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South Omaha, corner N and 26th Streets.
Council Bluffs 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Booms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune
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 remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEK Publishing company, does solemnly swear that Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending February 18, 1893, was as follows: Sunday, February 12. Monday, February 13 Tuesday, February 14... Wednesday, February 15. Thursday, February 16. Friday, February 17. Saturday, February 18.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 18th day of February, 1893.
[Seal] E. N. BOVELL. Notary Public.

Average Circulation for January, 24,247

SPAIN need not worry about the plans of this country in regard to San Domingo. The apprexation craze is abating a little

MAJORS' indecent language at the Morton reception is only on a par with other bad breaks repeatedly charged against him. He ought to be muzzled.

THE railroad managers still insist that the people do not want any freight reduction. Who are those people-the rebate men, the pass men, the railroad lobby and the secretaries of the State Board of Transportation.

CLEOPATRA: No, we are not at liberty to print what Lieutenant Governor Majors said at the Morton reception. But when we tell you that it shocked the galvanized sensibilities of the old-school democrats present you will conclude that it must have been unspeakably bad.

THE republican party has pledged itself to give the people of Nebraska reduced freight rates and the republican party stands pledged to abolish the railroad pass iniquity. Will the republican members of the legislature redeem those pledges? If they do not the party may as well disband in Nebraska.

THE complaint is made in San Francisco that organized charity has encouraged a large and worthless class of idlers and tramps to flock into the city, and that there are more hungry people there than there would be if less effort had been made to provide for the hungry. The work organized by the Associated charities of Omaha, through which the city has been divided into a large number of districts, each under a superintendent, who takes the utmost pains to look into the merits of each case pre- commerce. There is every reason to have built factories and established sented, is the only one by which the schemes of the impostors can be de feated.

WE HAVE waited patiently for four days in expectation that Mr. A. J. Gusin would publicly instruct the Kansas supreme court what to do in the legislative case now pending. Mr. Gustin has also omitted to express his views upon Hawaiian annexation and the pensioning of Queen Lill, nor has he opened his mouth in condemnation or approval of the bribery investigation at Lincoln and the appointment of Julius Sterling Morton. We suggest that Mr. Gustin come home at once and attend to these matters. Nebraska in particular cannot spare any of her statesmen at this critical time.

THERE are many unaccountable things in this world and one of them is that hundreds of clerks and mechanics will go out into the suburbs of Omaha for miles and buy homes, pay high taxes and street car fare, when within a mile of the business center there are hundreds of cheap lots to be had across the river upon which homes may be built accessible to the city and where taxes do not amount to confiscation. Possibly the 10-cent bridge toll is responsible for the fact that so few people in business in Omaha care to live across the river. But it is only a matter of time when the toll will be reduced to 5 cents.

THE state now has a railroad commission, a fish commission, a World's fair commission, and there are bills before the legislature for a boiler commission and a labor commission. But the latest freak is a "pure food commission." The next thing we may expect is a pure water commission or a pure beer commission. There seems to be a mania among legislators in this and other western states to create commissions and enact laws to regulate everything. It must puzzle the rising generation to figure out how people can live and breathe and their country grow and prosper where there is no legislature every two years to pass laws for the creation of commissions whose chief function is to draw salaries and do nothing well.

THE manner in which the manufac turers of Omaha and Lincoln are "getting together" upon a footing of common interest in the promotion of trade is one of the favorable signs of the time. Whatever coolness may have existed between them in the past, they now appear to be thoroughly united in behalf of a vigorous prosecution of the work to which the Nebraska Manufacturers association is devoted. The spirit that has prevailed at the Lincoln exposition this week has been just what it ought to have been, and the renewal of acquaintances and exchange of views, for which it has afforded an opportunity, will be widely beneficial among the business men of the state. The annual exposition in this city next June will be the more successful on account of the interest created in it by the Lincoln meeting.

THE CABINET COMPLETED.

The course adopted by Mr. Cleveland of announcing the men selected for cabinct portfolios as soon as they had accepted was a departure from the traditional custom which has met with very general commendation. Perhaps it is not a very important matter anyway, but as the president-elect very well said there is no reason why there should be any mystery about cabinet appointments, any more than about those of other government officials. The announcement of the men selected to administer the several departments of the government in advance of the submission of their names to the senate for confirmation has the merit of affording the public an opportunity to discuss them, and the country can also form a judgment as to the character of the administration to be expected. The course of Mr. Cleveland has enabled this to be done, and so far as appears there is general popular approval of the innovation. That being the case it is to be expected that future presidentselect will follow the example. Mr. Cleveland announced some time

ago that he proposed to give the country a business men's administration. Yet every member of his cabinet but one is a lawyer, and that one Colonel Lamont, who has within a few years shown considerable ability in practical affairs, will, as secretary of war, find little opportunity for the exercise of his business talent. The Postoffice department, which perhaps gemands a greate amount of real business ability than any other, will be administered by Mr. Bissell, formerly the law partner of Mr. Cleveland, who is not known to have any especial knowledge of postal af fairs. The department of which Mr. Hoke Smith will be the head calls for both legal and practical judgment, and that gentleman may have both, though his reputation is altogether that of a good lawyer, who has been quite successful in fighting corporations and is expected to vigitantly guard the interests of the government in its relations to the land grant railroads, which is to be desired. Mr. Morton has some practical ideas regarding agriculture, and so far as he may have an opportunity to put them into effect will doubtless make a useful member of the new administration.

Mr. Cleveland has shown some of his characteristic qualities in making up his cabinet. The selection of Judge Gresham for secretary of state was undoubtedly self-suggested and done with a full realization of the effect it would produce upon the democratic leaders. A few of these have been outspoken in condemnation of the selection, and very likely this feeling is quite general among them, but Judge Gresham will be confirmed and will creditably fill the position. The appointments of Lamont and Bissell were largely on personal grounds, Mr. Cleveland having the heartiest friendship for both of them. One of the very best selections is that of Representative Herbert of Alabama for secretary of the navy. He is not only entirely familiar with the needs of the navy, but is in sympathy with the sentiment in favor of building up a naval establishment equal to the requirements for defense and the adequate protection of our expect that he will be a very efficient head of that department. As a whole the Cleveland cabinet, if not of exceptional strength, is composed of men of ability and character; and it is safe to predict that it will bring no discredit upon the country.

A VERY PROPER INQUIRY.

The ways and means committee of the house of representatives should lose no time in reporting, and the house should promptly pass, the resolution of Mr. Springer calling upon the president for certain information regarding the fiscal affairs of Hawaii. The resolution requests that the house be informed as to the amount of postal deposits and the debt of Hawaii, the rate of interest they may bear, when they will be due and where payable, and the market value of the bonded debt of that government prior to the establishment of the alleged provisional government. The president is also asked for information as to the amount of sugar which is annually produced in Hawaii and the amount of money which will be required to pay the bounty upon Hawaiian sugar in case of the annexation of the islands to the United States. Further information is asked as to the probable amount of other obligations which this government will incur and assume as a necessary conse quence of such annexation.

It is manifestly desirable that the country shall know all these facts. in an authoritative and official way, before the government takes the step proposed in the treaty now before the senate. That convention provides that the United States shall assume the public debt of Hawaii and the amount due to depositors in the postal savings banks of that country, the aggregate not to exceed \$3,250,000. The present government is required to pay the interest on the debt so long as the existing conditions continue. It may be said that the government of the United States is sufficiently protected in fixing the maximum sum which it may be required to assume, but this is not satisfactory. In a matter of this character there ought to be no contingencies. Whatever is done should be only upon accurate knowledge of the obligations which the American people will be called upon to assume and to pay, for nothing is more certain than that they would have to pay them if the islands are annexed. The shrewd schemers who plotted the overthrow of the monarchy and had themselves promptly recognized as successful revolutionists, following this up by hurrying the negotiation of a treaty of annexation before the representatives of the deposed queen could get an opportunity for a hearing, will have no difficulty in arranging matters so that the debt of Hawaii will, every dollar, have to be paid by the people of the United States if the island became a part of the territory of this country. It

is important to know, therefore, in ad-

vance of the consummation of the pro-

posed action, just what the amount will be.

the resolution by Mr. Springer it is equally desirable to know. The promoters of the revolution and the men who are now administering the alleged provisional government are all largely concerned in the sugar industry. For the last two years that industry has not been so prosperous as before, owing largely if not wholly to the legislation of this country. If the sugar producers of the Hawalian islands could participate in the bounty paid by the United States on the domestic product the sugar industry of Hawaii would receive a tremendous stimulus and the men engaged in it would be enriched to the extent of millions of dollars. It is most desirable that the people of the United States shall be informed as to what amount may be drawn from the national treasury for the exclusive benefit of the Hawaiian sugar producers. Meanwhile there is hardly a probability that the senate will ratify the annexation treaty at the present session. Opposition, founded largely on the hasty and ill-considered action, appears to be steadily increasing, and those who should be well informed believe it is already strong enough to prevent action on the treaty at this session.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

An increasing interest is now felt in the manufacturing and trade circles of this country in the development that is going on in the neighboring republic of Mexico, and the field that is thus being opened for the extension of our commerce by means of closer trade relations is attracting much attention. Delegations of business men from the United States have lately visited Mexico in the interest of trade, and others are preparing to do so. The policy of reciprocity, by which much has been gained for our commerce in other countries, has not yet been made effective as between this country and our neighbor on the other side of the Rio Grande, but it is confidently believed that the growing desire on both sides for more intimate relations will soon result in the building up of a trade that will be mutually profitable.

At present the United States has no commerce of any magnitude with Mexico. The latter imports annually \$37,785,840 worth of manufactured articles and food stuffs, but these importations are mainly from Europe. Practically all of this large sum should come into this country in the form of products and money. The leading exports of Mexico, exclusive of precious metals, are valued at \$14,947,440, and none of the articles which make up this sum, except hides and tobacco, are produced in the United States. This shows how valuable the Mexican trade could be made to this country by the application of the principle of reciprocity.

It is stated by the Engineering Magazine that the enormous increase of tenfold in the imports of Mexico in fourteen years is largely due to the fact that within that period that country has undergone her greatest era of industrial progress and railway construction. This epoch of railway building is now being followed by the introduction of iron machinery, agricultural implements and the use of iron in numberless ways heretofore unknown in that country. This is due in great measure to the enterprise of men from the United States, who mining enterprises and public works. The influx of American capital and enterprise will continue in the future and will have an important influence upon the development of a country that is rich in resources and is destined to be of great value to the commercial interests of the United States.

UNITED STATES SENATOR CHANDLER, who seems to have despaired of getting any immigration legislation through the present congress, has proposed another investigation of the whole subject of immigration. What he now wants done. as indicated in a joint resolution introduced by him in the senate, is to have five commissioners appointed who shall visit various portions of the country and learn the popular sentiment regarding immigration, where it is wanted, and other facts relating to the subject. The industry and zeal of the New Hampshire senator in this matter are to be commended, but really it would seem that quite enough has been done during the past two or three years in the way of investigation, and to spend any more of the public money in this direction, for the present at least, would be an inexcusable waste. The information already available is ample for the wise guidance of congressmen if they are disposed to be guided, and if they are not, additional investigation would not help the matter. The intelligent and unprejudiced opinion of the country is not favorable to any further legislation to restrict immigration, and Mr. Chandler ought to understand this.

THE farmers of the south seem little disposed to accept the advice that has been given them to diversify their crops and plant less cotton. Last year they put in the usual area of cotton, but gave less care to its cultivation, and the consequences were disastrous. The crop was largely a failure, and although the price increased it brought them no more money than the heavy crop of the previous year, which had to be sold at the low prices resulting from overproduction. They are experiencing the inevitaeffect of their mistaken polin a general scarcity Still it is said that cotton planting is about as extensive as usual. In a few localities the southern farmers have followed the advice to diversify the crops and found it profitable, but very generally they seem irrevocably wedded to the old course. The idea that "cotton is king" still prevails with most of them. A strong influx of agricultural immigrants is probably the only thing that will bring about a change.

THE special United States agent for the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska makes some interesting and suggestive statements as to the extent and value of the fishing industry of that little known region. Figures collected by this official show that the quantity of salmon packed in the Alaska district during the year recently ended amounted to 457,969 cases, 15,252 barrels and 4,245 The other information called for by half barrels. The value of the entire

In addition to the up \$2,257,939,55. salmon, which is the principal fish accounted for in these figures, the halibut resources of the Alaskan coast are unlimited and only require development, while the codfish banks are greater in area than those of New Foundland, and will produce an immense supply of fish when the marketo-demands them. The United States government is now taking effective measures to protect the valuable fish supply in Alaskan waters, and it will ultimately become one of the most important resources of the northwest. The wisdom of this precaution will be abundantly vindicated a few years hence.

NEBRASKA cannot lay claim to being a manufacturing state, yet the extent and growth of her manufactures has been great the past few years. For the past two years remarkable progress has been made. The factories of the state and particularly of Omaha have increased their output enormously and if the home patronage sentiment continues to grow the factories will flourish and multiply. The manufacturers themselves are well satisfied with the work already accomplished. They are deeply concerned, however, at the threatening attitude of labor organizations within the state whose energies are just now being directed in behalf of an eight-hour law. The manufacturers claim that should the supreme court declare the statute constitutional and the laboring men insist upon its enforcement, which of course they would do, the manufacturers could not meet their demands and the competition of eastern factories. It is asserted by some of the leading manufacturers of Omaha that an eight hour schedule would compel them to close their doors.

THE Chicago Herald says that the business embarrassment of Governor Mc Kinley "may well shake the confidence of men in the business sagacity and infallibility of protectionists." Such a conclusion from the mere fact that a conspicuous advocate of the protective policy has failed in business cannot be taken very seriously: but it is worth while to observe that McKinley has proven himself a man of the strictest integrity in a time of great trial, from which it may be assumed that he has been entirely honest in his advocacy of protection. Can this be said of those leading democratic statesmen, who boisterously advocated free trade during the recent campaign and acknowledged after the battle was over that the cry was merely to 'get in on?"

Political Beart Failure. The collapse of the populist revolution in Kansas is the worst case of political heart

failure in recent history. Peerless Collection of Unknowns. New York Tribune. If the measure of a man's titness for the

cabinet offices is the extent to which he is nknown, Mr. Cleveland is going to have a peerless body of advisers.

Bit Off More Than He Could Chew.

Chicago He ald, Mr. McLeod's case is by no means a new nor phenomenal one. He has followed the example of enterprising gentlemen in all civilized ages whose failure was caused by possessing an ambition out of all proportion greater than their ability and means for gratifying it With his dental equipment he excised from the impacted mass of nicotic vegetable a quantity too great for his powers of mastication.

Does it Pay to Be Good?

Chicago Despatch. John C. Eno, who skipped to Canada in 1885 with \$4,000,000 belonging to a New York bank came back under the jurisdiction of the stars and stripes yesterday arrested and released on \$20,000 bail. ee how accounts balance. Eno stole \$4,000, 00. If he ferfeits his bail he will still be \$3,980,000 ahead of the game, and this sum divided by eight gives him an annual salary equivalent to \$497,500. Does it really pay to be good, after all?

Where Prohibition Doesn't Prohibit. Boston Herald.

The indictment of 300 liquor dealers down in Bangor is another interesting commentary on the efficacy of the Maine law. "Is there anybody from Bangor on this train!" inquired a Kentucky gentleman who was raveling across the continent. "I am from that city, sir," was the response that came from the other end of the car. "Ah, will you kindly lend me your corkscrew?" asked the gentleman from Kentucky. He was promptly accommodated,

New York Sur Hon, J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska has never been lucky in getting office. This is true of his various worthy but unrewarded attempts to be elected governor of that state, and is true now of his getting the job o preside over that miscellaneous collection of futilities known as the Department of Agriculture. This appointment breaks its traditions, if an unstart can be said to have traditions. He has "farmed it" for a generation, and knows a silo from a bag of shorts. He has been an intelligent and persistent advocate of forest preserva tion, and a tree planter and a teacher to others of the fine old art of tree planting He is the founder, we believe, of Arbor day and we should think he would prefer to si under his own arbor and see his trees grow to being responsible for weather guesses and counting pumpkin seeds.

Why They Downed McLeod.

Pittsburg Disputch, It is instructive as to the ethics of Wall street that McLeod's fall is not due to his having formed a combination which was against public policy and inimical to the pub-lic welfare. So long as McLeod confined himself to squeezing the consumers of an-thracite coal he was the hero of the mouey kings. But, while he was willing to suppress ompetition in the coul business, he was an bitious enough to enter into competition with the trunk lines for New England business. In doing so he trod upon the toes of the Van derbilts as well as of the Pennsylvania rail road interests. Consequently the trunk line magnates, headed by the dictator, Pierpont Morgan, decreed that McLeod must be wiped out. He much make the poor people who have to buy anthracite coal pay an extra orice and be the darling of the multi-millio aires, but when he trenched upon trunk li profits he became "a dangerous factor" and must go.

Cleveland, the Cabinet Maker. John Russell Young in New York Herald,

Mr. Cleveland removes the doubts expressed by some democratic newspapers as to the identity of Mr. Holee Smith by appointing that gentleman to the cabinet. This also answers the question of a leading western journal as to whether Hoke Smith was a nom de plume like Mark Twain or Uncle Remus. The nomination, therefore, is a valuable con-

tribution to our literary history.

This summoning of shapes out of darkness; this evolving of forms, out of nothing: this hurling of names, which were supposed to be some forgotten fancy in a Dick novel, at an awestruck democracy as real, tangible, salary-drawing, self-evident ministers of state, is an instructive phe-Republicans in their attitude nomenon. Republicans in their attitude of observation and speculation may think so. And especially when we scan the horizon and see Isaac Pusey Gray, General Daniel E. Sickies, various members of the Adams family, ex-Minister Perry Belmont, Leon Abbett, the forlorn lone Jerseyman; Colonel McClure of Philadelphia; Henry Watterson of Kentucky; Henry George, the Watterson of Kentucky; Henry George, the Peter the Hermit of the canvass: that lowa governor with the curious name of Boies, not

catch of salmon cod, horring, etc., foots | to speak of the serried array of time-honored and battle-scarred heroes, all faithful, loyal expectant, and yet not one of them ever summoned to Lakewood to share the counsels of Mr. Straus and Mr. Villard in share ing the avalar of the new democracy. His-tory does not parallel the incident—not at least since Noah went into the ark and left his contemporary statesmen to settle rising

NEWS FOR THE ARMY.

Major Halford's First Assignment Anunced-Other Changes in the Service. Washington, D. C., Feb. 23.- Special Telegram to The Bee. |-Army orders issued today were:

Major Elijah W. Halford, paymaster, is detailed as disbursing officer on the part of the United States to the for seal arbitration tribunal. He will report for duty to Hon. J. W. Foster, agent for the United States, and will proceed to Paris, France, and such other places as may be necessary for the proper performance of his duties. Upon the completion of this duty he will report in peron to the commanding general, Department Dakota, for assignment to duty at St.

The leave granted Second Lieutenant Edmund M. Blake, Fifth artiflery, January 31 is extended two months.

Special orders February 2 which directs transfer of Second Lieutenant William M. Wood, Twelfth infantry, from company A to company I of that regiment, and which was suspended until further orders by special order February 16, is revoked. The following named officers are defor duty pertaining to the World's Columbian exposition, and will report in person to the commanding general, Department of the Misouri, for duty accordingly: Captain Charles Crane, Twenty-fourth infantry: Captain ohn Pitcher, First cavalry: First Lieutennnt Clermont L. Best, jr., First artillery Second Lieutenant Colden L. H. Ruggies hird artillery.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Captain Otto Hein, First cavalry.

The following transfers in the Twenty-first nfantry are made: Captain Ebenezer W. infantry are made: Captain Ebenezer W Stone, from company K to company F; Cap tain Willis Wittich, from company F to com-pany K. On the expiration of his present sick leave Captain Stone will join the many to which he is thus transferred under the operation of so much of special order. September 30, as directs him to join his regi-

Special orders February 13, detailing First Lieutenant J. Estcourt Sawyer, Fifth artil-lery, for temporary duty as instructor of National guard of the state of Washington, s, at his own request revoked.

Second Lieutenant Wilson Chase, Twentieth infantry will report in person to the commanding officer of the United States infantry and cavalry school. Fort Leaven-Kan., on March 1 for preliminary in;

struction, preparatory to his detail as a student officer of the school. First Lieutenaut Edward H. Plummer, Tenth infantry, is designated to perform and execute the duties of Indian agent at the Navajo agency, N. M. Lieutenant Plummer will be relieved from his present duties, and will proceed to and take charge of said agency, receipting to the per son now in charge thereat for all public property in his charge, Lieutenant Plummer will perform these duties under the direc-tion of the secretary of the interior, to whom he will report by letter for instructions. Leave of absence for one month, to take effect on or about February 26, is granted First Lieutenant Frederick von Schrader.

The extension of leave of absence granted Captain Constant Williams, Seventh in-fantry, is further extended one month.

DELIBERATELY KILLED HIMSELF.

One of St. Louis' Wealthy Citizens Grows Weary of Living. St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 23 .- A most deliber-

ate suicide was committed here this morning by Jephth H. Simpson, a wealthy citizen. The act was done with a dull razor, plied along the throat with shocking deliberation and persistence. He prepared for death as he would retire to sleep. He undressed and donned his night robe. He put on his night cap, then braced the blade of the razor as rigid as a butcher kulfe foot bath tub was drawn near to the bed and Simpson then lay down on his right side. From the position of the body when found the spicide stretched his head out from the bed in order to have his throat above the tub. He used the razor with his left hand and cut a series of gashes on the right side of his throat. The jugular vein and the arteries were severed and the old man's life blood poured in a stream into the receptacle placed below for the purpose.

The dead man was a well known insurance man and was worth \$250,000 or me and had no known cause for the deed. He was 65 years old.

Will Go to Chicago

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 23:-An evening paper says: E. E. Barnard, the noted astronomer of Lick observatory, who discovered Jupiter's fifth satellite, will not return to California. Barnard is in the east having been granted a six months leave of absence, and the paper says he will probably accept a position with the Chicago univer-sity, where he will have charge of the big telescope to be placed there.

Got Away with Seventy Thousand. ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 23.—Bank Examiner Williams is here and will assume charge of the Gate City National bank. The latest developments put the defalcation of Cashier Baldwin at \$70,000.

sident Hall says the depositors will be paid in full. The deposits amount to \$800,000.

Killed by a Premature Blast. DENVER, Colo., Feb. 23.-Two Italians were killed and two slightly injured in the coal mines at King Colo., by a premature blast today. These are the same mines in which twenty-three men were killed about a month The names of the men are not obtain-

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

The new creamery at Albion will cost Another ten-foot irrigating canal ten miles length is to be constructed the coming spring.

There were no profits in the business and so the Hooper Creamery company has gone out

The Kearney Presbyterian church will celebrate its twentieth anniversary the first week in March. The Central Nebraska Oratorical associa-

will hold its annual contest at Grand Island March 31. Caleb Shreve of Kearney fell from a scaffolding thirteen feet to the frozen ground

and broke his right leg, but was otherwise uninjured. Gothenburg's overall factory is now put-ting its goods on the market and the "patne industry" cry is being heard in that vicinity

Hester Watts, the young lady who suddealy became insane and was prevented from jumping from the platform of the train near Wichita, Kan., by the conductor, was on her way to visit relatives at Pawnee City. She is related to Hon. W. B. Raper of the Santee Indian agency, and Joe Raper, a farmer living west of town.

A 13-year-old Plattsmouth boy named Erb tried to commit suicide because his father had threatened him with punishment. The boy was found in an unconscious condition inder cover of shrubbery, froth issuing from his mouth. It was soon ascertained that he had taken an overdose of laudanum with suicidal intent. Restoratives were promptly administered and he is now in a fair way to recovery. Six weeks ago Mrs. Winfield J. Holden of

Burr, Otoe county, died. When she was burned her dog followed the remains to the grave and nothing more was seen of him until thir-ty-one days afterwards a neighbor informed Mr. Holden that the dog was and had been day she was buried. The dog never left the grave during all that time, day or night, despite the fact that it was during the ex-treme cold weather, save for a few minutes at night to go to a neighbor's to get some food and water. It was only after the dog had watched the grave for over five weeks that even Mr. Holden could induce him to come home and get something to cat. The dog is well cared for by his master, but each day spends several hours and some time whole days at the grave. It is not though the dog can ever be broken of this habit, as he seems to think it his duty to thus visit the grave daily and see that no one dis

GROWING

Indications That the Gold Reserve Will Be Intranched Upon.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE TO ISSUE BONDS

Not Believed to Be Possible to Avoid That Course Much Longer-When the Securities Are Likely to

> WASHINGTON BURRAU OF THE BEE. 513 FOURTHENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23,

He Sold.

Another shipment of gold brings the treasury reserve still more dangerously near the point where action will become necessary. Suggestions are being received every hour from prominent bankers and others who are not prominent, giving advice to the administration on this subject. The sale of silver abroad, the issue of gold certificates to bear interest, the exchange of greenbacks for gold and a thousand and one plans are offered. To none of these suggestions is a reply made. The administration has determined what to do. The president does not want to sell bonds, nor does the secretary of the treasury, but nothing else will prevent gold from going to a premium when the reserve is intrenched upon, and there is no use to further conceal that fact, In anticipation of what may happen, even

under the democratic administration after the ten days of the present administration clapse, leading banking institutions in New York have made negotiations abroad and formed syndicates for the delivery of gold to the government in exchange for bonds. No one can tell who will get this contract, but as there is such a wealth of commanding names at the call of the administration there will be no difficulty whatever in making satisfactory arrangements for placing the additional issue, should it become neces-

The proposed amendment to the sundry civil bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue 3 per cent bonds will not in the slightest degree enlarge the secretary's powers, but will simply increase his facilities than that already fixed by law. amendment fail in congress the issue and sale of 4 per cent bonds may be made at a premium, which will reduce the net interest to the holders to 3 per cent.

Democrats Displeased.

Chairman Harrity's attempt to canvass the next house upon the repeal of the Sher-man silver purchasing act by means of a confidential" circular, as exposed by Phila delphia dispatches published caused a great deal of comment among both republicans and democrats in congress today. Many democratic representatives who are members-elect of the next house are offended by Mr. Harrity's nterpret it as meaning that Mr. Cleveland having failed to bring about the repeal of the Sherman act through the influence of Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Villard, has now called to his aid the chairman of the deme cratic national committee

In their opinion the head of the national party organization ought not to use his in-luence in that position to interfere with the independent action of congress upon non partisan legislation. Of course it is the free silver wing of the democratic membership of the next house that is most bitterly opposed by Chairman Harrity's circular. It s doubtful whether this attempt to influen egislation will not do more harm than good to the cause of repeal in the next house. It will stir the free silver men into an aggres-sive campaign in order to discount the effect of Mr. Harrity's circular.

Foreshadowed an Extra Session.

The circular was generally interpreted as foreshadowing an extra session. It was also accepted as evidence that Mr. Cleveland is preparing a black list of democratic memsers of the next house who are not in accord with his policy, and that he wishes this list at once for use at the very outset of his administration in the distribution of patronage. As illustrating the bitterness and resentment which Mr. Cleveland's prospective distribution of patronage is exciting among democrats, there may stance which occurred on the floor of the

Mr. Herbert of Alabama had just entered and was receiving nearty cheers from his friends on both sides of the house, upon his election for the next secretary of the navy Mr. Tillman of South Carolina, a free silver democrat, who owes his election to the house to the supression of the colored republican in his district, cried to another dem crat who was applauding Mr. Herbert, to sit down and keep still, because Mr. Herbert had voted against the free silver men, thereby securing the favor of the president-elect

Influenced the Appointment. The Bell Telephone monopoly is another

corporation influence which seems to have joined the street railway syndicate and the Northern Pacific railroad in influencing loubtless without the consciousness of Mr Cleveland, the formation of his cabinet. There are circumstances and coincidences which indicate that the selection of Richard Olney of Massachusetts for attorney general will not be offensive to the gentlemen who are interested in the Bell Telephone com-pany, against which the United States now has a suit pending before the supreme court Olney comes from a city which is the seal of the parent company. His social and per sonal associations in Boston have been and

are intimate with leading capitalists interested in the telephone company and especially with Mr. Endicott, who was President Cleveland's secretary of war, and who is the counsel for the telephone company. It is not of course intimated or suggested that Mr. Olney himself has any connection with the company, but certainly his friendly relations with its officers and counsel are not undesirable at a time when litigation designed to prevent the telephone company from enjoying a monopoly of thirty one years or longer instead of seventeen years, the legal limit of a patient, is about to be brought to an issue in the supreme court where the government of course will be re-presented by the head of the Department of Justice. It is understood in Washington that ex-Secretary Endicott openly assumes the responsibility for having suggested Mr. Olney's name to Mr. Cleveland and for hav-

ing influenced the appointment. Details of the Litigation.

The suit recently filed in the supreme court against the Bell Telephone company is entirely different from any of the others which have been brought against that corwicely the suprementation of the The other suits related to the invention of the telephone poration. principles. The suit now pending is to set aside the patents issued to the Bell company in November, 1891, and the grounds for setting the patents aside are based upon alleged unlawful and irregular practices in the patent office. Although the Bell com-pany has enjoyed the protection of the gov-ernment in its monopoly since 1878, barring out all competition, it did not take out patents upon the most important invention n the telephone-the transmitter-till No vember, 1891. It delayed the issuance patents with a view to protonging the life of

When in 1878 the Bell company got control of Berlinger's applications for patents it began interfering suits with the determinacompany struck out everything but the title and the names of witnesses in the applica-tions, substituting new matter, and entered new claims for invention. Then it struck the drawings and filed new ones. not lose the government's protection. It even failed to file properly executed affida-vits with its new application papers, as rejuired by law, and yet the patent office pro tected the company. There were many irregularities and violations of law before the final patents were issued in November, 1891, and all these are pointed out so strongly in Attorney General Miller's bill now the house as to make a decision favorable to the government almost certain if the case is only pressed to a decision.

Miscellanaous

Representative-elect Mercer was among President Harrison's callers today. Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Jennings of Salt Lake Its are at Willard's.

Morris Taylor of Huron is at the St. James.

Morris Taylor of Huron is as a Hon. Henry A. Coffee of Wyoming is at P. S. H. the National. BITS OF SERRIED WIT.

"Everybody else stopped my paper, so I con-cluded to stop it, too." Is the way a Texas ed-tor explained his suspension.

Washington Star: "Great Scott!" said the man from Kansas who sat in the theater near the big box party, "the legislature must be in It was to be expected the full of the Reading ombine would McLeod think.

New Orleans Picayune: There is more in a clock than appears on the face of it.

Yonkers Statesman: The auctioneer is a nan who likes to have you talk back. Detroit Tribune: "Did you enjoy the pink tea?" "Not a bit. It was quite insipid and

Indianapolis Journal: Mr. Wickwire-What ild you say was the name of the new soprano dld you say was the name of the new sopra in the choir? Mrs. Wickwire—Pearl Gray. "I never would have thought it." "Why not?" "She does not look like a person of color."

Siftings: Now and then you hear of a char-

Itable coal dealer, but he is not lik very much out of his weigh to be so. Cleveland Plain Dealer: A man can be young but once—and frequently his neighbors and friends are very glad of it.

WOMAN'S REASON. Kansas City Journal.

"I know," she said, "that woman is As strong in intellect As man, and reasons quite as well, And with us much effect." As man, and reasons quite as well,
And with as much effect."
When asked, "How do you know all this?"
Without a moment's pause,
The fair logician answered with
Much emphasis: "Because."

FOUR OF A KIND.

Cincinnati Gazette. He asked the policeman his No. When he woke from a much needed Slo.. Then hid on a big pile of Lo

On planos and organs she lbs.

Detrot Free Press. There was a young man in Monroe Whose pace was quite rapid to go Then he fied from the place, At a more rapid pace, And all of the people yelled "Owe!"

Kansas City Journal, There was a Missouri-bred Col. Who swore that by the etol, He would drink a canteen Full of rawest benzine And he's now in the region infol.

Chicago Inter Ocean. He read of old Two Strikes, the Sloux, And sizhed for some brave deed to dieux, But his mamma found out What he was about, And now he is feeling quite blioux.

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nicely blended that the taste is correct to a dot. All the popular fabrics are represented and vary in price from \$10 up.

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