OFFICES. Onahn, The Bee Building. South Onaha, corner N and 25th Streets. Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street. Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce. New York, Rooms 18, 14 and 15, Tribune building.

Building, Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street. CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department. BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and romittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Brafts, checks and postoffice 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, George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DALLY BEE for the week ending January 28, 1893, was as

Funday, January 22 Monday, January 23 Tuesday, January 24 Wednesday, January 25 Thursday, January 26 Friday, January 27 Baturday, January 27 Baturday, January 28 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

presence this 28th day of January, 1893. [Seal] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. Average Circulation for December, 24,529

THE south is keeping up its record of lynchings. The law has little chance in that section of the country. THE National Live Stock exchange

delegates are welcome guests in Omaha. This city has interests in common with A SIOUN CITY grand jury has disposed of the Sunday Sun blackmailers after

the Omaha style. It won't do that town any harm. THE advice of Colonel McClure to the Irish home rulers is, "First get the best home rule possible, then ask for more.'

A Georgia colored woman over 70 years of age has just commenced going to school. She is at least setting a good example for some of her white neigh-

That is the Gladstone plan.

Colorado will spend \$100,000 on her World's fair exhibit, the governor having signed the bill appropriating that amount. It is a little bill, but there is time enough yet to do a great deal of

AN EX-SLAVE at Fort Bend., Tex., owns 1,000 acres of land under cultivation. He is rich and has enough to do without pursuing the popular Texas pastime of going gunning after his

THE citizens of Denver think that there is no reason why insurance rates in that city should be four times as high as they are in Boston. Considering the reputation that Boston has recently made in fire losses, this is a reasonable

THE declaration of the parliamentary secretary for the foreign office that the lives and property of British subjects in Hawaii are safe under American protection without sending warships to protect them, is perfectly sound and sensible.

DES MOINES has 1,000 telephones in operation at \$40 a year. Omaha has 1,800 telephones in use at \$60 a year. Omaha has nearly twice as many as Des Moines, yet she is paying 50 per cent more than Des Moines. Why can't Omaha have as low telephone rates as Des Moines?

OMAHA'S trade, like that of other northern cities, suffered to some extent through the severe cold of the last few days, yet the report of the clearing hoose, as furnished by Bradstreet's, for the week ending February 2, shows an increase of 21.5 per cent over the same week of last year, and a volume of more than a million a day.

ACCORDING to the president of the telephone company two telephone companies cannot exist on a paying basis in Omaha. If that be true competition cannot be maintained, and therefore the telephone system must be considered a monopoly. If this be true the only way to get reasonable rates is by limiting the telephone charges by law.

A CONTINUED increase in the output of the northwestern flour mills is reported, and yet the flour market remains dull. The output exceeds the orders and the stock of flour is increasing. At this rate the time may soon come when the poor man can buy a sack of flour at a price proportionate to its actual cost upon the basis of the present value of

AN AWFUL crime was expiated by the negro who was reasted alive by a mob at Paris, Tex., but the people who inflicted the horrible punishment lowered themselves to the level of the flend whom they wreaked their vengeance upon. The whole affair was essentially savage and cruel. The victim of the mob was, it is true, a fiend in human form, but what can be said of those who reasted him to death by inches?

PERHAPS Lord Tennyson will not have a successor as laureate after all. Mr. Gladstone says that he has no intention of recommending the queen to appoint a allowing scaled cars to be depoet laurente, and if he does not the place will remain vacant as long as he is in power. Upon the whole it would be as well if Tennyson's name were permitted to be the last upon the long roll of laureates. He honored the office as no living English poet could do.

THE tory press of Canada warns Goldwin Smith that if he persists in his annexation agitation he may involve the United States and Great Britian in one of the bloodiest wars in their histories. The Canadian tories ought to know that the British government is not spoiling for a bloody war with this country. The talk of bloodshed is all on their part and amounts to nothing. This government is utterly indifferent in the matter.

IRRIDATION IN NERRASKA

The growing interest in irrigation among the farmers of Nebraska, and particularly among those of the western part of the state, has found expression in a bill introduced in the legislature by Senator Darner of the Thirtieth senatorial district. This measure is based upon the systems of irrigation that have been adopted by Colorado, Wyoming and California, and embraced what are deemed the best features of each. It provides that the state shall be divided into two water districts, the division line being the Platte river; that two superintendents, one for each division. and a state engineer, shall be appointed by the governor, and that they shall constitute a board of control, which shall have general supervision of the various water companies; that the engineer shall make surveys and determine the location of the canals: that irrigation districts shall be organized upon the system in operation in California, the people forming the district to receive permission from the board of control, and no district to be organized for irrigation except upon an affirmative popular vote.

These are the salient features of the measure without the details. As to the need of an effective system of irrigation, by which thousands of acres of arid hand in the western and southwestern portions of Nebraska may be made productive, there can be no question whatever, Kansas and North and South Dakota adopted state irrigation systems two years ago, and Wyoming, with a population that is insignificant in comparison with that of Nebraska, has practiced a similar plan for several years, with the most satisfactory results. The icrigated area of the state in 1889 amounted to only 12,000 acres, while acres, and that of California 1,000,000 neres. The value of the system as operated in the two states last named has been established beyond question. It has contributed enormously to their purposes. Even in Wyoming, where the ate for that object is now in Washington. number of farmers is comparatively. The British government is also, it is presmall, there are now 230,000 acres of land under irrigation. A correspondent of The Beesuggests.

as a means of inducing the farmers of would seem that if there was any Nebraska to engage in the artificial intention to antagonize efforts to anwatering of lands on their own account, that the legislature appropriate a fund to be paid out in premiums to farmers of such a purpose in Sir Edward Gray's per acre of grains, grasses and vegetables on irrigated lands. This might stimulate the agriculturists of the state to special effort, but it is already perfectly clear that irrigation pays and that only by means of artificial watering can the pursuit of agriculture be made uniformly profitable in that portion of the state which is classed as arid. The drouth of two years ago and the disastrous effects which it produced sufficiently demonstrated this. A thorough system of irrigation in the region where the lack of rain was most felt would then have saved thousands of farmers from distress and would have added greatly to the wealth of the state. There is an abundance of water in Nebraska for irrigation and only enterprise is needed to apply it to this use.

OUR CANADIAN RELATIONS There is reason to believe that important changes in both our commercial and political relations with Canada are imminent, and in view of this the special message sent to congress by President Harrison, dealing with the privileges now accorded by this government to Canadian transportation lines and suggesting a modification of the policy now pursued, is significant. It has been long known that the president was not favorable to continuing as at present the system under which the Canadian railroads enjoy peculiar advantages in competition with American lines. He used very plain and positive language on the subject in his last annual message. Having presented figures to show that the value of goods transported between different points in the United States across Canadian territory probably amounts to \$100,000,000, the president said if the course of the Canadian government toward the United States was to coninue it was time for this country to consider whether our interchanges upon lines of land transportation should not e put upon a different basis. "We should withdraw," said the president, "the support which is given to the railroads and steamship lines of Canada by a traffic that properly belongs to us, and no longer furnish the earnings which lighten the otherwise crushing weight of the enormous public subsidies that have been given to them." He suggested that a modification or abrogation of the article of the treaty of Washington relating to the transit of goods in bond might be involved in any complete olution of the question.

This matter receives very thorough consideration in the special message sent to congress Thursday, and it is not to be doubted that the conclusions reached by the president will be widely concurred in. He believes the article of the treaty under which concessions have been made to the Canadian railroads has been abrogated, but in any event the whole matter of bonding merchandise passing from one place in the United States to another, through Canada, and the treatment of the scaled cars containing such merchandise on their arrival at our border, is subject to our laws. The president thinks that the practice of livered at places not a port, and their delivery to the owner or consignee to be opened without the supervision of a revenue officer, is inconsistent with the safety of the revenue. Treasury regulations have given to the statutes relating to the transportation of merchandise between the United States and British possessions a construction and scope not contemplated by congress, and the president thinks these laws should be revised and "a policy adapted to the new conditions, growing, in part, out of the construction of the Canadian Pacific railroad, should be declared, and the business placed upon a basis more just to our

people and to our transportation

ident we cannot in fairness continue the policy of supervising rates and requiring that they shall be equal and reasonable upon the railroads of the United States and at the same time give these anusual facilities for competition to Canadian roads that are free to pursue the practices as to cut rates and favored rates that we condemn and punish If

practiced by our own railroads. No one will question that the president has reached these conclusions as the result of a careful, conscientious and unprejudiced consideration of the whole subject. He does not recommend any extreme measures, but simply that the foreign corporations shall be subjected, so far as their business in this country is concerned, to our laws. He does not propose that the competition of Canadian railroads, which a very large number of our people believe to be important to their interests, shall be destroyed, but merely that it shall be regulated, so far as it may be practicable to do this. The president's message will renew general discussion of this subject. which is certainly of commanding interest, but there is no probability that anything will be done regarding it by the present congress.

FRIENDLY SENTIMENT ABROAD. The statement of Sir Edward Gray, parliamentary secretary for the British foreign office, that as at present advised the government did not intend to send warships to Hoholelu, considering that the lives and property of British subjeets in Hawaii are safe under American protection, is at least reassuring. Of course it is quite possible that this answer to the inquiry as to what the government intended to do in the Hawaiian matter was dietated by diplomatic considerations, but that of Colorado aggregated 900,000 whether the statement be regarded as an unreserved expression or not there can be no mistake in viewing it as indicating a friendly spirit. But the British government ought to know fully what the desire of the provisional government wealth, making vast regions of terri- of Hawaii is; that it seeks annexation tory productive which had before been of the Sandwich islands to the United practically worthless for agricultural States, and that a commission to negoti-

sumed, fully informed as to the feeling

in this country. Having this knowledge,

although of an unofficial character, it

nex Hawaii to the United States

there would have been some intimation

for the best specimens and largest yields | statement. His language, however, is unqualified and there is no suggestion that anything was held in reserve. Accepting the statement as a straightforward expression of the attitude of the British government, it would seem safe to conclude that the United States has nothing to apprehend from that quarter in opposition to any plan which this country may finally decide upon in connection with the Hawaiian islands. This, of course, is entirely contrary to the general expectation. It was supposed that England would make haste to enter a vigorous protest against any assumption of authority on the part of the United States in Hawaii, and would back it up with a display of force at Honolulu. The excited comments of the English press upon the situation, presumed to voice the sentiment in government circles, warranted this impression. It is somewhat surprising, therefore, to find a member of the British government authoritatively announcing that the

> what has been done there on the part of the United States. It is not difficult to understand why the British government should wish to avoid any serious complications with this country regarding the future of Hawaii, but it would be a radical departure from its traditional policy to permit those islands to pass under the control of the United States without making any sort of hostile demonstration. If it should appear, after later developments in this matter, that the British government is not disposed to make any serious trouble, the effect of the discovery would undoubtedly be to strengthen the annexation sentiment here, since no interference is likely from any other country. -

> government has no fear of danger to

British interests in Hawaii and

Two DEVICES have lately been invented, one by a Cleveland and the other by a Richester man, to prevent pedestrians from being run over by motor cars. Neither has been sufficiently tested to determine its practical value, but the plan of the Rechester inventor appears to have decided merit. It is designed to prevent people from getting caught under the forward wheels of the motor, and as it works automatically its success does not depend upon the vigilance of the motorman. But neither of these devices can be expected to fully meet the requirements for effective safeguards against street car accidents. By far the greater number of people injured or killed by the street cars are thrown under the wheels while in the act of getting on or off the cars. They fall by the side of the track and thus get under the wheels. when the arrangement for protection in front of the motor would not save them. Where two or more cars are used together this danger is greatly increased, and the need of some device by which a man may be thrown aside and protected from the wheels is becoming extremely urgent. The long list of such accidents in Omaha emphasizes this. The street railway companies should not allow the matter to rest until this pressing need has been met, as no doubt it can be when proper attention is given to the subject.

A copy of the Hawaiian Guzette received at this office is brim full of the incidents of the revolution. Its editorials recall the days of the rebellion. Here s a sample: "The country was in a state of revolution last Saturday afternoon. It is in a state of revolution still. The queen has not abandoned her intention to abrogate the constitution. She has only deferred it. Her last words, uttered to the cabinet, the judges of the supreme court, to members of the court and of the legislature, expressed her deliberate will to override in 'n few days the law which secures the rights and guarantees the liberties of all companies." In the opinion of the pres- of us. To the people assembled before

the palace she complained of the perfidy of her ministers and told them that she would give them the constitution she had promised at the earliest opportunity. How long is 'a few days?' When will 'the earliest opportunity' arrive? Is it to be this afternoon or tonight, or will the readers of this paper this morning find the city already in the hands of law breakurs, the constitution set aside, leading citizens under arrest and the town under martial law? These things may or may not be done. What is certain is, that they are all part and parcel of the deliberately expressed will of the queen, to be executed 'in a few days. There is no blinking a situation like this. Its features are unmistakable. It is a condition of anarchy, pure and simple. No one can know when the intended, the openly promised coup will take place. The blow may fall at any day or hour. It is simply a question of

THERE will doubtless be a good deal of republican dissatisfaction with the president's appointment of a successor to the late Justice Lamer, but it is only fair to conclude that in this, as in all of his other judicial appointments, which with a single exception have been commended by men of all parties, he acted from a clear and conscientious sense of duty. Although Judge Jackson is known as a democrat in politics, he has been long enough in a judicial position to have become isolated from political influence, and in the higher position to which he has been appointed. assuming that he will be confirmed, he will be still further removed from that influence. There is no question raised as to the ability and the purity of character of Judge Jackson, and as there is no charge that he has ever allowed polities to influence his judicial course thus fac it is only just to assume that if he goes upon the supreme bench he will be equally upright there. So far as the political division of the supreme court is concerned it will be the same with Judge Jackson as a member as it was before the death of Justice

Another terrible conspiracy has been discovered by an imbeeile local contemporary. A very sleek detective has been employed by Rosewater at \$6 a. day to operate among the boodle gang down at Lincoln and endeavor to ferret out bribery and corrupt deals with members of the legislature, whom this terrible man, Rosewater, proposes to expose in The Bee. In the eyes of certain people who can see nothing wrong in buying and selling of legislators, and specially by the oil-room gang and their willing tools, this may be very reprehensible. But right-thinking people will scarcely find fault with any man or newspaper that seeks to expose and punish bribery, especially if the detectives are employed at its own expense. THE BEE has no apology to make for employing men to detect scoundrels who are employed to flecoy and corrupt members of the legislature, and it will continue this dangerous practice regardless of expense. Let the boodlers stand from under. They will hear something drop a little later on.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The new Irish home rule bill is both more and less liberal than the one of six "Imperial," or, as we should say, federal, questions are defined with more care and the vote of the Irish members and peers at Westminster is restricted to these questions, but their number there is unchanged. This shuts them out from English and contemplates no steps to interfere with Scotch local affairs, and, if the bill passes, renders it extremely probable that very little will be seen of Irish members in the London Parliament, except on the Irish land question. This is kept in control of the English Parliament for five yearspractically the life of this Parliament, if Mr. Gladstone's majority holds together, The two chambers of the new Irish legislature are now, as in 1886, intended to represent one property and the other population. If these two chambers disagree a "referendum" is provided to the masses or by population. The English ministry re tains: First, an absolute veto on the Irish parliament through the lord lieutenant; second, the general oversight over affairs enloyed by a Canadian governor general; third. command of the Dublin police and Irish constabulary. These are all limitations more or less decided on the previous bill. The Engish ministry also exercises in Ireland all that we should consider federal powers, but the revision of state legislation exercised here by the federal court is, it appears, to be conducted partly by the veto of the crown or lieutenant governor at Dublin and partly by the judicial commission of the privy council. Ireland gets under this about what the states have here, less police and militia and plus power to interfere with contracts. Judging from American experience, the plan will not work; too many points of collisiou are

Although neither the Bonapartists, royalists nor the radicals are by any means free from the Panama canal scandal, the republic and its government have alone been held responsible in public opinion for the bribe-taking of officials and deputies as well as for all the losses of the poor Panama canal stockholders. With a strange want of logic, it has been a saumed that under some other form of government man monarchy or an empire—such a scandal build not have occurred. The difference is that under the monarchy, and especially under the rotten empire of Napoleon III., the government concealed the systematic corruptions of administration. The republic, on the other hand, has had the courage and punbity to prosecute the ministers and deputies who have abused their trust. Notwithstanding the industry of faction in fanning popular excitement, the crisis which threatened the republic is passing away. The Ribot ministry has received another vote of confidence in its firmness and ability to cope with the factions that are conspiring against republican institutions. It is, unfortunately, too true that Paris still exercises an undue influence over the destinies of France. But so long as the departments shall prove loyal to the republic President Carnot and his ministry will maintain order in the capital. In the event of an outbreak, General Saussier and the army would make short work of the mob of anarchists. Although not an original republican, General Saussier is, faithful to the zovernment, and the terrible memories of the commune will permit no dallying with the awless elements of Paris. The prospect is that the republic will safely weather the storm. Warned by history, the government will be surprised neither by a coup d'etat nor by a demonstration of a mob of petroleum slingers. Any future political change in France will be made with the consent of the people and by the peaceful operation of the

The question relative to a separate consu

ar service is now used only as a pretext by the Norwegian radicals to create a popular agitation against Sweden. It has been formerly explained here that, though the wo Scandinavian countries united under the onstitution of 1814 had each preserved a distinct minister and Parliament, their forign relations were viewed a sidentical and vere conducted by the king of Sweden and Norway, who appointed ministers and consuls abroad. The Norwegians claimed recently that, their commerce and navigation being superior to those of Sweden, they should have the right to have their own minister of foreign affairs and their own consuls. The Stang cabinet at Christiania opposed this popular wish and was replaced the Steen ministry, which, however, abundoned the scheme of a distinct foreign office and only maintained the claims for separate consulates. The discussion has been dragging along for nearly two years and is revived only to cover the real motives of discontent in Norway. That country is more liberal than Sweden, and it has felt more or less the influence of radicals, even of republicans. Hke the famous national writer Bjorson. These liberat and autonomous sentiments of the Norwegians have been kindled into a fiame by the recent adoption of the new military law at Stock holm, which increases the Swedish army The radicals at Christiania asserted that this measure was a menace to Norwe gian independence, inasmuch as the Stockholm Chamber, or Rigsdag had voted down a motion tending to prohibit the employment of the Swedish army outside of the national territory without a special authorization of the parliament. Moreover, the Norwegian redicals, as formerly stated here, charge the Stockholm government with leaning too much toward the triple alliance, while Norway is inclined toward Russia and France. The union between the two Scandinavian countries would be in immediate danger if a division had not occurred in the ranks of the radical party, a portion of which has declared recently that it is opposed to a secession movement.

Wyoming Through a Telescope

St. Paul Pioneer-Press. Judging by the rough-and-tumble nature of the proceedings of the Wyoming legisla-ture, they need a referee and bottleholder here, with special instructions to the latter that he keep it out of the way of the mem-

Agitation of a Public Money Farmer. Minneapalis Times.

An ex-Wisconsin treasurer who has been an ex-wisconsin treasurer who has been invited to repay the state the money wrong-fully withheld-from the state by him is anxious to settle. He is anxious because the interest is piling up at the rate of \$49 a day. He might better have the gas burning at his expense from a congressional meter.

Justifiable Disgust. Indianapolis News.

General Weaver, the populist leader, is eported to be very much disgusted because his party in California and Kansas has secured the election of democratic United States senators, and confesses that this action will seriously weaken the populist movement. For once General Weaver is right.

Native Digestion Unimpaired.

otwithstanding the intense excitement Honolulu the ordinary course of traffic in the great national dish of the Sandwich islanders remains unobstructed. One of the most conspicuous local paragraphs in the issue of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser that announces the revolution is this calm, serene exhortation to the Honoluluans. "Get your poi from the Hawaiian Fruit and Taro com-

Explosion of a Small Hore.

Chicago Times, There is a Fire Alarm Foraker in the far west. The governor of Oregon is one Pennover, who has written in response to a rewest from his adjutant general for permission to use two brass cannon belonging to the state for the purpose of firing a salute upon national inauguration day the following pert and extraordinary letter: "No permission will be given to use state cannon for firing a salute over the inauguration of a Wall street plutocrat as president of the United States.

A SPRINKLE OF SPICE.

Washington Star: "There is no time like the present," remarked the youth whose father had given him a gold watch.

Hartford Journal: You never can judge a man from his appearance in a wedding suit. Philadelphia Times: Poor skaters should correctly drink nek to each other in bumpers.

Troy Press: An upright judge needn't be ashamed of his sentences even in the presence of the strictest grammarians.

Yonkers Gazette: When a man inherits a portion of a goodly estate he has no trouble in finding people ready to "take his part." Chicago Inter Ocean: Wife—Don't you be-leve the gas meter is defective in some way? Husband—It may be, but I notice that it is ble to fill the bill every month.

Somerville Journal: Bell-What a made-up thing Miss Flyte is, isn't she?
Nell-Yes; she's pretty much all made up, except her mind.

Indianapolis Journal: "Tommy has experi-nced a change of heart, I believe," said Mrs. figg. "I overheard him today asserting with reat vehemence his belief that it was wicked to go swimming on Sunday."
"That's all very good," responded Mr. Figg, with a man's skeptleism, "but did he say anything about skating?"

THE DUTY OF PATRIOTS.

Atlanta Constitution. Never mind what's your condition, Or your self-deported mission— There's a cabinet position— That's a-waitin' for you sure! If the enemy you collared— If you led the boys or fallored And got hoarse because you hellore Pass your plate and call for more?

If the banner you have toted Till the full returns were quoted, if your great-grandfather voted Like a veteran of yore: When the good news a-telling And the chorus was a-swelling, if you did a lot of yelling, Pass your plate and call for more!

O, our troubles—they are over And we're just knee-deep in clover, And we're holding on to Grover While he's entering the door; And the rascals with their cheatin'hey are going out a-skeetin', ted-hot, and still a-heatin'— Pass your plate and call for more!

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



PUSHING PENSION CLAIMS

Congressmen Secure Little Satisfaction in This Line of Work.

INFORMATION FURNISHED THEM

Progress of Cases Not Reported and the Commissioner Refuses to Change the Ironciad Rule - Representatives Frequently Embarrassed.

> WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 POURTEENTH STREET. Washington, D. C., Feb. 3.

Nebraskans and Iowans continue to send from 200 to 500 letters a day congress requesting information as to the status of their pension cases and asking congressmen to have pension claims made special, when there is an iron-bound, inflexible rule at the pension office that neither request will be granted. About 200,000 pension claims are on the completed files of the pension office. and yet the rules of the office now forbid the officers to give claimants the fact or to push the completed cases upon the point of allowance except in the order in which they are received. Thus it is folly for claimants to write asking to have their pension cases mi de special or to know how they stand.

Congressman Dolliver of Iowa says upon the subject: "It is unfortunate, not to say annoying, for members of congress to encounter the difficulties which are daily presented to them in the pension office. I sometimes receive forty or fifty letters in my morning mail requesting me to look up pension cases and harry them along to final conclusion before the 4th of March. know that other members of congress ar actitioned daily for similar service. e go to the pension office we are informed hat the commissioner has decided not to nake any of our cases special nor to give u any information concerning the status of th case in which we are interested. He says that congressional interference and influence prevents the orderly procedure of clerks with their work and he has made the rule iron clad, so that we can practically accomplish nothing in these matters. We may go to the pension office and labor to the best of our ability with the commissioner, the deputy commissioners or the chief eleric, but we have only our labor for our pains, for it is like hammering on a low with the butt end of the ax. It is exceedingly thresome to chor wood and not see the chips fly

Some Republicans Displeased.

There continued to be not a little severe riticism at the capitol today or President Harrison's course in nominating a democrat yesterday to fill the vacancy on the bench of the supreme court, created by the death of Justice Lamar. The republicans who com-plain of the nomination do so under a misapprehension of the facts. They affect to be-lieve that the nomination was made from partisan choice. The president makes no concealment of the fact, which he has so often expressed, that he preferred to name a straight out republican for the vacancy. The first thing he had to take into consideration, however, was the confirmation. He was served with notice from at least a dozen republican senators that they would oppose confirmation of any one whom he might name. Some of these senators, to use plain language, are doing what they can to carry favor with the incoming administration.
The president was convinced, that although

statements were made to the public to the contrary for political effect, the democrats would present a practically solid front against any republican he might nominate. Under the conditions existing yesterday and which have not been changed by subsequent events, the president was placed in the posi-tion of having to select an honest, capable democrat whose record upon all public ques democrat whose record upon all public ques-tions was clean and sound, or permit the vacancy to go unfilled till Mr. Cleve-land entered the white nouse and nominated a man of the Lamar and Fuller school of politics. The president desired above all to give the place to a man who is opposed to states rights, who is a union man, and who is on record in a sound way upon all the questions of importance to the country. When he made it known to some of his friends that he had abandoned all hope of nominating a resublican because he did not believe a party may could be confirmed, the name of Judge Jack son was urged upon him by nearly or quite every member of the supreme court and a dozen or more of the most intense republi-

caus in the two houses of congress. Is a Strong Unionist. He had been already recommended by

ardent partisan fand nonpartisan citizens in the west. Despite statements to the con-trary, Judge Jackson is a unionist He has very recently placed himself upon record on the strongest manner against states rights. He is finely equipped for the duties of the office as a jurist. Not a breath of suspicion has ever been whispered against him. He has the confidence of all who know him professionally. It is the purpose of the president, if the nomination is confirmed in ime, to name a successor on the circuit It is surmised in some quarters that will come from Kentucky and he may be Judge W. O. Bradley, but this is only a sur-mise. When the nomination of Judge Jack-son was laid before the senate in executive session yesterday Mr. Harris of Tennessee was in the chair. Jackson served a term in the senate, retiring in 1885. It is the custo confirm the nomination of ex-senators thout referring them to committee, but Mr. Harris promptly referred the nomina iary, much to the surprise of every one.

Afterward Senator Harris said he was much opposed to the nomination: that Jackson was no more a democrat than the men who all upon the republican side of the senate.

Senator Harris is a states rights man. It seems that Senator Dolph of Oregon would not be unwilling to accept a place on the United States supreme bench as successor to the late Justice Lamar. This point was noted by the friends of President Harri-son today who on today who were surprised and annoye at the sharp criticism of his appointment which came from republicans in general and from Senator Dolph in particular. The sen ator says openly that Mr. Harrison has made a great party mistake and that there are quite a number of able republicans from whom a choice could have been made. In view of the fact that Mr. Dolph counted himself as one of these gentlemen from whom a selection could be made, Mr. Harri son's friends are discounting the Dolph criti

Easily Filled the Place.

Secretary of the Treasury Foster intends to make quick work of selecting a successor to Robert M. Nixon of Indiana, deputy comptroller of the currency, who has resigned to accept the presidency of the Fifth National bank of Cincinnati. He will name for the place Mr. Robert J. Winne, his private sec-retary. Mr. Winne has shown so much practical adaptibility to the general work of the Treasury department, not alone in the capacity of private secretary to the sectory of the treasury, that the latter has concluded to properly recognize merit and make thin deputy comptroller of the currency. It s the intention to make the appointment

Friends of Senator Carlisle, who is to be secretary of the treasury next month, say Mr. Winne will not be disturbed in his new position, but will be permitted to remain till the wishes from choice to resign. Secretary Foster will fill the position of private secre-tary, when Mr. Winne retires from it, by decone of the clerks in the department Senator Carlisle's son, Logan, is to have the private secretary ship when the new secreary of the treasury is appointed.

Western Pensions. The following pensions granted are re-

ported:
Nobraska: Original—Thomas A. Dunham,
James P. Beale, Robert T. Allan, Fritz Wittrock No. 2, William O. Cunningham, Charles
M. Weet, William H. Clark, Additional—
John W. Andrews, Reissue—James Brown. John W. Andrews. Reissue—James Brown.
Reissue and increase—James I. Shaw.
Iowa: Original—Norman P. Bucklin, William F. Culver, George Relyea, Henry Bareum, James C. Barnes, W. T. Wallace, Henry B. Lüggett, George W. Young, Daniel T. Bower, Salkeld L. Fairlamb. Additional—William Byxbe. Increase—William H. Cook.
Original widows, etc.—Eliza Crandall, Elizabeth Albertson, Mary J. Williams, Marcaret Waddell, Miranca Wylard, Rebecca Aliey.
South Dakota: Original—Michael Dunn. South Dakota: Original-Michael Dunn.

Investigating the Whisky Trust-

Mr. Bynum's investigation into the whisky rust will begin in earnest tomorrow mor or. He called his associates together today advectived from Mr. Burrows some of the documentary evidence which Burrows has talked of much of late. It turned out, howover, that most of Mr. Burrows' papers were newspaper clippings. Such as they were, Mr. Bynum took them and said they would not be made public; all that the public would learn was through the evidence of wit-nesses. Mr. Burrows submitted the list of witnesses he desired to have aworn. duded none of the Hillness whisky men. irst man on the list was James Veasce of Cincinnati, who was notified to appear to-morrow for examination. Mr. Veasey has been fighting the whisky trust for th many years. The trust has accused him of maticious personal motives. Mr. Veasoy was for a long time in a responsible position in a Cinciunati house furnishing the adulcration by which whiskies are corrupted He is in a position therefore to speak with authority on the extent of adulteration in

Secretary Noble has dismissed the motion or review of the decision in the case of Nelson Wilcox against Benton Bile and James Vandever, transferred from Chadron. Assistant Secretary Chandler has af-firmed the decision in the case of M. J. Moore against Rosetta Phelps, from Aberdoesk S. D., in favor of the latter.

Applications continue to pour in at the

Agricultural department here for the tions of microscopists in the South Omaha packing houses. It is stated that there will not only not be any more of these appoint-ments made for this season, but that on ac-count of the decrease of the volume of business being done some of those already doyed will be discharged,

What Is It?

In point of fact it is the freedom from poisonous and spurious ingredients, the excellence in flavor which gives to Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts of Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, etc., their wide popularity and increasing sale.

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Present your bills

And if they're long enough to take in every



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.

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