

THE DAILY BEE

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily (without Sunday) One Year... 10 00

OFFICES. Omaha, The Bee Building, South Omaha, corner N and 26th Streets.

ALL communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the editorial department.

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to the business department.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION STATE OF NEBRASKA.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Sunday, February 5, 26,110; Monday, February 6, 25,444; Tuesday, February 7, 23,847; Wednesday, February 8, 23,692; Thursday, February 9, 23,605; Friday, February 10, 23,995; Saturday, February 11, 23,810.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to my presence this 11th day of February, 1893. [Seal]

Average Circulation for January, 24,342. The State Board of Transportation has outlived its usefulness. In fact, it never made itself useful to anybody except the railroad companies.

A COMMITTEE of the Illinois legislature is making a thorough investigation of the "sweating" system in Chicago and has collected evidence that ought to doom the system to an early death.

Governor Crouse, like Grover Cleveland, has not yet announced his cabinet appointments. The report that the governor is handicapped because of a lack of candidates may yet prove to be true.

It is evident that England does not want the Hawaiian islands. Anything that she wants in the way of territory she always takes without ceremony. In this case she keeps her hands off and says nothing.

In the matter of legislative boodie, the man who assumes to have a corner on personal virtue is the very one who will bear watching. The republican party, we regret to say, has not always been free of boodlers.

When legislative committees get ready to make inspection tours of state institutions they should not announce it. A state inspector headed by a brass band cannot as a rule see any deeper than the bottom of the beer mug.

The congressional committee that is investigating the whisky trust has already elicited enough facts to condemn the monopoly if its deserts were meted out to it. Its methods appear to be even worse than those of the coal combine.

A COLONY of 400 Russians that was established in Connecticut last summer has been broken up by starvation, many of the members having died from want. It is strange that anybody should think of starting an agricultural colony in Connecticut.

The conservative course taken by President Harrison in relation to the annexation of the Hawaiian islands is another evidence of his good judgment. He is looking into the question very thoroughly, and will not make any mistakes if he can help it.

SENATOR-ELECT ALLEN declares in an interview with a newspaper reporter that the democratic wheel horses have no strings tied to him. This simply verifies the guess ventured by THE BEE. Judge Allen was elected senator and proposes to be the senator.

It is said that there is a large demand for cancelled postage stamps and that the business of cleaning them with chemicals and selling them as new stamps is rapidly growing. No cancelling ink has yet been discovered that will prevent the government from being cheated in this respect.

The reform policy of the mayor of Detroit is supported by the people of that city without regard to party lines. Politics has nothing to do with it, and the taxpayers are unanimously in favor of the mayor's plan of making the corporations pay for their privileges. A similar policy ought to be enforced in every city.

The recent increase in the number of cholera cases in Germany and France shows how important it is that the utmost precautions should be taken against the introduction of the disease into this country. There is every reason to believe that Europe will be scourged by cholera during the coming summer and that it will require the greatest vigilance to keep it out of America.

IN PASSING a law prohibiting the manufacture or sale of cigarettes the legislature of Pennsylvania set an example that bids fair to knock the cigarette out of the market. The lower house of the Minnesota legislature has passed a similar bill and it would not be surprising if the example were followed in other states. Of course it will be impossible to prevent smokers from making their own cigarettes and consuming as many of them as they please.

It is not surprising that the generous impulses of the French people should cause them to ask for the pardon of Ferdinand de Lesseps. They do not forget that the famous old man had earned the admiration of his countrymen by a long life of upright endeavor in which he performed a service of great value to the world. He yielded to temptation in his old age, but there were few Frenchmen who wish to see him go to prison and his brilliant career in disgrace and misery.

A WAIL FROM THE POT-RUSTLERS.

Some of Senator Paddock's fool friends at Washington have discovered a great mare's nest in an alleged conspiracy concocted with malice aforethought between Van Wyck, Thurston and Rose-water, the object of which had been to unhorse Senator Manderson two years before his term will expire and to send back Van Wyck to the senate two years hence.

This thrilling piece of fiction appeared in the Lincoln Journal as a national capital correspondence with a fulsome eulogy of Mr. Paddock and a highly colored and immensely magnified review of his services to the people and his party. It is the privilege of political pot-rustlers to give voice to their boreavement over the loss of a thrifty provider, and THE BEE certainly has no inclination to deprive these mourners of their solace in the hour of desolation, but it does most decidedly object to the dissemination of stupid concoctions gotten up 1,500 miles away from the senatorial battlefield. It is worse than idiotic to conjure up the Van Wyck nightmare at every turn.

Van Wyck is not the only factor in Nebraska politics. Mr. Paddock's re-election was confidently expected at Washington. The political pot-rustlers always feel confident that their patron will be returned, but it did not take a seventh son of the seventh daughter to foresee that the chances of his re-election under the peculiar conditions and environment were extremely slim.

Thurston's intrusion into the canvass did not materially affect the result. If he had kept out, other men with lightning rods would have done for Paddock what Paddock did for Thayer in 1875 and for Van Wyck in 1887. But the Washington pot-rustlers don't see beyond their noses, and their noses are always sniffing the appetizing odor of the political fleshpots.

PINKERTONISM CONDEMNED.

The report of the select committee of the United States senate which investigated the Homestead affair contained a clear, if not satisfactory, forceful, condemnation of Pinkertonism. Among the conclusions reached by the committee is this: "Whether assumedly legal or not, the employment of armed bodies of men for private purposes, either by employers or employed, should not be resorted to, and such use is an assumption of the state's authority by private citizens."

It is made obvious to everybody of ordinary intelligence that the assumption by a private citizen of the authority of the state cannot be legal. So that when the Homestead mill owners imported men into Pennsylvania with the intention to arm them and place the force under private direction, without any regard for the authorities, they committed an unlawful act for which they should be held responsible.

With regard to the authority of the states to legislate in this matter the report says: "States have undoubted authority to legislate against the employment of the armed bodies of men for private purposes, but the power of congress to so legislate is not clear, although it would seem that congress ought not to be powerless to prevent the movement of such bodies from one state to another."

The existence of a doubt as to whether there is authority for general legislation to deal with Pinkertonism enforces the need of the states, as to whose authority there is no question, making laws to prevent the employment of armed bodies of men for private purposes, and there ought to be in all the states a vigorous agitation for such laws.

If the people of the states will act in this matter as their rights and interests urge there will soon be a general system of laws prohibiting everything in the nature of Pinkertonism that will be ample to crush out this evil without any legislation by congress.

The conclusions of the senate special committee ought to exert a wide influence in behalf of the needed legislation, and if the people can be made to understand how serious a matter it is to tolerate the assumption by private citizens of the authority of the state, and can be induced to earnestly and persistently demand preventive laws, the days of Pinkertonism will be brief. If the people will not see the importance of doing this and remain indifferent and apathetic, the time may come when they will have to fight to prevent their rights and liberty being trampled upon by armed bodies of men in private employment. The system is wholly incompatible with free institutions.

AMERICAN COTTON MILLS.

The state of the cotton spinning trade in England may be inferred from the statement of the Pall Mall Gazette that the aggregate loss on the year's working of ninety-nine joint stock companies amounts to no less than £94,860, or an average of £958 for each company. The employers have sought relief by reducing wages, but they have found that it is impossible to cut wages to a sufficient extent to offset their losses. The cotton trade in England is passing through a serious crisis. With foreign competition rapidly increasing it has become obvious to the English manufacturers that they cannot hope to keep the trade to themselves as they have done in the past. The journal above referred to says: "In China a large and growing proportion of the cotton goods consumed comes from the United States. It was stated categorically not long ago by an English consul that the celestials gave the Americans the preference because there was less fraudulent working, and because they could place more reliance all around upon American commercial honesty. Unfortunately this is not an isolated instance."

This is a gratifying tribute to the honesty and square dealing of the American cotton manufacturers, and the source from which it comes makes it especially acceptable. But the supremacy which the cotton manufacturers of this country are gaining in the markets of the world is not to be attributed to honesty so much as to the real merits of the goods sold and the enterprise of the American firms engaged in this business. The English mills are working upon borrowed capital and are paying

interest at the rate of 4 or 5 per cent, and as they are doing a losing business their trade has fallen into a deplorable state of demoralization. The cutting of wages has occasioned a great deal of trouble with employes, and the operation of the mills has thus been seriously interfered with. Many of the mills have been compelled to shut down, and this has thrown thousands of operatives out of employment. Upon the whole the outlook of the cotton industry, which has long been one of the greatest industries in England, is by no means bright. In the United States it is growing, and there is no longer any doubt that this country is destined to be the greatest producer of cotton goods in the world.

RESTRICTED NATIONAL QUARANTINE.

President Harrison will doubtless sign the bill now in his hands providing for a restricted system of national quarantine, though he probably would have preferred a stronger and more comprehensive measure. He said in his last annual message that there was no doubt as to the constitutional power of the federal government to assume the control of quarantine, and he plainly implied that legislation for this purpose should be free from any restrictions or compromises. The bill passed by congress is not of this character. It is the best, however, that could be secured under the circumstances, and it will at any rate insure better security to the country against an invasion of cholera than could have been expected if the matter of quarantine arrangements had been left wholly to the states. We shall not have a strictly national quarantine, but we shall have, undoubtedly, a better service in this particular than ever before. The knowledge of this will be reassuring both at home and abroad.

The bill provides that as soon as the law goes into effect the supervising surgeon general of the marine hospital service shall examine the quarantine regulations of all the states and municipal boards of health. If they are found to be sufficient the marine service is required to co-operate with the local authorities in enforcing them. If the state and local regulations are not sufficient the secretary of the treasury is authorized to make such rules and regulations as are deemed to be necessary, and to provide for their enforcement. He is required, also, to establish quarantine where none exists, and when the state or local authorities shall fail or refuse to enforce the rules prescribed by the secretary of the treasury the president shall execute and enforce the same. The president shall also adopt such measures as in his judgment shall be necessary to prevent the introduction or spread of diseases, and may detail or appoint officials for that purpose. In the event of a conflict of authority, as is quite possible at New York, for instance, it is made the duty of the president to assert the national authority and enforce the rules and regulations made by the secretary of the treasury.

Provision is made for consular inspection of ships and passengers bound for this country at the ports of departure. Consuls are to be furnished by the secretary of the treasury with blank bills of health, which either the consul or a medical officer of the United States, detailed for that purpose, must fill out before the ship can clear. No ship can land either cargo or passengers unless her captain produces such a bill of health. Any medical officer of the government may be detailed to aid any consul in a foreign port in the duty of inspection. It is further provided that the president may prohibit, in whole or in part, immigration or the incoming of persons or merchandise from any foreign port, for such a length of time as may be advisable, whenever in his judgment such a step is necessary for the protection of the public health. Only \$350,000 is appropriated to carry the law into effect, and there is reason to fear that this sum will be found insufficient for a general and thorough enforcement of quarantine. The law is defective in not making adequate provisions for protection on the borders, and the frontier states will have to adopt more rigid regulations than they now have for keeping out contagious diseases. As already observed, the law is not quite what was hoped for, but its proper enforcement will greatly lessen the danger of a cholera invasion.

GOLD FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

The resolution introduced in the United States senate authorizing the sale by the government of 3 per cent bonds to maintain specie payments is a timely measure which is undoubtedly demanded by the condition of the treasury as to gold. The specie resumption act authorizes the secretary of the treasury to sell bonds in order to maintain the necessary gold reserve, but the rates of interest provided for by that act Senator Sherman thinks are too high, and in this he is unquestionably correct. The government will have no difficulty in disposing of bonds bearing 3 per cent interest. Of course, some disapproval of a proposition to increase the public debt is to be expected, but there is nothing else to be done. The drain of gold from the treasury goes steadily on and the supply of gold to meet this demand will not last much longer. It may vanish within a week. It would have been exhausted already but for the way in which the banks have come to the aid of the treasury. These much reviled institutions, in certain quarters, responded promptly and generously to the call of the secretary of the treasury, exchanging gold for greenbacks to an amount sufficient to enable the treasury to meet the demands upon it without difficulty.

Although the banks, which in New York control \$77,000,000 of gold, have expressed their willingness to continue helping the treasury as long as the drafts upon it for gold continue, it is obviously not good policy for the government to permanently rely upon this source of assistance. There is a large stock of gold in the country, estimated to be about \$600,000,000, and the government can afford to pay something for so much of this as it needs to maintain its credit. A prominent New

York banker expresses the opinion that an issue of bonds to the amount of \$50,000,000 would have the effect to stiffen rates of interest and that would tend to stop the gold shipments. It would probably have the effect to reassure foreign holders of American securities, who are fearful that the present financial policy in this country will eventuate in driving gold out of circulation and sending it to a premium, and if they could be satisfied that the treasury was in no immediate danger it would seem safe to assume that they would be less anxious to exchange their securities for gold.

The fact that Senator Sherman has introduced a resolution authorizing the sale of gold bonds must be regarded as proof that the situation is not satisfactory. Less than three weeks remain of the present administration, and were the condition of the treasury as to gold not such as to create apprehension the subject would be allowed to rest until the next administration could deal with it. The natural inference is that there is felt to be necessity for immediate action. There will be no difference of opinion as to the duty of maintaining specie payments and upholding the credit of the government, and the only way in which this can be done is to fortify the treasury's gold reserve fund. In order to do this the government must buy gold and pay for it in bonds. There is another course, and the adoption of this one would, there is reason to believe, have a good effect.

The Reading coal combine has at last encountered some formidable opposition. The banking house of Drexel & Co. has withdrawn its support from that great monopoly. The cause of this state of affairs, which is a rupture of the intimate relations which made the Reading coal combine possible, is said to be the policy of President McLeod of the Reading company. This policy has precipitated a battle in the New England states between the Reading and the Vanderbilts. Pierpont Morgan, the representative of the Vanderbilts, is also a member of the firm of Drexel & Co. Morgan has thrown all of his influence on the side of the Vanderbilts, and has, of course, caused a breach between the Reading company and the Drexels. Proof of this state of affairs is given in the fact that Speyer & Co. of New York recently supplied the Reading company with funds to pay the interest on the preference income bonds, and also in the fact that the Drexels have resumed their former relations with the Pennsylvania Railway company. This loss of financial backing will prove a severe blow to the Reading coal combine and will hasten the day of its dissolution.

THE FALL OF DE LESSEPS.

St. Paul Pioneer-Press: The vengeance of an aroused nation has fallen with astonishing swiftness and crushing weight upon Ferdinand de Lesseps. All things considered, no sadder human downfall has occurred in modern times. Chicago Times: The sympathy of the world goes out to poor old de Lesseps. He was at the worst but a cat's paw, a weak accomplice in the great fraud of the Panama canal project. New York Herald: We cannot help entertaining a feeling of pity for this distinguished man, who has spent his life in the pursuit of a grand scheme, and who has now been brought to the end of a brilliant career to the doors of a prison. Cincinnati Commercial: French justice is still not so liberal as our own. The achievements of Lesseps will not avail to stay his hand. De Lesseps will have to pay the penalty of his association, criminal, or not, with the Panama canal project. Boston Advertiser: There is no generous heart in the world that can withhold a sigh of pity for the awful fate that has befallen Ferdinand de Lesseps. All things considered, no sadder human downfall has occurred in modern times. Minneapolis Tribune: The French may get fooled once in a while, but French justice has a way of catching up with prominent offenders that ought to serve as a very potent lesson to America. Imagine a man with Eiffel's nose getting into a horrid jail in this blessed country. Chicago Tribune: Few will believe that he was criminally guilty in the Panama canal project, but the weight of the evidence that the president of the republic may see his way to the exercise of executive clemency. As to the others, they have made their bed and must lie in it.

Enforcing Return for Favors Granted.

The good old town of Philadelphia is getting a little something new and then when it gives a franchise to a corporation, in charging an electric light, it compelled the company, among other things, to agree to pave and light the streets it uses.

And What a Fall There Was.

Chicago Herald. It transpires that it cost the Panama Canal company 120,000,000 francs to secure the support of M. Gustave Eiffel, constructor of the famous tower at Paris, in his position. His price, like his tower, was high, but the canal conspirators manifestly had to have him.

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Philadelphia Telegraph. Mr. Clarkson occupies no public or official position. He is a simple private citizen, yet in his furious attack upon the president, wherein he has dipped his pen in gall, he assumes to be representing the great national organization for the defeat of which he is, to a certain extent, responsible.

Competition the Foe of Monopoly.

New York Times. It ought to be within the power of state and nation to prevent monopolies in restraint of trade and for the advance of prices without resorting to the vicious principle of attempting to regulate prices by public authority. What is desired is the legitimate play of the forces of competition, and in no other way can the price of the goods be regulated with advantage to the public.

The Defeat of Hoppel.

New York World. But the prospect of this defeat rests upon the democrats. They have control of the house by an overwhelming majority. More than half of them by the vote repudiated one of the pledges made by the party in its national platform. Either the platform did not represent the convictions of the democracy on this subject, or these men, representing democratic constituencies, are not democrats. This result will probably render necessary an early extra session.

A Patriotic Event.

Chicago Inter Ocean. President Harrison will himself run up the American flag on the great ocean steamer City of New York February 22, when that famous vessel transfers its allegiance from Great Britain to the United States. President Harrison's administration has done more than any other to build up an American navy and replace the American flag on the seas. The substitution of the American flag for the English jack on the steamship City of Paris and City of New York is the beginning of an American merchant marine which will rival any on the high seas.

Let Utah Wait Awhile.

New York Independent. We beg the people to protest against the admission of Utah. It is a question of religious freedom. It is a question of the practice of the admission of Utah on account of its Mormon faith, but simply because of its polygamy up to two years ago, and its conversion never yet even professed, only the practice "suspended," and that only under the compulsion of the very power from which it now begs to be delivered. Let it remain a little longer under the only power which could control it. Let it learn by at least ten years of practice to reject from principle what it has "suspended" from policy. Let us wait at least until the loyal citizens of Utah ask for admission into the union.

THAT IRRIGATION BILL.

Chicago, Neb., Feb. 11.—To the Editor of THE BEE: I send you attached to this a copy of the heading of one of our petitions now being circulated in this county and which has 195 names on it, citizens of this county, among which I find Martin Goring, founder of the town of Gering; J. H. Vickory, county clerk; A. B. Wood, editor (Gering Courier); E. Morse, county commissioner; Ed Sayre, county treasurer; W. H. Walker, sheriff; W. M. Springer, county commissioner; H. W. Wright, president Farmers' Canal company; Peter McFarlane, cashier Gering bank; Ed Thornton, postmaster; W. H. Hulbert, county judge; John Stults, president Mitchell canal, and in fact, every man in the town of Gering and living close enough to be within reach of the petition or the parties circulating the same. There are about 150 farmers' names now on the petition who are interested in irrigation at the present time, and know what kind of a law they want. I can find no one that wants any more irrigation law passed than is now in force, except the changing of the measurement of water from the present inch to cubic feet per second of time, and to compel ditch companies to file maps of their ditches with the secretary of state and county clerk of the county where the ditch is located. I would do what I can to get a bill in the hands of the secretary of state, but many here think should be left alone (beyond killing the present bill pending) until some future date.

The Petition.

To THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEBRASKA: We, the petitioners of Scotts Bluffs county, would most respectfully pray your honorable body not to enact into a law the bill pending in the senate, title No. 19, for the following reasons, to-wit: First.—That the provisions of said bill are too complicated and unwieldy. Second.—That by reason of the numerous provisions contained therein it is necessary to amend it. It is necessarily expensive. Third.—That the payment of the salaries of the large number of commissioners will become a burden alike on the citizen who pays the taxes and on the state treasury. Fourth.—That the bill is so framed as to be placed on a canal which shall receive a revenue for rental is impractical and unjust. Fifth.—That the proposed plan for voting bonds for the construction and maintenance of canals is not only impractical and unjust, but against the best interests of irrigation throughout the state.

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TRAINING GRESHAM FOR '96

Political Significance of Mr. Cleveland's Latest Cabinet Selection.

WILL BE GROVER'S POLITICAL LEGATEE

Newly Made Party Men to Reap the Rewards Earned by the Wheel Horses During a Half Century of Conflict.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.

Democrats in congress are asking each other now what political significance lies buried under the selection of Judge Gresham for the premiership of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet. They usually bring themselves to believe that the judge was chosen solely with respect to his natural or acquired abilities for the position. Judge Gresham, as everybody who has kept pace with his life knows, is unfamiliar with the duties of secretary of state. He may be a good lawyer and all well satisfied with the position he has so long occupied upon the district and circuit benches of the United States courts, but no one has ever accused him of possessing any skill in diplomacy or learning in international law.

On the contrary, he is blunt, aggressive and open in his procedure and accommodations. While he might make a good secretary of the department of the interior, general, or of the treasury, it seems, would have thought of him as secretary of state, a position requiring not only a wide range of acquaintance upon the district and circuit benches, but skill as a diplomat and a savvy of manner which would give him some popularity in landing men.

These demerits in the eyes of the public, Gresham say they find no great development of character in the way of explanation is suggested to Mr. Cleveland's selection for this delicate position. The theory most advanced in the way of explanation is the one suggested by the fact that the incoming president has selected Mr. Gresham with a view to training him for the campaign of 1896. And it may be added that this explanation is not gratifying to the old-line democrats. As was said in these dispatches last week, it means a reformation of democratic law and the looting off of those who have contributed most to party success in the past. They are to be reorganized for newly made party men, and a new group is to be trained by Mr. Cleveland for future leadership.

Opposition to Jackson Withdrawn.

This morning the senate committee on judiciary agreed to report, with favorable recommendation, the nomination of Judge Jackson to succeed the late Justice Lamar on the supreme court bench of the United States. The minority withdrew all opposition and agreed not to antagonize confirmation, which is expected within a day or two. Chairman Hearst, in the afternoon, had a conference with the president upon the subject last week, and after the meeting of the committee today expressed the opinion that a nomination to fill the vacancy created on the circuit bench by Judge Jackson's promotion would not be filled under his administration. This result of the opposition to Jackson's confirmation was anticipated a week ago in these dispatches and the probable cause for the withdrawal of the opposition to Jackson's confirmation was the way of confirmation.

Dr. Dorchester's Influence.

For some time the South Dakota delegates in congress have been wondering why it was that the money appropriated a year ago for the establishment of Indian schools at Chamberlain and Rapid City had not been expended, but was permitted to lie in the treasury when everybody in their state decried that the schools be established. It has just been discovered that Dr. Dorchester, the superintendent of Indian schools, has organized the establishment of these schools, and that he has proven somewhat larger than the powers of congress. Senator Pottinger and Representative Pickler will probably "round up" the obstacle in a way that will be interesting.

To Avoid Cholera.

Surgeon General Wyman of the marine hospital service is taking active steps against the invasion of cholera next spring. The sundry civil appropriation bill, which passed the house and will pass the senate practically in its present shape, places at the disposal of the president \$200,000 for the coming emergency, and this, together with the money not yet expended from the epidemic disease fund, aggregates nearly 500,000. Through the national quarantine bill has not yet been signed by the president, Dr. Wyman is already preparing a list of the foreign ports where American mail officers will be detailed by the president to inspect all immigrants before their departure for the United States. In view of the grave situation at Marseille, Dr. Wyman today detailed Dr. Fairfax Irwin to proceed to that city at once as United States medical inspector. The remaining inspectors will be detailed as soon as President Harrison signs the bill.

Western Presidents.

The following pensions granted are reported: Nebraska: Original—George Orme, Daniel W. Stevens, Andrew Sharp, James W. Thompson, Josiah V. Housel, James Kelson.

BREEZING COURTESIES.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Is all this talk about "woman's enlarged sphere" to end in the revival of the hoop-skirt? Chicago Inter Ocean: "Ever since Clumiey began to pay attention to that young woman from Boston he has written his name Clumiey." "Yes, she seems to have cast a peculiar spell over him." Boston Courier: Why shouldn't the ocean be a little more furious when it is being crossed so continuously? Rochester Democrat: The reason it is no joke to step on a tack in the dark is because it is impossible to see the point.

Somerville Journal: "No," said good old Mrs. Jenkins, "I haven't any faith in any new-fangled specifics. I've buried eight children in my time, and the good old-fashioned way is plenty good enough for me."

Indianapolis Journal: Lawyer—Weren't you indicted once for breaking a man's skull with an ax-handle? Witness—Wasn't convicted, though. My lawyer proved that as the stick had never been in an ax, it wasn't an ax-handle.

Detroit Free Press: "What's all that fuss over there at the gate?" said a resident of England, on the Great Eastern docks. "The inventor of the fountain pen has just arrived, and the British is giving him an enthusiastic reception."

Pittsburg Chronicle: "How is the colonel?" asked one Kentuckian of another who had just returned from Colonel Frankfort's sick bed. "The colonel is a very sick man, sah. I saw him a few times, and he was giving him by the nurse without even a protest, sah."

THE VAN VALENTINE.

Lady, when you read this line, Pray for the soul of Van Valentine. To the prayer of Cupid, who, Here, a captive, comes to you. If your answer ye should bid, Remember I'm a poor fellow. But if you nod and let me go, Break his bonds and let him go. Other ladies doubtless live Who do not take my suit. I have not decided yet Who I'd marry if I might.

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