THE DAILY BEE

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E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday) One Year. Daily and Sunday. One Year Six Months. Three Months. Sunday Bee, One Year Saturday Bee, One Year. Weekly Bee, One Year

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

Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street. CORRESPONDENCE.

unications relating to news and after should be addressed to the opartment BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company. Omaha. Drafts, checks and postofice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas.

County of Doughs, 1 George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BRE Publishing commany, does solennily swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending January 28, 1893, was as follows: Sunday, January 29, 26,062

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STATE SENATOR CLARKE, through illness, is missing lots of fun at Lincoln just now

THE Pullman Palace Car company is showing great staying qualities in its tax contest with Omaha.

THREE times within as many years has Honest John Powers been within eyeshot of the goal of his vain ambition, only to see his air castles totter and fall.

IT is hard to decide whether it is better for a farmer to have hogs or vegetables to sell this winter. He can realize handsomely on either.

ELDER got up in joint convention yesterday to tell the people that he had always tried to do what was right. Some one ought to impress upon his mind the fact that he ought to try again.

Some of the parties to the St. Louis beer fight threaten to reduce the price to 25 cents a barrel. The brewers of St. Louis seem to have great faith in their water supply.

THE state pays enough to insure perfect proofreading of all printed legislative bills. A perusal of some of the printed bills suggests the idea that the proofreader is doing his work by proxy.

IT WOULD be easy to find plenty of American women who would not have given up as easily as Queen Liliuokalani did if they had been in her place. She never could succeed in Kansas politics.

DAN Lamont will have to sacrifice a position worth \$25,000 a year to go into the cabinet, but when he gets out he will make up the loss fast enough. The advertisement will be worth more than it will cost.

TERRITORIAL ACQUISITION. A greater part of the territory of the United States has been acquired by purchase or annexation. Probably the most important occurrence under the first administration of Jefferson was that relating to the purchase and admission of Louisiana, comprising much of the territory west of the Mississippi and south of the Missouri. In 1800 Louisiana was ceded by Spain to France and in 1803 it became a possession of the United States on the payment of \$15,000,-000 to France. The direct quesof territorial acquisition tion was now presented for the first time and was a source of heated controversy between the republican and federalist parties of that day as to the power of the government to acquire territory. Jefferson did not pretend that there was constitutional warrant for the action of his administration, but the treaty was finally ratified by the senate, while the house adopted a resolution for carrying

the treaty into effect. The next territory acquired by purchase was that of Florida, in 1819, for which the consideration was \$5,000,-000, representing the claims of American citizens against Spain, the United States also giving up its claim to Texas and the Rio Grande as its western boundary. In 1837 Texas, having revolted as a Mexican province, became an independent republic, receiving recognition from leading European powers. Negotiations were begun for annexation to the United States and this constituted one of the main issues in the presidential contest of 1844. The circumstances leading up to the annexation of Texas, without the formality of treaty, and its admission as a a state in 1845, make a most interesting chapter of history and one which it is hardly possible will ever be repeated. The conditions of the purchase of Alaska, which followed the precedents in the cases of Louisiana and Florida, are familiar. Of these several territorial acquisi-

tions the only one that offers the least precedent for the proposed annexation of Hawaii is that of Texas, and this fails in some important respects. One is that Texas had a recognized government -was, in fact, an independent nationand therefore possessed every right to respect. enter into negotiations for becoming a part of the United States. It cannot fairly be claimed for the provisional government of Hawali that it has any such standing before the world. Nothing is

known as to the real character of that government, its responsibility, its true relations to the people and its ability to maintain peace and order and carry out whatever treaty or other engagements it may be called upon to make. It may sfand as long as it is supported by the armed forces of the United States, but who can say that it would hold out an hour if these were withdrawn, or if an equal force hostile to it should be sent to the islands from some other country?

The Hawaiian commissioners to this government say that they want the protection of the United States and some form of government that will be satisfactory and profitable to both countries. They object to a territorial form as not liberal enough, and to a government like that of the states as impracticable. Their suggestion is for a

government

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE __ FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1893.

congress not already favorable to aban doning the purchase of silver unconditionally will be induced to vote against their convictions by the threat of an extra session? Judging from the ineffectual efforts thus far to bring these representatives to the support of the wishes of Mr. Cleveland he has not much to hope for from his latest attempt to coerce them, for while an extra session of the next congress, called within thirty days after the expiration of the present congress, might be very objectionable and inconvenient to many of these representatives, this will not weigh much against the consideration of betraying their constituents and running the risk of being retired two years hence. It would seem safe to conclude, therefore, that the democrats in congress who represont free silver constituencies, and those are the majority, will very generally refuse to accede to the demand for an unconditional repeat of the silverpurchase act, and this is what Mr. Cleve-

land wants. The probability is that he will have another experience of the rejection by his party of his wishes regarding silver.

STOCK RECEIPTS COMPARED The monthly report of the secretary of the Union Stock Yards company gives

the receipts and shipments complete for the month of January this year and compares them with the receipts and shipments for the same month last year. The total receipts of stock during the month were as follows: Cattle, 87,614; hogs, 120,175; sheep, 16,664; horses and mules, 156; total number of cars, 5,568. Last year the report for the corresponding month made the following showing: Cattle, 58,138; hogs, 201,557; sheep, 11,-774; horses and mules, 192; total number of cars, 5,760. It will be seen that there has been a great falling off in the receipts of hogs this year, amounting to \$1,382 head. This extraordinary reduction in the hog receipts makes the

total number of cars of all stock about 200 less this year than last, notwithstanding that the receipts of cattle excoeded those of January last year by 29,476 head. South Omaha never has been a great sheep market, but an increase of about 5,000 head last month

over the receipts of January last year shows a decided improvement in this There are two facts presented by this

report which have a bearing upon the boom in the hog market during the past few weeks. The large falling off in receipts during a period of such phenomenally high prices would alone indicate that the available supply of porkers in the hands of farmers was small, and this view is still further confirmed by the fact that the average weight of hogs marketed last month was 242 pounds as against 249 pounds for the same period last year. This seems to prove that the farmers have not only sold out their stock of full weight animals, but have also turned into money a great many that were not up to what would be

considered first-class condition in ordinary years. It is interesting to note that the falling off in the average weight of hogs marketed last month amounts in the aggregate to 841,225 pounds, the value of which at 8 cents a pound would

son stated that he knows of certain plans which will spon mature in Canada, and that he would not be surprised to see a revolution in that country at any time. He said further that he had positive knowledge that plans in that direction are being made, and that measures of co-operation are making here. This is certainly somewhat startling information, and the muthority for it does not permit it to be regarded as incredible. Mr. Dickinson is very close to Mr. Cleveland. He expressed himself as in favor of the annexation of Hawaii. He evidently is favorable to annexing Canada. Has Mr. Cleveland determined to make extension of the territory of the United States a policy of his administration?

IN THE Canadian Parliament on Monday the government was severely criticised for practicing a policy that was alleged to be driving the young men of the Dominion into the United States. There is some justice in such criticism. but as a matter of fact the young men of Canada cannot help being attracted to this country, without regard to the policy pursued by their own government. It is impossible for them to close their eyes to the fact- that the people of the United States are more prosperous than those of the Dominion.

A GEORGIA newspaper says that the

farmers of that state have learned a dear lesson from experience in raising cotton and nothing else. They are going to try their luck with other crops to some extent and plant less cotton. Diversified agriculture is needed all over the south, and in large portions of the west it would benefit the farmer. Happily the one crop idea is no longer in great favor among the agriculturists of Nebraska.

A VALUED policy law made to apply to personal property may not be to the best interests of the state. At any rate, Senator Polk should see to it that his bill does not promise to pay high premiums on arson. There are men in this world who ought to be prohibited from carrying any fire insurance.

A Corner on Platocrats. Indianapolis Journal.

After Millionaires Murphy and Mitchell, as democratic senators, follows James Smith, jr., of New Jersey, "very wealthy." And yet democratic leaders on the stump will continue to denounce the senate as a millionaires club.

> Only an Indian Object Lesson. Beatrice Express.

The Indian who sat in the speaker's chair the house of representatives the day for a few minutes amused himself by poking the gavel into his mouth. The idea that a gavel may be used as a gag is not original with this Indian, however,

Will Grover Take the Hint? Chicago Mail.

We have so far refrained from giving Mr. Cleveland any advice as to the makeup of his caoinet or the tenor of his forthcoming mes-

sage, but concerning the latter we would meekly suggest that if he wants any one that the proofreaders to read it he should cut it

Justice Gatting a Move On. Detroit Free Press.

During the extremely cold weather the coal dealers of Rochaster, N. Y., ran prices up so high that poor people could scarcely carry the burden imposed. The grand jury has indicted a number of them, and the be \$67,298. It thus appears that the country will anxiously watch the ways of selling of hogs before they are entirely justice in that city.

Down with the Trusts

Washington correspondent, Mr. Dickin-REPUBLICANS SHOULD REMEMBER. Pledges Must Be Fulfilled or the Party Can-

not Hope to Continue in Power.

Republican members of the legislature must make an effort to redeem the pledges made by the party to the laborers and producers of this state in its several platforms or become responsible for inevitable disaster. Party platforms either mean something or they mean nothing. They are either an honest declaration of party principles and a true enunciation of pledges in favor of reforms demanded by the people or they are a delusion and a snare.

The republican platforms of 1890, 1891 and 1892 pledge the party to specific legislation in the interest of the laborer and producer. The platform of 1890 contains the following plank in favor of railway regulation and the abolition of railroad pass bribery.

We demand the reduction of freight and passenger rates on railroads to correspond with rates now prevailing in the adjacent states to the Mississippi, and we further demand that the legislature shall abolish all passes and free transportation on railroads excepting for employes of railroad com-Danies.

The platform of 1890 also pledges the party to enact laws for the regulation of elévators and the prohibition of discrimination against any class of shippers. The plank on this subject reads as follows:

Owners of public elevators that receive and handle grain for storage should be declared public warehousemen and compelled under penalty to receive, store, ship and handle the grain of all persons alike, without discrimination, the state regulating charges for storage and inspection. All railroad companies should be required to switch, haul, handle and receive and ship the grain of all persons, without discrimination.

The platform of 1891 embodies the following plank:

We are heartily in favor of the general provisions of the interstate commerce act, and we domand the regulation of all railway and transportation lines in such a manner as to insure fair and reasonable rates to the producers and consumers of the country.

The platform of 1892, upon which every republican member of the legislature was elected, reiterates the pledges made in the two preceding platforms in the following language:

The republican party is the friend of labor in the factory, mill, mine and on the farm. It will at all times stand ready to adopt any measure that may improve its condition or promote its prosperity.

The farmers of our state who constitute the chief element of our productive wealth creating population, are entitled to the chcapest and best facilities for storing, shipping and marketing their products, and to this end we favor such laws as will give them cheap] safe and easily obtained elevator and ware house facilities, and will furnish them promptly and without discrimination just and equitable rates, and proper transportation facilities for all accessible markets.

We demand the enactment of laws regulating the charges of express companies in this state to the end that such rates may be made reasonable.

We favor the adoption of the amendment to the constitution providing for an elective railroad commission, empowered to fix local passenger and freight rates.

On the question of labor and the prohibition of Pinkerton police the party stands pledged in the following planks: We deplore the occurrence of any conflict

between labor and capital. We denounce the agitation of demagogues designed to foment and intensify these conflicts, and we

other sources sometimes reached twice that figure. He spent money freely, however, for political purposes. An intimate friend of the general tells a Washington reporter that \$100,000 was invested in each of his gubernatorial campaigns, and that he had to m gage his house when he was a presidential

indidate NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS. A lodge of Odd Fellows is soon to be rganized at Ellis, Gage county.

The churches at York were never so well attended as they have been this year. Hitch

A prairie fire in the southern part of Hitchcock county burned over hundreds of acres of winter feed, but no other damage is reported. Donne college trustees voted not to consider on to change the location of the

istitution from Crete to some other point in the state. The Lincoln Journal went into semi-mourn ing by "turning a rule" on the page announc-ing the nomination of Thurston by the re-

publican caucus. P. M. Wall, the Harvard merchant who re cently made an assignment, has again opened his store and resumed business, after com-promising with his creditors.

A wandering tribe of the Omaha Indians is in camp south of Kearney. Chief White Bear, who is with the redskins, is well known in Buffalo county by the early settlers, as he dealt largely in buffalo hides twenty years ago. One of the braves walked into Judge Brown's house and wanted to take his infant child. While taking care of stock Harry North of

Harvard was kicked by a horse, almost sev-ering his nose from his face and bruising his right cheek bone. A physician was called, who was obliged to take several stitches to keep the wounded member in place. He is in quite a critical condition, and if he recov-ers his face will be badly marred.

JOHN BULL AND HIS BLUFF.

Chicago News: If there is anything that will make Hawaii seem immensely desirable in American eyes it is the remark of some British persons that we can't have it.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: No holy alli ance interference will be tolerated in the Sandwich islands in the closing years of the century any more than it was in the Spanish American republics in the early years of the century. Over them shall wave their own flag or the United States flag. Europe must be used on Hammilt must keep its hand off Hawaii.

New York Recorder: Hello! A London burnal, the Daily Telegraph, says impu-ently and insolently: "We could not allow the United States to annex the islands, even if the established policy at Washington per-

mitted the idea to be entertained." is the subject under discussion. If we shal deem it best to annex the islands we shall not ask the permission of England to do so Chicago Post: Hawaii may or may no be a desirable acquisition, but whatever it i and whatever its relations to the United States may become, England shall not inter-fere; or, if she attempts it, she shall pay the cost. John Bull, the most conscienceless land thief and the most impudent braggard and bluffer in christendom-hands off! Mind your own business! We are certain there is no difference of opinion in America on that

New York Sun: To England, Hawall would be an immensely valuable link in the chain that binds her empire. The islands are the first and most important station be-tween the western terminus of her great military railroad, the Canadian Pacific, and both Australia and India. To us, Hawaii is the natural outpost in the Pacific of America's system of national defense, the safeguard of America's western commerce in the twentieth contury, the station of our war ships and the refuge of our merchant marine. Will England hesitate if she gets the chance: Not an instant. But shall she have the opportunity which circumstances, for once in close accord with natural right.

first to us? JUBILATING JOKERS.

Chicago adds to her collection of antique Chleago adda to her collection of antiques the following moss-covered joke, palmed off on a defenseless public by the Mail: "Pat, pfwhere are yez goin?" "To enigrate." "To a town where I shall always feel at home when I see the name of it in print." "Pfwhere is that?" "To O'Maha, sure."

Siftings: Bluebeard's trade evidently was that of a bellehanger.

SUCCEEDED BY A DEMOCRAT Vacancy Occasioned by the Death of Justice Lamar Filled.

JUDGE JACKSON OF TENNESSEE CHOSEN

Peculiar Features of the Appointment Discussed by Republicans in Washington -Characteristics of the New Justice -How the Choice Was Made.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEB,] 513 FOURTEENTH STREET. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2

President Harrison today nominated for the vacancy on the supreme bench, caused by the death of Justice Lamar, Howell Edmunds Jackson, a democrat of Tennessee, at present the judge of that federal circuit court. There is little doubt that the nomination will be confirmed. In making this nomination the president has approached, if he has not accomplished, a violation of all precedents in the history of the supreme court, for at this moment no previous example of the nomination by the president to one of the three co-ordinate branches of the government of a citizen of an opposing political faith can be found

There is a great deal of feeling, somewhat in the nature of disappointment, among republican members of congress in Washington tonight that the president should have found it necessary to confer this office upon a democrat. This feeling, however, arises from a lack of understanding of the conditions. It was to the great surprise and disappointment of President Harrison that the discovery was made within the past forty-eight hours that there were at least a dozen republican senators who would oppose any nomination he might make for the vacant justiceship. This discovery was made quite accidentally by a few senators whose accord with President Harrison led him to ask them to dis cover through conversations with democratic senators what name of those publicly suggested for the nomination would meet the least opposition upon that side of the cham-

ber. How the Choice Was Made

In making these inquiries the friends of the president were surprised to learn that certain republican senators would oppose any nomination whatever. Their opposition was based upon no personal hostility to the president but upon their interest in various pending bills which they thought would be imperiled by the precipitation of a long debate and the consumption of much time in proteacted executive acssion. In the meantime the attention of the president was drawn to the conspicuous merits of Judge Jackson. Although a demecrat, it chanced that his was the first judicial nomination for the federal bench made by President Cleveland in 1885. His course upon the circuit bench was highly praised to President Harrison by Mr. Justice Brown of the supreme court who, as a district judge, was familiar by personal contact with the conduct of Circult Judge Jacksan; by ex-Solicitor General Taft at present circuit judge, who has been for several months an associate on the bench and by President Harrison's brother Carter Harrison, who happened to be United States marseal at Nashville, Judge Jackson's home. • In making this appointment President Harrison has carried out his conviction that it was his duty to his country to perform his constitutional function in filling the vacancy While he has selected a democrat, his choice is a man who recognizes that the civil war ended the doctrine of states rights as well as the institution of slavery. It is said tought there will be no opposition to his confirma

Personal Mention.

Ex-Senator Saunders of Omaha arrived from New York last night and is with Mrs. Saunders and Mrs. Russell B. Harrison and daughter at the Arlington. The party will daughter at the Arlington. The party will leave for Nebraska within a few days. Mrs. Harrison and daughter will visit her parents

pied at the white house are being entirely

The car

Mr. Hughitt dis-

national policy, and manifest destiny, bring tion.

IT IS noticeable that when the people become very weary of senatorial deadlocks they begin to talk about electing senators by direct vote. The popular sentiment in favor of the latter plan has grown decidedly in several states this winter.

ANOTHER effort will be made in a few days to get a vote on the Torrey bankruptcy bill in the house of representatives. Inasmuch as the measure seems sure of passage, its delay is inexcusable. The people want the law and should not be disappointed.

IT BEGINS to look like the lesser depositors of the defunct Capital bank of Lincoln will soon receive 100 cents on the dollar. If there be any means possible whereby immediate relief may be given these poor people it should be adopted without delay.

THE great increase in the quantity of lumber cut in the northwest during 1892 indicates that the timber supply of that region must, in the nature of things, be exhausted before many years. At the present rate of forest destruction the lumber problem is likely to be an important one to generations not very remote.

THE Nebraska legislators must not imagine that they have a corner on all the state craft in this part of the world. The assembled lawmakers of South Dakota now have a prohibition fight, a university squabble and a railroad racket on their hands, and at last accounts were reaching out after more grief.

THE Panama canal disclosures ought to strengthen rather than weaken the French republic. It will effectually dispose of a large number of dangerous men and will stimulate public virtue by making the people more watchful of men in places of power and trust. The loss is great, but the gain may prove to be great also.

THE president-elect has committed himself on one subject of considerable interest to applicants for postoffices. He says that it is not his intention to appoint men who served during his previous administration. He proposes to pass around the rewards of democratic loyalty and give all of the boys a chance as far as the number of offices at his command will permit.

AN UNFORTUNATE state of things has come about through the decision of the state superintendent that the use of the public school fund for the maintenance of a teachers training institute is illegal. Salaries amounting to nearly \$500 are due and the school hoard does not know how the money is to be raised to pay them. It is not wise to take too much for granted in the expenditure of public funds

to that of the British colonies. This the United States could not give them. Our constitution authorizes no such plan of government. The fact is that the more carefully this matter is considered the more evident it becomes that the only wise, safe and practicable course for the United States is to continue to guarantee the autonomy of the Hawaiian islands and to interfere no further in their affairs than is necessary to the fullest protection of American interests there.

of

system

CLEVELAND AND SILVER.

It has been known for some time that Mr. Cleveland is deeply interested in the silver question. Ever since the reassembling of congress after the holiday recess the president-elect has been represented in Washington by persons authorized to urge in his behalf the repeal of the silver-purchase act. He has held numerous conferences with party leaders in which this subject was considered. Both persuasion and threats have been employed to influence the free silver democrats in congress. These representatives have been given to understand that if they hoped to receive any consideration from the next administration they must conform their action to the wishes of Mr. Cleveland regarding

silver. The efforts of the agents of the president-elect appeared to produce very little effect. There have been reports that a few of the free silver democrats were willing to unconditionally accede to his demand for the repeal of the silver purchase law, but the great majority of them declined to do so unless assured of some substitute legislation that would be equally favorable to silver. Mr. Cleveland is said to have regarded this failure to entice or coerce acquiescence in his views with great displeasure, and it is not to be doubted that such is the case. He has marked the men, so it has been reported, who have dared to disregard his wishes and allowed it to be understood

that they would be excluded from the favor of the incoming administration. It appears that Mr. Cleveland has finally determined to adopt a radical course in this matter. He has sent to Washington one of his most trusted lieutenants, Mr. - Don M. Dickinson, with authority to say to the recalcitrant democratic congressmen that they must choose between the alternatives of a repeal of the silver purchase law by the present congress and an extra session of the Fifty-third congress within a month from the advent of the new administration. The president-elect could not more strongly attest his anxiety upon this subject, and the effect of his ultimatum will be awaited with great and general interest. According to Mr. Dickinson, who unquestionably voices the views of his chief, Mr. Cleveland regards the silver question as' taking precedence of all others in immediate importance, and he urges that it must be disposed of in advance of every other question. What proportion of the democrats in

fit for market is not without its disadvantages to offset high prices. similar The bulk of these large receipts of stock is taken by the packing houses of South Omaha, the total shipments of cattle from the stock yards last month being 25,737 and the number slaughtered by the local concerns being 61,079. Of hogs 14,512 were shipped away and 100,-709 were taken by the local packers. The average in this respect was about the same last month as in January last year.

THERE is encouragement for the growers of sugar beets in Nebraska

in the fact that the business continues to be exceedingly profitable in California with a vastly increased production. The refined sugar produced in that state last year amounted to 23,000,000 pounds. whereas in 1891 it reached only 8,000,000 pounds. The large production has not injured the market and the farmers are making more money by beet raising than by any other branch of agriculture. In Nebraska the soil and climate have been demonstrated to be highly favorable to beet culture and there is reason to believe that it will become one of the most profitable industries in the state.

THE difference between the estimated and the actual cost of public buildings is usually great, but in the case of the big capitol building for which the taxpayers of the state of New York are paying the excess of the cost over the estimate is simply stupendous, About \$20,000,000 have already been spent on a structure that was expected to cost \$4,000,000, and it is thought that the sum yet to be laid out on it will not exceed \$1,000,000. The corner stone of the building was laid in 1871, and it is now expected that it will be completed in 1897. Of all the swindles ever perpetrated upon a patient and long suffering people this is the worst.

THE question of World's fair rates is one that still disturbs the railroad rate makers. It is hard for them to decide whether it is better to allow a large number of people to visit the exposition or to limit the attendance to those who have plenty of money. The railroad companies are in a position to settle this question in their own way, but they will make a mistake if they permit their greed to influence them too much. A large number of passengers at reduced rates would be more profitable than a small number at high rates and the effect of such a policy would not be entiroly temporary.

THE public statement, from what must be regarded as a responsible source, that a revolutionary outbreak in Canada is imminent, having for its object separation from the imperial government and annexation to the United States, can hardly fail to excite great popular interest both in this country and the Dominion. The authority for this statement is no less a person than Mr. Don M. Dickinson, who was postmaster general in the cabinet of President Cleveland and will probably occupy a conspicuous position near to the incoming administration. As quoted by THE BEE'S together.

New Yo k Herald.

One thing should be made perfectly clear, and that is that trusts shall not be allowed to undermine the business welfare of the country and prey upon the people with impunity. They are deadly foes to legitimate trade and popular interests which should be condemned by the voice of the people and suppressed by the law of the land.

The Whining Fakir, Norfolk News.

Its a chilly-very chilly day when the World-Herald forgets to whine about some act of the present administration. At pres-ent it is finding fault with General Wanamaker for not making the Columbian stamp smaller. Had the stamp been as small as Hitchcock's soul the Herald would have kicked just the same-for something smaller

Death as a Record Breaker. Glabe-Democra!

The death roll of eminent Americans for the first month of 1803—General Benjamin F. Butler, ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, Justice Lucius Q. C. Lamar, James G. Blaine General Abner Doubleday, Senator John E Kenna, Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, the historical writer, and Judge James Campbell, who was postmaster general in Pierce's cabinet—was dom if ever equaled in the number of its distinguished names in a single month.

A Patriotic Stimulant.

Cincinna?i Commercia

It does the patriot's heart good to hear the announcement of a new American steamship line, or, rather, the new naming of an old

line, the Inman. New vessels of the Ameri-can line are to be built in American ship yards and sail under stars and stripes. Al ready have orders been given for two of the largest passenger steamships in the world. A new York paper declares that the name "of itself will attract thousands of passen gers.

The Business of Bank Wrecking. Chicago Neus.

A bank failure in Nebraska which has at tracted a quantity of attention out of propor tion to the amount involved serves to remind one that certain crimes are committed with amazing facility. Perhaps there is a laxness of the public conscience respecting the busi-ness of bank wrecking; perhaps the turpitude involved in conducting a bank reck-lessly and dishonestly, yet in such a way as to eatch the public confidence, is not re garded with sufficient seriousness.

Party Prate About Plutocrats. Portland Oregonian

The democratic party is fond of railing against plutocrats, but it never misses the chance to elect one to office over a poor but onest and capable soldier and statesma like General Edward L. Brazg of the old iron brigade. John L. Mitchell, just chosen senator from Wisconsin over the man whose speech gave Cleveland the Chicago nominaion in 0884, has nothing to recommend him but his inherited millions-neither intel-lectual powers nor public experience; nor even business capacity. He has not even the merit of having made his own money, like the millionaire he succeeds. He will be a mere cipher in the senito, as he was a mere cipher in Wisconsin till the death of Alexander Mitchell gave him a vast corruption fund to buy democratic adulation

> In Their Own Trap. St. Paul Pleneer-Press.

The democratic party has been brought at last to the verge of confessing that its out-cry against Speaker Reed and his rules was baseless, and that the tyranny which has been substituted for it by the present rules been substituted for it by the pres-of the house is even less endurable. Ther is no election near at hand now, so the party organs can afford to confess the truth; and the contrast between their opinion of a system of procedure that will enable the house to do business and their opinion of it expressed in 1990 is very amusing. The other day it was the bankruptcy bill which was up for consideration, with at least two-thirds of the members of the house in favor of its passage. But Mr. kligore, representing the tremendous mercantile interests of a district in Texas, had objections; and Mr. Kilgore, like another gentleman from the same state, was a "biger" man than all the others put

most earnestly disapprove the use of private armed forces in any attempt to settle them We believe that an appeal to the law and its officers is ample to protect property and preserve the peace, and favor the establishment in some form of boards or tribunals of conciliation and arbitration for the peaceful settlement of disputes between capital and labor touching wages, hours of labor and such questions as appertain to the safety and physical and moral well being of the laboring man.

We believe in protecting the laboring men by all necessary and judicious legislation, and to this end we favor the enactment of suitable laws to protect health. life and limb of all the employes of the transportation, mining and manufacturing companies while engaged in the service of such companies.

Will the republican members of the legislature stand up for Nebraska and the republican party, and redeem the solemn pledge made to the people, or will they heed the appeals of corporation mercenaries and become recreant to their trust?

This is the last chance the republican party has for regaining popular confidence. It must either keep faith with the people or disband and let some other party assume the reins of power.

PEOPLE OF NOTE.

While Mgr. Satolil is familiar as a reader with several languages, he is able to con verse freely in Italian only.

Senator Turpie speaks eight languages, and there are times when he needs them all to express his opinions upon the statesmanship to which he has to listen. Edwin Holmes, the discoverer of the comet

in Androineda, which has attracted much at-tention during the last three or four months. is an amateur astronomer, living in Islington, London.

Perterze Irnchzizkowskelowski is a San Francisco cabinet maker and Perterje Zmnchzizkomskekowlowski is a Buffalo boiler maker. Their names con would make a first-rate clothesline. Their names consolidated

The month of January, 1893, is almost without parallel for the number of its deaths of notable Americans. Among them are ex-President Hayes, Justice Lamar, General Butler, Bishop Brooks, Senator Kenna and now Mr. Blaine.

According to a poll taken a few days ago there are in the house of the West Virginia legislature 36 farmers, 10 lawyers, 6 mer-chants, 2 physicians, 2 oditors, 5 minors, 1 manufactures 1 contracts 1 minors, 1 manufacturer, 1 contractor, 1 miller, 1 clerk, there are 11 teacher. In the senate farmers. 7 lawyers, 1 capitalist, 1 liveryman, 1 grain dealer and 1 manufacturer.

In 1842 James G. Blaine, then a boy of 12 years, was living in the family of a relative, Hon. Thomas Ewing, at Lancaster, Q. At that time there was in the town of Somer-set, twenty miles from Lancaster, a young-ster, then just a year old, who was destined become as famous in his way as the laine boy. The other youngster was Philip Blaine boy. Henry Sheridan.

It was one of the late Senator Kenna's ambitions to photograph a deer on the run. Finally he had some boys to go into the bushes to start up the deer, and he had his hand on the build which governed the camera ready to press it when the animal should ap-pear. As he heard it crashing through the brush, however, he dropped the bulb and picked up his gun. As the deer sprang forth he killed it.

Washington Hesing, who is thought to have an equal chance with Carter H. Harrison for the democratic mayoralty nomina-tion in Chicago, is the editor and proprietor of the Stants Zeitung of that city, probably the most important German newspaper man in the country outside of New York City. He was born in Cincinnati in 1849, and after being graduated at Yale studied at Heldel berg for two or three years.

General Butler's law practice is said to have yielded him about \$50,000 a year for several years, and his income from this and

in Omaha some weeks. The rooms they oc Philadelphia Times: The good fellowship that arises from too much promiscuous drink-ing is often seen afterwards in shaking hands.

divested of all the furniture with a view of the more thoroughly destroying and possible Washington Star: "Why." asked the society wife, "do you persist in using that absurd nick-name, 'duckie?" contagion from the scarlet fever. pets and hangings have been burned and vesterday workmen commenced to scrape the walls. These precautions were considroplied her husband, "you are so

continually in the swim. ered wise by the health officers. Detroit Free Press: "What have you been

The assistant fish commissioner has noti-fied Senator Paddock that 5,000 yearling brook trout have been deposited in Middle ting?" said the doctor to his patient I don't know. "You don't know?" Loup river, Nebraska, Senator Manderson today reported fayor-

"No. 1 made my last meal of hash."

Baltimore American: "Did you hear of Madge's splendid luck with her wedding pres-ents!" "No, were they handsome?" "Handsome! I should say so! You know Madge has a great many wealthy friends, and each one sent her a ton of coal"

Senator Manderson today reported favor-ably from the military committee the bill to pay George H. Jewett of Arlington, Wash ington county, \$734 due him for material furnished and work done by him by an order from the military authorities at Fort Duchesne, U. T., in 1889. A conclave of big railroad chiefs is on here. At the Arlington is Marvin Hughitt, presi-dent of the Chicago & Northwestern : Charles Y E. Simmons, land commissioner of the same n system: President Perkins of the Chicago. 4 Burlington & Quincy: R. G. Evans of Min-

ONLY A DREAM Kansas City Journal. I dreamed that I sat on an iceberg, Far up on the Behring sea shore. Dressed only in thin underclothing, Though a casing of ice, too. I wore Stahedlus hung of ice. too. I wore Stalactites hung down from my whiskers, Ten inches in length, if not more, And the cold polar winds fiercely blowing Were chilling me through to the core. ie blood in my veins was congealing. And I knew that with me life was o'er;

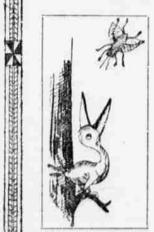
Burlington & Quincy: R. G. Evans of Min-neapolis, and A. F. Walker, chairman of the joint committee of the Trunk Line and Centrail Traffic associations. Mr. Hughitt dis-claims the slightest motives of business in So I woke, and I found that the cover Had all fallen off on the floor.

claims the suggraphial. this trip to the capital. Mrs. Joseph M. Carey of Wyoming did not. receive at the Arlington today, as she was receive at the Arlington today, P. S. H.



Present your bills

And if they're long enough to take in every



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thing in sight so much the better. A short bill the first of the month is the delight of the man who receives it. The tailor's bill is about worn out as a subject for newspaper pleasantries, but if you buy of us during this great remodeling your bill will be too short to excite comment. The pant sale with its deep cuts is on this week and the whole stock is chock full of the

most surprising values. Stock must all be reduced before the workmen take possession of our building.

