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South Omaha, corner N and 26th Streets
Council Bluffs 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
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CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and ditorial matter should be addressed to the

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances 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 DAILY BEE for the week ending February 18, 1893, was as follows: follows:
Sunday, February 12...
Monday, February 13...
Tuesday, February 14...
Wednesday, February 1
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 A CHICAGO millionaire says that he

has made most of his money by holding his tongue. It is a good holding if one only knows when to realize on it. AN EMINENT statistician figures it out

to his own satisfaction that the popula-

tion of this country a century hence will be 300,000,000. Now is the time to settle in Nebraska and avoid the rush. THE governor of South Carolina de-

clares that his fight with the railroad companies is to a finish. He will probably find that the companies are up to all of the fine points of "ring" tactics. THE state of New York is now practi-

cally out of debt, and if the legislature adopts the recommendation of the controller she will owe nothing a few months hence. Well, why should not the Empire state be out of debt? It is better than paying interest.

A CONFERENCE of physicians in New York has decided that oleomargarine is not a wholesome article of food because it takes twelve times as long to digest it as it does to digest butter. The governor of that state has recommended that the use of oleomargarine in the state institutions be abolished by law.

THE London Spectator's view in regard to the Hawilan question is characteristic. It says that the United States may have the islands, as England would be able to capture them without any difficulty in the event of war, and in times of peace they would be as useful to her as they were under the native dynasty. There is a glimmer of reason in this view

THOSE enthusiastic people who are eager to go to the Hawaiian islands to live will do well to bear in mind the fact that the Pacific ocean is a big and lonely body of water. The steamer City of Pekin, which recently reached San Francisco with a broken shaft, sailed 1,240 miles without sighting a vessel, and she was looking for one with a good deal of earnestness.

THOSE democratic newspapers that are mildly criticising Mr. Cleveland because he has passed over many leading Lights of his party and selected some comparatively obscure men in making up his cabinet would doubtless be surprised if they knew all of the inside facts in the case. There is reason to believe that a good many of these prominent democrats declined cabinet places for various reasons best known to themselves. Possibly some of them thought they were too young to die politically.

ONE of the principal resources of Michigan, and one to which her wealth is very largely due, is her timber supply. That this must be rapidly diminishing is shown by the fact that last year the output of timber from the mills of that state was 3,794,257,000 feet, valued at \$60,000,000, and the shingle production was also enormous, amounting to \$6,000,000. The lumber output was 200,-000,000 feet greater in 1892 than in 1891. and the output of shingles was also vastly increased. How many years can this go on before the state is denuded of timber?

UNSEASONABLE weather has its effect on the trade of jobbing centers, as is clearly shown by the tabulated returns from the clearing houses of the great cities as reported by Bradstreet's. Nea ly the whole country has suffered through the severe cold and storms, and other influences have had a disquieting effect on business. Omaha has been no exception to the rule, and shows but a slight increase in volume of trade over the corresponding week of last year, 5.7 per cent. But this is better than the decrease reported from some of the Gate City's less favored business competitors.

THE Street Railway Review, a journal de oted to the interests of the street railroads of the country, objects to the criticism of the companies on account of inadequate facilities and explains that the complaints which have been common in the northern cities this winter have been due to the fact that the severity of the weather has caused many people to ride who would not ordinarily use the cars. This explanation will hardly apply to Omaha. There has been little snow in this city this winter and there have been few days when people who wished to walk could not do so without discomfort. The trouble has been a lack of ears to handle the natural passenger business in a satisfactory manner. The number of people in this city who patronize the street railway lines is | ent growing and it is necessary that increased facilities should be provided for them, especially in the morning and evening hours, during which the travel

TERRIBLE IF TRUE.

The following letter directed to the editor of this paper and bearing the postmark of the asylum at Lincoln reached this office a few days ago. The request of the writer to give it to the public is complied with in order that attention may be called in the most public way possible to the complaint made therein.

The letter is written in a good, legible hand and the style does not indicate the slightest trace of insanity on the part of the author, who evidently has used a nom de plume as a matter of precaution. ASYLUM, LINCOLN, Feb. 14 .- To the Editor of Tue Bas: For the sake of God and humanity make an appeal to the legis lature to have this living hell opened to the light of the world. It is a prison pen for the incarceration of women whose libertine husbands wish to deprive of liberty, and through their unprincipled attorneys accomplish their purpose. It needs ventilation even more than the pen. A woman journalist you know well is the writer of this. Please

This is a revelation of terrible de pravity. If what the writer charges is true, and there have been such cases, the victims of man's inhumanity should be liberated and the monsters who have had them incarcerated in an insane asylum should be presecuted to the fullest

The legislative committees should promptly avail themselves of this opportunity to make a searching inquiry into the class of patients that would properly come under this head. The original letter embodying the complaint is at their disposal.

THE POWER OF PUBLIC OPINION. The influence of public opinion as a means of correcting evils which from time to time become so flagrant as to arouse popular indignation and appeal strongly for remedial action has recently been illustrated in this country by the downfall of the Reading coal combination and the serious weakening of other allied monopolies which are now struggling to maintain an existence. This is a crucial period for the trusts, and the difficulties which they are encountering are to be attributed entirely to proval that has been brought to bear upon them. The coal combination, the sugar trust, the cordage trust, the lead trust, the whisky trust and others of similar character which are preying upon the people in contravention of law and public policy and in open and avowed defiance of popular sentiment are all under a cloud and are beginning to reap the whirlwind. It is a necessary condition of the suc-

cessful operation of such unlawful enterprises as these that they should be able to command ample financial support. So long as they are left unmolested they have little difficulty in obtaining money, but when they are made defendants in a dozen courts and are the objects of restrictive legislation on every hand it is not surprising that capitalists should become wary and refuse to take the chances involved in lending money upon their securities. The allied corporations have thus far met with remarkable success in their resistance to legal proceedings brought to destroy soon sap their strength and render their no longer able to command money they must go down. When their stocks betalists will doubtless be withdrawn abruptly, as was the case the other day, when the Reading hustled desperately for money and could not find it. The unloading of securities upon the public on the part of the insiders in these various trusts has been a conspicuous feature of recent stock transactions. These men who have carried all the trust stocks they could struggle under as long as bankers would accept collateral are now glad to stand from under and escape the disaster that threatens on every

The power of public opinion as a means of remedy against extortion of the kind now complained of cannot be doubted. It may take years to accomplish all that is desired, but the signs of the times afford encouragement.

THE SILVER COMPROMISE PROPOSAL The measure framed by ex-Senator Carlisle, it is presumed with the approval of Mr. Cleveland, intended as a compromise on the silver question, has not been received with much favor either by the silver men or the antisilver men in congress. The general feeling regarding it appears to be, as stated by the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, whose information in matters of this kind is usually very trustworthy, that so far as furnish ing a remedy for the bad effects of the present law is concerned there is nothing substantial in the compromise. This will be apparent from an examination of

It provides that the secretary of the treasury shall set aside a quantity of silver bullion now held, including the quantity already coined, sufficient to redeem the treasury notes issued against it, and shall then proceed to coin at the rate of \$3,000,000 per month the residue, which is to be turned into the treasury cash. That is, the difference between the commercial and coinage value of the silver bullion purchased under the act of 1890 shall be coined into standard dollars. It is estimated that this difference is about \$40,000,000, so that its coinage would occupy the mints for a period of about fifteen months, during which what is known as the Sherman act would be suspended. The coinage value of the silver bullion held on February 1 was over \$138,000,000, and the amount of treasury notes outstanding is \$124,000,-000. Over thirty million standard silver dollars have been coined from bullion purchased under the act of 1890. This amount the proposed bill provides shall be set aside against the treasury notes outstanding. These notes are secured under existing law by the silver bullion at its commercial value, at pres-84 cents per ounce of 480 grains, while the silver certificates issued under the act of 1878 are represented by silver dollars of 4124 grains. The measure further provides

that holders of standard dollars to be

coined under the bill may exchange them at the treasury for certificates sim-Har to those issued under the act of 1878, which are redeemable in silver. Under existing law the treasury notes which are redeemable in coin represent the commercial value of the ballion held. The proposed compromise bill would reduce this measure of security by making the treasury notes represent standard dollars and place them on a level with silver certificates.

The compromise measure means the resumption of the coinage of the standard silver dollars, the suspension of the purchase of silver until we have coined all the seigniorage bullion on hand, which it is estimated will occupy the mints for a period of about fifteen months, after which the purchase of silver is to be resumed, and the depreciation of the treasury notes redeemable in coin. It is impossible to see in what respect this measure would improve the financial situation, and it is not surprising that the republicans of the house promptly declared that they would not support it, or that democrats opposed to enlarging the coinage of silver are hostile to it. The compromise would issue about 40,000,000 new silver dollars worth about 70 cents each, which would be in clear violation of the declaration of the Chicago platform against any new silver coin not intrinsically and exchangeably equal to the gold coin of the same denomination. There is no possibility of such a measure passing the present congress, and its chances will probably be no better in the

WHERE SHALL WE GET THE GOLD. In view of the fact that within a short time, how short no one can predict with any degree of certainty, the government will be compelled to fortify its gold reserve, probably by issuing bonds, the question as to where the gold is to be obtained is obviously most pertinent. Ac cording to the last report of the secre tary of the treasury the stock of gold in the United States November I, 1892, was approximately, in round numbers, \$656,-000,000. By the same authority the the steady pressure of popular disap-, gold coin in circulation at that date was \$411,000,000. The report of the director of the mint, transmitted to congress a few days ago, estimates the stock of gold on January 1, 1893, to have been in round numbers \$349,000,000. The latest information regarding the treasury gold reserve states the amount to be \$103,000,000, the fraction being the excess over the amount required to be kept on hand for the redemption of the legal tender notes. Deducting this amount from the estimate of the director of the mint it would seem that the stock of gold in the country outside of the national treasury is \$546,000,000.

These figures would appear to indicate that the government should have no difficulty in obtaining all the gold necessary, whether by issuing bonds or in exchange for legal tender notes, to meet every probable demand for specie to go abroad. With such a supply of gold in the country as is officially reported all talk about the danger of invading the permanent treasury reserve or of gold going to a premium would seem to be them, but the bankers who aid them preposterous. Yet these things are with capital are far-sighted enough to seriously represented to be possible perceive that the influence of a persis- under existing conditions, if not indeed tent popular demand for relief must probable. It is suggested that if bonds are offered to the general public upon securities worthless. When they are the stipulation that they shall be paid for in gold the takers of them will most probably draw from the treasury gin to depreciate the confidence of capi- | itself the gold needed, and thus leave the gold fund just where it is. The idea behind this is that there is no gold lying around in people's pockets and money drawers which can be scraped together to the amount of \$50,000,000. The banks of New York have in their possession about \$75,000,000 in gold, but if they should turn two-thirds of that amount into the national treasury in exchange for bonds it would necessitate the withdrawal from public circulation of enough lawful money to make good the 25 per cent reserve they are required to keep against their deposits, and which the surrender of \$50,000,000 in gold would deplete. The effect of this would be a currency contraction detrimental to business.

From reports regarding negotiations with foreign bankers, which it is to be observed may be without authority, it would seem that the treasury officials are in doubt as to whether gold bonds could be disposed of in this country. It is said that syndicates have been formed between New York and foreign bankers for the delivery of gold to the government in exchange for bonds. This is not incredible, and yet the probability is not great that the government could find foreign buyers under existing circumstances for \$50,000,000 of gold bonds. It is more than likely that every government of Europe would offer a stubborn resistance to the withdrawal of such an amount of gold from their banks at this time for transfer to the treasury of the United States, and in that event no great European bank or banking firm would venture upon the operation, The dilemma which the situation thus presents is manifestly a most perplexing one. The government credit, involved in the maintenance of specie payments, must be maintained. As the situation now stands the national treasury possesses only \$3,000,000 of gold with which to do this, and this may be swept away within the next few days. There is gold enough in the country, but will those who hold it come to the assistance of the government? This question must be speedily answered, and the response must come from the bankers of the

country, who control its stock of gold. Major Halford gets a most desirable assignment at the outset of his career as a paymaster in the army. He will accompany ex-Secretary Foster to Paris as the disbursing officer for the representatives of the United States is the Bering sea arbitration court and will probably spend several months in Europe. The court will shortly convene and it is understood will immediately adjourn for a month, which will give Major Halford an opportunity to see many points of interest in the old world. He has well earned the recreation which this will give him and it is to be hoped that he will derive great benefit from it.

COLORADO leads in the production of

amounting to 24,000,000 ounces, or nearly half the total for the whole country, which was 58,000,000 ounces. Montana ranks next, with a production in 1892 of a little over 17,000,000 ounces. It thus appears that the other silver-producing states and territories yielded together only about 17,000,000 ounces, which shows a decline for most of them. It is a fact that the diverinterests of Nevada and Idaho have suffered by reason of the fall in the price of silver, but this seems to have had no effect in Colorado, where the production was larger last year than ever before. As it costs less to mine silver in that state than elsewhere it is a very profitable industry, even at the present market price of the bullion.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Today Gibraltar can only be victualed by the good will of Spain. If England should be at war with Spain it would be necessary. says a writer who has paid much attention to naval matters, in order to get supplies into Gibraltar, to silence the batteries on the Spanish shores. Under modern conditions batteries of the most scientific construction cannot be silenced except by landing a force able to capture them. This would necessitate an invasion of Spain on a considerable scale. It may be said that if Gibraltar is of no use to England as against Spain it may be of use as a rainst some other power. To this the answer is made, however, that Spain is known to be anxious to get possession of Gibraltar and would have a strong temptation to come to terms with an enemy of England who should promise to hand over Gibraltar to the possession of Spain. The writer proposes to make the auxiety of Spain to get possession of Gibraltar the basis of a "trade." Gibraltar would, of course, be far more valuable to Spain than to any other power; she could support the place with her entire national resources. Spain would be in the position toward Gibraltar of France toward Toulon and of England toward Portsmouth. The writer proposes that a bargain should be made with Spain, by which Spain should get possession of Gibraltar and should cede to England the Spanish possessions on the coast of Morocco, which are of no value to Spain, but which vould make a good naval station. . The English, as is well known, have of late taken a lively interest in Morocco. It is pretty safe to say, however, that the practical considerations on the side of the proposed measure would have to be very strong indeed to induce the British nation to consent that their flag shall no longer wave above the famous Mediterranean fortress.

Although as a rule the attempts made in the old world to interfere with the liberty of the press meet with little sympathy in this country, yet it is difficult to blame the French government for its recent action in securing the enactment of a law whereby utterances either in the newspapers or on the platform calculated to incite the withdrawal of savings banks deposits are declared punishable by a heavy fine and a maximum term of two years imprisonment. The administration has been forced to adopt this course, and to secure this legislation in order to put a stop to the recent and partially successful endeavors made by the monarchists to create a run on the savings banks with the view of injuding the republican government. Taking advantage of the uneasy feeling created by the Panama scandals, the newspapers devoted to the cause of the Comte de Paris and of Prince Victor Bonaparte have been denouncing the savings banks as establishments "without bottom," as "liable to be plundered by the ministry of the day," and as "certain to suspend in the event of war." Innsmuch as the deposits in the French savings banks amount in the aggregate to about \$800,000,-000, and as moreover the money thus deposited is invested in government bonds, it will be readily seen that any sudden panic or any preconcerted run upon these great financial reservoirs of French thrift would be likely to affect very seriously both the financial and general security of the nation. Under the circumstances the drastic law dealing with the matter, and which has just been enacted by the French Chambers, will meet with widespread approval, even in this great land of freedom.

King Humbert of Italy, although most unaffected, simple and cordial in his manner toward the lower classes of his subjects, is very constrained, stiff and unbending toward the members of the aristocracy. To the latter he rarely accords the honor of a handshake, whereas he tenders his hand very freely to people in the humbler walks of life. The result is that his popularity is far greater with the masses than with the classes, the latter of whom do not heritate to nickname him "the King of the Marmots," partly on account of his Savoyard origin, and partly, too, in consequence of his predilection for what the great Roman nobles are pleased to regard as "low company." Possibly this attitude of the king is attributable in some measure to the fact that many of the great Roman houses, such as the Colonnas, the Massims, the Cencis and others, consider their own ancestry and lineage infinitely more illustrious and ancient than that of King Humbert, regarding the House of Savoy as of relatively modern origin and of a parvenu character. The result is that they in many cases decline to accord to the king the tokens of respect due from a subject to his sovereign, and even go so far as to decline to bow to him in the street. Of course, the king resents this and does not hesitate on his side to manifest a considerable amount of indifference and coldness toward the Roman aristocracy.

It is announced that Lord Rosebery has onsented to refer England's long-standing territorial dispute with Venezuela to arbitration. This is only to go back to the position he took when in the foreign office during Mr. Gladstone's former ministry. Arrangements for arbitration were; then understood to be in a forward condition, but Lord Salisbury, when he came in, upset them all on grounds which were alleged to be personal. So the affair has dragged glong for the past six years, the British all, the while strengthening their hold when the territory which Venezuela claimel, and the Venezuelans all the while protesting and making futile threats of forcible resistance. The distracted condition of their domestic affairs for the last two years has somewhat overshadowed this foreign complication, but now that General Crespo seems to have established himself in power the prospect of a settlement of the controversy with Great Britain will be doubly pleasant. Arbitration is all that Venezuela has ever asked, is all that our government has exerted its good offices to obtain for her from Eagland, and the Venezuelan claim to the territory in question ems to be sufficiently well founded to ustify the expectation that the arbitrators will call upon Great Britain to give up any extension of British Guiana.

The fidelity of the French army to the existing government of the republic is one of the things on which President Carnot and his friends count, in the struggles of the mouarchists and aristocrats against the present constitution. The Orleans faction and even the Bonapartisis have begun to make a stir, and if there were any popular general, such as Boulanger once was, to make a mutiny in the army the crisis might soon become serisi ver, the output of the state last year ous. But the downfall of Boulanger and the

wretched connection which the count of Paris had formed with that conscienceless adventurer have made it difficult to rally the army or the people to the Orleans cause. As for the Bonapartes, they have very much gone to seed, and their day see as now to be quite past, happily for the world.

An Explanation That Explains. It may be proper to explain that the Gunn case in the Kansas supreme court is not a case against Governor Lewelling for carry-

ing a concealed Gatling A Terror to Bores. Chicago Trilmine,

One of the peculiar features of Judge Gresham's present position is that the officehunting bore is altogether at a loss to know what pressure to bring to bear upon him.

From Holy John to Holy George.

Kansas City Journal The attorney general under the new ad-ninistration is described as a strict Presbyerian, a regular church-goer and the teacher lemocratic editors who have been accus tomed to refer to the present postmaster general as "Holy John" can go right on with their fun, merely changing off to "Holy George."

Sickening Snobbery.

St. Louis Republic There is more snobbery in the District of columbia than in any other place in the inited States, and now the District of Coubia anobs are trying to make a he of Mr. Cleveland by having him drawn through the streets in a carriage with four black horses with white trimmings and with footmen in white livery. It is an outrage to try to use a democratic president in this way merely to draw crowds to the Washington hasheries.

This is Papillion Pleasure. While Grover Cleveland has disgraced timself and humiliated the democracy of the ountry by appointing a republican secretary country by appointing a republican secretary of state, he has done much to stem the angry tide against him in the west by appointing J. Sterling Morton as secretary of agriculture. Until recently the Times had been a dutiful follower of the political teachings of the Sage of Arbor lodge. When Morton made his campaign last fall solely in the interests of his resulting. of his republican opponent we lost a measure of our respect for the man. But despite personal feelings, we are pleased with the appointment. It honors Nebraska as a state and will delight all democrats. Mr. Morton, in point of ability, will out ank any other cabinet officer, and although the secretary of agriculture is regarded as the tail end of the cabinet, Morton will come pretty near making the tail wag the dog. Morton is vain, but vanity is an impetus. He is an He will lend grace, dignity and ability to the office. Without retracting a word of past criticism, the Times is pleased with the preferment of Mr. Morton.

This is the Talk.

New York Sun. Sterling Morton has stood up as straight as a trivet for his ideas of democracy. He has never joined in with the grangers or populists of the Bug-Eater state for printing ss money, subtreasuries or other idiocy. He has stuck to straight democracy in Nebraska, and sometimes has go, a con-siderable degree of solitude thereby. He whacked away at protection before some of the young gentlemen who are now pro-jecting above the horizon bad put away long stockings and assumed the manly trousers. He is a free-trader such as Prof William Graham Sumner or Prof. Arthur Latham Perry rejoices in exceedingly, and the latter has inscribed a book to him. He hates protection worse than he hates foot and mouth disease or a fellow that cuts down a tree unnecessarily. He stands squarely on the democratic platform. "I believe," he said on Saturday, "that the government has no right to tax except to obtain a revenue

That is the talk! Mr. Morton drives a straight economic furrow, and, having put his hand to the plow, will not turn back.

Partisanship Gone Mad.

Pittsburg Dispatch. Partisanship gone crazy is an instructive, though not enchanting, sight. In view of the tendency to push the partisan spirit beyond the rule of rhyme or reason it is pertinent to call attention to the awful example of the two specimen republican organs. One of the examples is the Iowa State Register, which has discovered a second Benedict Arnold in the presidential chair. "The treason of Benedict Arnold is no more ignominious than that of Benjamin Harrison." rather strong specimen of raving, but it happens to be outdone by a newspaper so near to President Harrison as the Indianapolis Journal. That sheet, with a close approach to frothing at the mouth, discovers a second advent of Judas Iscariot in the person of Judge Walter Q. Gresham. With Benedict Arnold just leaving the presidential chair by the constitutional method and Judas Iscariot going into the State department in the same way the inference is irresistible that the country is going to the dogs. The pessimism of organic partisanship has not be acute since democratic editors discovered a Nero in President Lincoln and a Caligula in General Grant. A lunatic asylum should open its hospitable doors to these distraught editors of the partisan variety.

FOR HONEST LEGISLATION.

Long Pine Journal (rep.): A combination of the honest members of the legislature ought to be able to constitute an harmonous, working quorum. By such histories some honest legislation may be accomplished

Wakefield Republican: There are honest nen in the legislature. They can do nothing which will give the people greater satisfaction than to get together, stay together and give the state an allopathic dose of genuine

O'Neill Frontier (rep.): The republican party of the future in the state of Nebraska depends a great deal upon the way the re-publicans handle themselves during the present session. The Frontier trusts they may not be blind to the importance of the

Papillion Republican: If too much bullheadedness is not displayed by all parties in the legislature of Nebraska a great deal of good can be accomplished. It is not of good can be accomplished. It is not economy or good sense for members of this great law-making body to oppose a good measure simply because it was not introduced by a member of the party by which they were elected. If a man votes outside of his party affiliations because he believes it to be right he should be commended rather than condemned. Let us have good legis-lation no matter by whom it is brought

Minden Gazette (rep.): What the average is to get down to business and do something besides pander to the wishes of the gans There are always a lot of fellows hang around and never tire of reciting the great and good things they have the party and the successful candidates, and who claim recognition for services rendered, when, as a matter of fact, the battles are always narder to fight because these fellows insist upon crowding themselves in and doing things which the better element doesn't exactly endorse, but in a measure has to be responsible for. We have too many mercenary fellows in the republican party in Nebraska, and it is nearly time to give them a vacation. It would show better sense to break up the gang than to let the gang break up the party.

TALK'S CHEAP.

Chicago News.

There's lots o' quaint of' sayin's
I've noticed in my day—
Big truths and solid principles
Told in the shortest way.
My father ust to have one.
An' this is how it ran:
"Talk's cheap, my boy," he ust to
"But money buys the lan'."

I own the sayin's homely.

Undignified and rough:
But then it tells jest what you mean,
An' tells it brief enough.
An' when you git to thinkin'
How short is life's thin span.
It's well to min' "that talk is cheap,
But money buys the lan'."

Twon't do to boast an' bluster

An' brag an' try to bluff:
An' don't you git to think in
This world "ain't up to snuff."
It is: au' while you're blowin'
Your own bazzo, my man.
There's some one sneerin', "talk is cheap,
But money buys the lan'."

BRITISH TEXTILE TRADE.

Effect of the Loss of the American Market on One of England's Chief Industries. Among the industries in Great Britain most seriously affected by the protective policy of the present administration was the manufacture of textile fabries. The cotton spinners and manufacturers of South Lancashire three months ago out that their trade had suffered so much from the exclusion from the American market and general depression at home that they were compelled to demand a 5 per cent reduction in the wages of their employes. In consequence of this demand some 60,000 work people, mostly women and girts, have been idle ever since. Negotiations are now in progress looking to a compromise on the basis of a 214 per cent reduction now, and a further 214

per cent reduction or a return to the pre-vious rate at the end of three months, according to the condition of trade at that time. It is calculated that by this strike the operatives have lost a total of something

operatives have lost a total of something like \$4,800,000 in wages, and the employers not less than \$5,000,000 in wages, and the employers not less than \$5,000,000.

But this great strike does not by any means represent the full extent of the effect which McKinley's law has had upon British trade. Many firms have removed a part or the whole of their machinery to this country or to Spain, leaving many of their former employes to look for work elsewhere. Others have closed up a parting of their Others have closed up a portion of their mills or only keep them going short time. One large and famous firm in the west riding of Yorkslire, Sir Titus Salt, Sons & Co. limited, was for a long time in very low water and less taments a mention of the water and last summer a meeting of the shareholders, which was summoned for the purpose, agreed that the company could no entinue on the existing lines and steps were set on foot to wind it up. Some time pre-viously the company had opened a branch at Bridgeport, Conn., but this endeavor to re-tain the American custom by escaping the tariff was not a success and it is partly to the money sunk in this enterprise that the failure was ascribed. Immediately after the shareholders meeting last August steps were set on foot for a reorganization of the com-pany and it is now amounced that the whole concern has been purchased by a syndicate of

four local manufacturers. During the time the negotiations have been in progress the works have been kept running, although the full number of workpeople has not been em-The purchase of the new syndicate in cludes not merely the mill, at which some 4,000 hands are employed, but also the village of Saltaire, the business at Bridge Cona., having already been sold to the tlemen who were carrying it on. Saltaire, a village of several thousand people, was built by the late Sir Titus Salt, the founder of the firm which has just sold out. It is situated on the banks of the Aire, three miles north of Bradford and ten miles west of Leeds. It is built on the rectangular plan, much after the style of an American city. It has no saloons—though there are several just outside its boundaries—but it has a Wesleyan and a Congregational church; a large high school of good standing and a public club

and institute all of which are under the su-pervision of an elective board of governors, and a hospital and almshouses. It is announced that the new syndicate will lay down new engines and machinery throughout the whole of the works and adapt the premises to the requirements of the times in all departments. It will continue to deal with alpaca and mohair, from which in its early days the firm made its greatest profits, as well as cashmere and botany, in the spin ning department; while in the manufactur ing branch it will continue to produce worsted coatings, serges and every class all woot fabrics which fashion demands. is perhaps for its plush and silk manufac-tures that the firm is best known in this country, but nothing is said in the new arrangement about the continuance of these branches of industry. It may be added that the retiring company was incorporated in 1881 with a share capital of \$3,750,000; the price paid for the concern by the new syndicate has not been made public

AMUSEMENTS.

The Hopkins Transoceanic Specialty com pany made its debut in Omaha last evening at the Boyd. It came to town trumpeted in advance by such newspaper criticisms, or laudations rather, and statements of the experience smile the smile of the be it said. incredulous. At once, superlatives only can be used in speaking of the company's performance; it commands the highest praise as a whole, and each individual act is super-excellent. It is a "variety show" and calls itself so-a fact infinitely refreshing to the critic who weekly is called on to chronicle the presentation of inferior variety "business" in the much abused name of But the specialties of the Hopkins comedy. combination can claim the right to be styled artistic. Every feature of the entertainment is clean, clever and faultless; every thing attempted is perfectly performed. The performers are all Europeans of continental

reputation in their several specialties.

The program opens with an extremely clever exposition of trapeze work by Nizarros and Thora, who came straight from the Paris Hippodrome. Then Fulgora, a "light-ning change artist," delights the onlookers by his assumption of an infinite variety of characters, from a drum major to a German peasant girl, from an Irish market woman to a soldier of the old Continental army of '76. His description of how the last Brooklyn handleap was won, with kale doscopic changes showing the leading jockeys in their di stinctive colors, is dramatic t a degree, while, a little later, he tells a ten-

der little tale of an incident on a Union-Pacific sleeper.

Then came the Dixon brothers, and the rogram's profession that they are "a show themselves" is modest. They are musical lowns who are really musical and funny; heir act has features never before seen this side the Atlantic, and last evening's audience would not be satisfied with anything less than a triple recall. The Allisons less than a triple recall. The Allisons do some very clever dancing and Whitty and Leouard are acceptable Irish character people. And then, just before the appearance of the bright particular star of the Hopkins constellation, 'M. Stretti plays from his place in the orchestra two of his own compositions for the violin, a clever villanelle and a characterful polka fantastique, the latter in response to a vociferous encore. Stretti is a Parisian violinist who is almost great in his art, and his playing is one of the most pleasing features of the evening's

entertainment.

Then appears Trewey. There is but one Trewey and he is with the Hopkins com-pany this season. Last evening he made his first appearance in Omaha and those who assisted in front have now a memory of the greatest artist in his line of this generation n any country. In his lines, it should be said; for Trewey is a conjurer, a juggler, a classic pantomimist, a shadowgraphist and several other things, and in all a master artist. He gave a new word to the amuse-ment world. Treweyism, which the Paris Figure first used years ago to characterize his marvelous facial performance. His act last evening began with some fine plate twirling His act last evening with some fine plate twirling and balancing and other juggling work, changed to feats of conjuring Hermann could never surpass, followed by his world-famous facial representation of two dozen odd types of humanity, with no other aid to his felt, closing his part in ainment all too soon with of shadowgraph pictures of flexible the entertainment all too soon with a series of shadowgraph pictures formed by his wonderful fingers and thrown on a transparency, an act that charmed the spectator to quiet appreciation of the work later breaking in vociferous appliause that recalled Trewey, bare armed, again and again. Trewey is unique. He displays all the marvelous art of pantomine that present day theater-goers hear old stagers

After Trewey, two very clever ladies, Melville and Stetson, do some acceptable duet singing and particularly clever vocal impersonations of different nationalities. by a pantomimic comic sketch by the Robert

enthuse over as belonging peculiarly to the golden days of drama by gesture.

Zanfetti troupe.

A feature of the whole performance is the accompanying music by the orchestra, and the delicately penetrating strain from Con-ductor Stretti's violin, searchingly wafted over the house at frequent intervals, are sweetly satisfying and awake indefinite longings for more.

The Passing of Jenks. Chicago Post.

But where's Jenks, Jenks the righteous, Jenks the truthful, Jenks the God fearing? Only yestermorn we read of his acceptance of the attorney generalship. He summoned his pastor. "What shall I do!" he vsked his pastor. "What shall I do!" he ssked. "Go." said the shepherd. "I will," said the lamb, and he went-to the shambles. Oh horrid fate! Poor, poor Jenksy!

What was this note he got from Mr. Cleve land? Was he offered the place really, or was it only a belated comic valentine that he found on the doorstep! In either case we weep for Jenks and for the heathen Washington which he might have lifted up out of

New York Tribune.

Mr. Cleveland's idea of a business men's dministration is to have the lawyers get all the plums.

A Cabinet of Lawyers.

GAGS AND GRIMACES.

Philadelphia Record: Polish is a good thing society, except when it's worn on the Washington Post: "Hit donn do," said Uncle Eben, "ter take too much count ob de fac dat er man looks good natured. De croco-dile hab de broadest grin on record."

Elmira Gazette: "I can dispose of a whole boat load of sallors," remarked the whale, "but it's when I swallow their yarns that I feel worsted."

Philadelphia Times: No table of Jiquid measure in the books states the fact, but a person if he tries can get a peck of trouble out of a pint of whisky. management as made the wary theater goers ; Somerville Journal: Buyer-There's a hole in the pocket of this ulster.
Salesman—Oh, well, there's no extra charge for that. That goes with the coat.

Chicago Inter Ocean: The mad dog has a, great deal of snap, but it is never set down to his credit.

Washington Star: Little clumps of wnisker, little seeds of hay, often make the statesman of the present day.

Chicago Tribune; The bee of northern freenland has no sting. But there is nothing a northern Greenland worth stinging. Naturo seldom makes a blunder. Binghamton Leader: Beware of intemper-ance! Many a parachute jumper would be living today if he had never taken a drop.

Indianapolis Journal: Watts-This gold

ous. Lushforth—Zat so? 'Tsettles it. I was thinkin' 'bout takin' go (hie) gold cure; but I won't do anything to decrease supply. Patr't-ism 'fore pers'n'l int'rest, every time, THE SPRING POEM.

Washington News.

In the spring the tramp surmises he at last has met his fate, met his fate.
When he sees a yellow buildeg camped outside the farmer's gate:
In the spring the vernal poet fills the papers with his verse
Till he's given an excursion to the suburbs in

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nicely blended that the taste is correct to a dot. All the popular fabrics are represented and vary in

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