh it altogether.

OTHER EXEDS THAN OURS.

British Parliament approaches the difficulty of reconciling the conflicting opinions and demands of Mr. Glatistone's professed supporters is most distfactly recognized. Some thirty Welsh members have held a meeting and have issued what may be termed an ultimatum. They say that the interests of Wales must not be entirely subordinated to those of Ireland in the present Parliament, and that Mr. Gladstone must not count upon their votes to pass his home rule measure unless he commits himself to the disestablishment of the Angilean church in Wales and to the settlement of the Welsh land question. It is understood that the prime minister has promised compliance with these demands to this extent at least, that he will bring forward resolutions approving them in principle, and leaving them to be with by bills hereafter. The Scotch members, upon their part, are no less keenly alive to the efficiency of Parnellite tactics, and Mr. Gladstone has been made to understand that they also have their price. What they demand is that every bill relating exclusively to Scotland shall, after the first reading, be sent to a committee composed of all the Scotch members, and that, when reported back from that committee, it shall be passed as a matter of course. In practice such a plan has been adopted for a number of years with regard to Scotch questions of secondary importance, but the Scotch liberals want it embodied in law, for the avowed purpose of disestablishing the kirk of Scotland, Should Mr. Gladstone accede to this demand, he would virtually bestow all the privileges of self-government upon North Britain, and the unionists would at once assert that a system of home rule good enough for Scotland ought to be acceptable to Ireland. Russian coolness toward Germany and

warmth toward France gave reason enough for Germany to stir herself to secure her safety. If war should come as it maywith French armies upon the one frontier and Russians on the other, what a plight Germany would be in should the Reichstag refuse the army bill. With the bill passed Germany can, after a little while, secure her own safety against the combination of foes by being in condition to take and maintain the offensive, and force the war on to French and Russian territory. Germany would not be obliged to fight this unequal battle with France and Russia alone if the triple alliance be maintained. Austria and Italy would be faithful allies and valuable aids, but the brunt of the battle must be borne by Germany. But the combined forces of the triple alliance, in order to maintain the offensive. must be much superior to those of France and Russia. There can be no surer preventative of war than this supremacy of the fighting power of the triple alliance. At present the supremacy does not exist, and cannot exist unless Germany acts. Italy cannot increase her force, nor can Austria. Both are wellnigh bankrupt, or at least have exhausted their ability to raise money for military equipment. The burden of this increase in the fighting power of the triple alliance must be borne by Germany and is provided for in the pending bill. As a final stir to the fears and patriotism of his hearers. Caprivi points out that the present condition of things in France was eminently favorable for an outbreak of the war fever. It is possible that the agitation and discontent of the French people may at any hour give rise to a military dictatorship; and of such a regime the excuse, the program and the watchword would be war against the spoilers of Alsace-

The reinforcing of the British garrison h Egypt simply means that no chances are to be taken. With the new men the total British force in Egypt will be something inder 5,000. The Egyptian army, which is largely officered by Englishmen, is about 19,000 strong. These 5,000 British troops. with several war ships at Alexandra and Port Said, are probably sufficient to overawe the turbulent elements among the Egyptians, who are inclined to repeat the experiment which proved so disastrous to Arabi Pasha. One pretext for sending these additional troops is the activity of the dervishes along the upper Nile. This will very likely be a sufficient excuse for removing more of the Egpytian army to the south, leaving British troops in garrison in Alexandra and Cairo. There is doubt about just how much the khedive meant by his anti-English move, and how far he has the sanction of Turkey and the approval of France. and possibly Russia. There are all sorts of possibilities behind this behavior of young Abbas, and Lord Rosebery does not intend to be caught napping, whatever the immediate outcome may be. The final outcome of this episode will be to fasten the English

grip on Egypt more firmly than ever. It is said that the visit of the czarewitch of Russia to the German court at Berlin was made not only with the consent but at the suggestion of the czar. If this be true it implies a decided change in Alexander's attitude to William, and consequently of Russia's attitude toward Germany. William was treated with scant cordiality when he went to visit the czar, and the latter took his own time about returning the visit, and then did not go to Berlin. For a long time the relations between the two courts have only been cordial in a perfunctory kind of manuer, Germany receiving ill-concealed snubs, while France has been coddled and flattered. It is very significant, therefore, that Alexander should make advances toward setting the two courts on a more friendly footing. If it means that France is to be deserted and a German alliance cultivated, there is an end to French hopes of speedy revenge on Germany, and a probable

guaranty of European peace for a long time. France has a certain interest in thwarting the English schemes in Egypt, and a sentimental opposition to those schemes which is not less powerful than interest as a political force. The fact that she might as well be watching England in the most effectual manner by holding with her a joint protectorate in Egypt, and that it is entirely France's own doing that England is managing Egypt alone, does not iffininish the national interest in the eastern end of the Mediterranean, while it even increases the national opposition to the English protectorate. If the present outbreak in Egypt had occurred six months ago to would have been much more serious than it is now. Even then, however, it would have been the part of prudence for France, as well as for Russia, to avoid driving England into the European

opposition, since it is quite certain that the rest of Europe would not permit a war between France and England to be fought out by these two powers alone. Now, France is under the heaviest borids to keep As the day fixed for the assembling of the the peace, seeing that she is too much occupied at home to trouble herself about what is occurring in Egypt, or whether the powers of the British "Pinancial Adviser," backed by the little British army of occupation, have any limits at all in Egyptian politics. It seems entirely safe to predict that the intervention of France will be limited to the formal protests of which the cable apprises us, that the khedive will be taught that he has no more substantial power in his khedivate than a rajah in British India in his rajabship, and that he will either accept his position as a figurehead or lose even that. Both he and his suzerain will undoubtedly acquiesce, after more or less uneasy movements, in the British rule over Egypt.

> Acknowledging the Corn. Konsas City Journal.
>
> The refusal of the Alabama senate to grant a pension to Mrs. Jefferson Davis is strong evidence that even Alabama regards the war

as over.

A Democratic View of It. Detroit Free Press,

The populists in the Kansas legislature are making a spectacle of themselves before the world, defying law, election returns, parlia entary rules and a common appreciation of fairness. They are not only out of the mid-dle of the road, but over the fence and tear-ing around the bushes like a steer on the

> Value of Stability in Politicians. Glube-Demograt,

The man who succeeds in politics is not the one who is everything by turns and nothing long, but the one who holds fast to certain principles and policies at all times. A reputation for stability is worth more than a reputation for brilliancy. The people are disposed to prefer commonplace reliability to any measure of smartness when looking men to serve them in any public capacity.

Grover is Not Magnanimous. Chicago Inter Ocean.

An admirer remarks: "Mr. Cleveland is patterning after Lincoln in the formation of ils cabinet." Hardly. Mr. Lincoln selected als chief opponent in convention for his secretary of state. The weather will grow p the secretary of state's chair. Thus far Cleveland has even missed good old Brother Boies and has not even mentioned his right bower, General Weaver. The president has right to select his political family to suit himself.

Reforms and Reformers. A newspaper correspondent calls attention o the fact that the roster of a New York as compared with the poll list in their respective precincts, shows that a ridiculously small percentage of the professional reformers register or vote at the muni-cipal elections. It is probable that a similar statement would be true if made in regard to the people who talk most loudly about reform in other cities. It is easy to talk, and even to take a conspicuous place in reform movements. But to register and vote require a sacrifice. Time has to be given away and discomfort has to be ensured. Votes for reform, not merely arguments for re-

SENATORIAL SPEAKING.

Plattsmouth Journal: The senatorial contest in the legislature is getting to be a great Nebraska City Press: The next United

States senator must not be an independent or a mongrel. Pawnee Press: There are no Paddock men in Pawnee county except the postmasters— and they wouldn't be such if they could con-

sistently be otherwise. Lincoln News: It should be evident to him that his party is not clamoring for a continuance of his peculiar services, and he should

pull out of the senatorial fight now and go to Washington. York Times: If Paddock should get any dependent votes there would be some inde-

pendent and democratic papers that would claim he bought them, as they fully realize the weakness of some of their men. But Paddock cannot get the republican vote to Plattsmouth Journal: The democracy of the Nebraska City News may be appreciated

when it is known that it employs a corre-spondent at Lincoln who advocates the elec-tion to the senate of Morton first, and failing in that, wants a union of the democracy with the republicans in the election of Tab the republicans in the election of John C. Watson. Fairmont Signal: McKeighan may be trotted out, but from present appearances it may be deemed advisable to "turn him down," as he grows heavier every

rheumatism badly—in fact, when other fellows get gloriously drunk McKeighan is simply hilariously rheumatic. Dodge County Leader: Van Wyck has arrived in this state from Washington. He says he was not interviewed while absent, and the interview in which he was made to say he endorsed Thurston was a fake. The old war horse did not need to deny the story,

It has recently developed that he has

for it bore the imprint of a fake on its face t was in the Lincoln Journal. Beatrice Express: Mr. Paddock claims nothing and is willing to take his chances with other aspirants and abide the results This is certainly fair and the republican members should lose no time in concentrating their strength upon one candidate. They should select their man and make an open, stand-up fight for him and get away from

behind stumps and bushes. Beatrice Times: The malignant type of rheumatism with which McKeighan has been afflicted the past few years is receiving considerable notice from the state press. Of course no one doubts but he was telling the truth when he said that he never drank liquor except when it was prescribed for him by a physician for rheumatism, but the uncomplaining manner in which he has endured his affliction heretofore, if we rate its severity in proportion to the remedy employed, marks him as a man of extraordinary

Fremont Tribune: It is becoming more and more apparent that the one thing for Senator Paddock to do is to step aside and permit the republican members of the legislature to center on some other man as their candidate. Paddock has been balloted for for more than a week now and the prospects are that the republicans cannot get together on him. The opposition to Paddock is per-haps stronger than to any other republican in the race. It is certain that there are other members of the party who deserve the honor more than Paddock and he ought now o be willing to retire on his laurels

Kearney Hub: With Mr. Thurston out of he race it ought not to take the republicans n the Nebraska legislature many days to ee that Senator Fuddock is the one man that republicans can unite upon with any real hope of success, and having made this discovery it ought to be a matter of but very few hours until they get together and vote together as a unit for the man who is the real choice of the rank and flie of the Nebraska republicans. So far as the Hub has been concerned it has been perfectly willing to give every candidate, no matter what his strength, a chance to develop it to its utmost. In doing this it has not for a moment had a doubt that a republican senti ment would eventually swing around to Sen ator Paddock as the real hope of the party not expect to be mistaken in its original estimates of the situation when the final cast of the die has been made.

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



VETERANS TO BE PROTECTED

Republican Senators Will Prevent the Proposed Democratic "Pension Revision."

SHADOWS OF COMING POLITICAL EVENTS

Why Cleveland Will-Have Difficulty in Securing the Best Material for His Cabinet

WASHINGTON BUBEAU OF THE BEE,)

-Leading Democrats Fear a Split in the Party.

513 FOURTEENTH STREET. WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 27: Republican senators say they will not permit the proposed democratic "pension revision" to go through this congress, although it may succeed in the next congress. They will force it off the pension appropriation bill by a point of order. New logislation is not germane on regular appropriation bills, The bill favored by the house pension subcommittee not only erases from the rolls very many names and makes the obtainment of future pensions much more difficult, but does away with the present system of exammations and authorizes numerous surgeons

to go into the highways and byways of the

country and look at shot legs. Representative Pickler of South Dakota is against it and announces that ne will fight it for all he is worth. Representative Belknap of Michigan, another friend of the soldier, will join in the fray. They consider that the proposed measure treats the man who fought for the union in a manner entirely too degrading. They think it an instance of ingratitude and an act that will carry suffering into thousands of homes. Mr. Pickler says the man who risked his life in defense of his country, and in his old age finds himself in want, deserves government aid, whether it costs one dollar or one billion. There will be a big fight over the question | any way.

Shadows of Coming Events.

A senator who has been much mentioned or a perfolic in President Cleveland's cabinet tells me that after all the coming chie executive has had much trouble in filling hi cabinet chairs. There is not a man in democratic party, he says, who has the acumen sufficient to qualify him for a cabinet office who does not see as plain as the nos-on one's face grave dangers ahead for the new administration. Ex-Governor Campbel of Ohio refused a place in the cabinet, be lieving that President Cleveland would soon find his party split in twain upon the silver question. Senator Carlisle, although a stanch friend of Mr. Cleveland and the representative tariff "reference" of the democratic party, hesitated long before concluding to accept the treasuryship, because he kno the tariff would precipitate unemaing troubles for the party and because he knew that all men directly connected with the adtion would be held with Mr. Cleveland re-sponsible for all disruptions.

The democrat who gives me this informa-on said in reference to the statement that Mr. Cleveland would frame au "administra-tion" tariff bill and present it to the house and senate for action without amendment.

Must Consider Local Interests. "That can never be in this day and age,

There are men would be turned There are men would be turned out of con-gress and relegated to private life perma-nently if they did not take care of their local interests. For instance, there are rep resentatives from California. They have fruit growing constituencies. A heavy duty is imposed upon imported fruits. The new tariff law will aim to reduce those duties heavily. Suppose for any reason that they should submit to a oill prepared under the direction of the president which would cut deep the duties on fruits. They would be turned out in a hurry. The same is true of scores and scores of other districts. There is scarcely a district in the country where the congressman will refuse to raise his hands and voice in protecting home interests, despite the leclaration for free trade. It is one thing to brag that we need no protection and that no interference will be offered in a thorough revision of the tariff, and another thing to stand by and see it done. It will be a scramble for local interests in the next con necrats, as it was in the last by repub licans." The democrats have already opened

The democrats have already opened a breach on the silver question. The strongest men in the party in the two houses of congress are divided. Senators Morgan, Pugh, Voorhees, Harris and a number of the old senators have declared for free silver, while Hill, McPherson, Vest and others are propulated against silver. It is the same way nounced against silver. It is the same way in the house. While there is practical unaniin the house. While there is practical unautimity as to free trade in general and there is no quarrel till it comes to details, there is an open breech already over silver. These problems will come before President Cleveland very soon after he gets into the white house, and the longest heads in his party say there will be spring sailts and divisions say there will be spring sailts and divisions. house, and the longest heads in his party say there will be serious splits and divisions which will likely wreck the party two and then four years knows then four years hence.

Western Pensions. The following pensions granted are re-

The following pensions granted are reported:
Nebraska: Original—Sidney S. Wox. Alfred Cover, Henry H. Moates, Ezekiel A. Bright, Isaac A. Hill. Additional—William H. Lamb, Samual Lippincott, John Wilcutt, Joseph Graves. Original widow—Thirsa E. Fox. Original—Gilbert Potter, Randall Kindla Laganh M. Shack, Owen J. Hillman, Ad. nie, Joseph M. Slack, Owen J. Hillman. Ad ditional - Wilber J. Stevens, Byard H. Church Branson H. Beller. Renewal and increase

William Sliter. Increase James Hill. Reissue Zenas E. Moon, William H. Stephens Iowa: Original Moses Butler, John Coulter, James V. Barr, Daniel H. Sayers Charles P. Burns, Jonathan Smith, Jonathan Shaffer, Additional—John H. Smith, Francis Dungan, William S. Richie, John A. McEl-roy, John Randall, John Thomas, Harley Grayas, Educated Graves, Edward Patrick, William D. Reynolds, Zebedec Raines, Increase—Erro J. Peterson, Jacob L. Pierce, Reissue—Lark S. Livermore, Original widows—Emily J. Sterns, Achsah J. Collius, Sarah E. Wadsworth, Original—Fenton S. Steams, Joseph Yenger, Martin T. Black, William Kelsey John W. Johnson, Alexander Barrett, Wi John W. Johnson, Alexander Barrett, William H. Johnson, Additional—Daniel R. Thornton, Benjamin Helian, Adam Graser, Andrew L. Crain, Orange J. Scott, Peter Fleming, Increase—David N. Winsell, Thomas Brook, Thomas Kale, Thomas Foster, George H. Stone, James H. Cox, Thomas W. Callahan, Elisha Weese, James W. Seeloy, Reissue—Robert M. McKnight, George W. Van Delinder, William S. Everitt, Original widows, etc.—Lorena Gleason, Laura J. Van Delinder, Rachel Wilson, Sarah M. Bayley, widows, etc.—Lorena Gleason, Laura J. Van Delinder, Rachel Wilson, Sarah M. Bagley, Jennie B. Hayes, Mexican widow—Emeilne

outh Dakota: Original James W. Leverett, Lorenzo Fetz, Increase Joseph C. Inman, Rebert Stephenson, Original widow Polly L. Gaibratth, Additional Asa S. -Polly L. Gaibraith. Additional—Asa S. Story. Original widow—Anna B. Nichols. Miscellaneous.

J. B. McVey was today appointed postmaster at Coke Hills, Ewing county, S. D.; A. C. Welch, at Crow Lake, Jerauld county, S. D., and P. B. McKeon, at Milford, Beaver

Mrs. Joseph M. Carey of Wyoming held a pleasant reception this afternoon at the Ar-lington, where she welcomed the many friends who availed themselves of the oppor-turity to call and welcome her upon her re-turn to Washington. Mrs. Carey was asturn to Washington. Mrs. Carey was assisted in receiving by the wife of ex-Governor Jackson of Maryland. Miss Preston

A favorable report has been made in the mate upon the house bill, pensioning at \$12 month Amanda Atheten, widow of John Wilson Cook, late of Company P., Twenty sixth regiment of Iowa infantty. P. S. H.

TICKLING THE FUNNY BONE,

Philadelphia Record: Eva-She looks as proud as if the whole world were under her feet. Ethel-Well's good part of it is. She is from

Indianapolis Journal: "What's all this talk about elevating the stage, dear?" "Er-I believe they are trying to bring it into contact with the skiris."

Somerville Journal: The latest magazing gan will fire 2,000 shots a minute, so they say, Magazine editors will fluid it useful in the spring-poetry season, we haven't any doubt. Philadelphia Times: The twin screw for straniships has revolutionized ocean travel. For half seas over voyages there will probably never be a successor to the corkscrew.

Chicago News: "They tell me that Hobbles moves in the very best society."
"Yes, indeed, The servants move him every
time he gets in."

The leader of a tar and feather party in Charlottesville, N.C., placed a card on the breast of the victim on which were these words: "The Way of the Transgressar is Tarred," On the back another card bearing the words: "White feathering my nest, they feathered me." THEN AND NOW.

In other days, in armor dight, In armor cased from head to heel, The baron bold went forth to light, Dependent on his trusty steel. But now, in finest fabric dressed, In padded gown and slippered heel, He sits at home and takes his rest, Depending on the trust to steal.

Indianapolis News.

HUMAN GREATNESS.

George Horton. The stars are myelad suns that float Each one a luminous golden mote, And each within his little place About the loneliness of space.

They float and drift and swarm and swim' In human vision faint and dim, And still beyond our keenest eves They throng a million other skles.

Imagination falls, and thought Refore the threshold halts distrant, While blackly o'er the spirit brood The terrors of infinitude. And what's the earth? A satellite

That whirls about a cosmit mite, A grain of dust impainable, Of which all space is sifted full.

And here's a man upon the earth Who prides himself on wealth or birth; Who struts his little breath elate; And cries: Behold me, I amgreat!



Economy in their use.

Flavor as delicately

and deliciously as the fresh fruit

BROWNING, KING

Going to the bottom.

On account of having leased the Benson store in our rear and work of



tearing out the dividing wall to begin in a few weeks, we are "going to the bottom" on prices, to enable us to close out as much of our stock as possible so that we can start in new again in our new palace. Suits for \$10, \$12.50, \$15,

\$16.50, and so on, have been reduced at 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 old in size go at \$1.50 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.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

Store open every evening till 6.32 | S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas St.