THEOMAHA DAILY BEE

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George B. Trachuck, sec other company, for the Dally Ben for the wearding becoming 23, 1803, was as lowers

Sworn to before me and subscribed

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SEAL my presence thin 23d day of December 1893.

N. P. FEIL. Notary Public.

Average Circulation for November, 24,210, TRAIN robbers are apparently taking no vacation during the holidays.

THE next thing in the order of labor organizations will be an amalgamated association of railway receivers.

INDIANAPOLIS is going to try the whipping process for the redemption of professional tramps. It is safe to say that the professional tramp will place Indianapolis on the black list.

IF THE members of the ways and means committee keep the industries of the country in a state of uncertainty much longer while they are wrangling over the proposed federal income tax, many of the incomes which they hope to reach will fall below the exemption point before the tax is levied.

EX-SECRETARY TRACY is not disconcerted by Gladstone's remark discrediting General Tracy's poor opinion of the British navy. General Tracy says that he has the figures to sustain his statements, and that if the British premier had investigated the facts he would not have been so hasty in his critleism. Gladstone could not be expeeted to acknowledge the inferiority of his own navy.

THE BEE'S suggestion that Nebraska needs nothing else so much as a radical revision of its methods of transacting public business has been heartily seconded. Now let the agitation be taken up by the newspapers all over the state irrespective of party or political creed. By the time the legislature convenes again the public sentiment in - favor of reform will be so strong that reform will come without an effort.

THE United States is to throw its weight in favor of arbitration in all matters of international dispute. Our ests have been involved in controversy and has demo-strated the capabilities of the system. International arbitration is the only device that has thus far attained even moderate success in discouraging the resort to retaliation or hostilities to enforce international

SENATOR TELLER takes no stock in what he calls Governor Waite's vaporings about a Colorado state silver coinage. He acknowledges that even if constitutional, no one state could settle the silver question for itself in any manner. He thinks, however, that the United States could settle it for itself if it made the attempt, and is directing his efforts in congress to that purpose. It is plain that Governor Waite's wild schemes are without the support of even the most enthusiastic free sflver representatives in congress.

No Nebraskan to the manor born can doubt that Secretary Morton is the author of his departmental report recently submitted to the president. The language he employs has lost none of its vintage of '65 flavor and the more recent days, when it was his pleasure to enrich the archives of the State Historical society with his speeches and essays. We quote a paragraph from Vol. 1 of the transactions of the society, which has a distinctive Mortonian bead: "Abolition has paid Beecher, paid Greeley, paid Phillips, paid Garrison, paid those transcendental and loose-jointed intellects that shed a sickly light through solemn, rolling eyes upon the cadaverous branbread faces and crazed heads that some times surmount a white cravat and other garb of solemn inien and impiously cad themselves preachers of Christ and Him crucified. Such men and such things it has paid." These words were attered thirty years ago. The secretary's particular style of expression seems to be well grounded and is changeless as the poles.

WHAT the recent report of the house committee on public buildings and grounds shows with regard to New York City, namely, that federal buildings have been erected without reference to the needs of the service or any systematic plan conducive to an efficient bus!ness conduct, is probably true to a greater or lesser extent in every large city of the country. The federal officers have been scattered in different buildings, some of them nothing but fire traps, for which exorbitant rental is paid, and many of them positively dangerous to the lives and health of the government's employes. The sums expended for rent would pay interest upon an investment large enough to build structures that would not only be a credit to the government, but also facilitate the transaction of public business. If a new plan be adopted for the erection of public buildings in New York it will offer a good example which congress cannot fail to follow in the remaining large cities where the bulk of the federal business is performed.

CONSULTING THEIR CONSTITUENTS. The very best use that members of congress can make of the holiday rucess will be in ascertaining the views of their constituents on the proposed change in the tariff policy of the country. A considerable number of them have already heard from the people they represent, quite generally as to northern constitmeneles, in terms strongly unfavorable to the bill reported from the ways and means committee. There has been an avalanche of letters and petitions sent to democratic representatives from the manufacturing states protesting against the taciff changes contemplated by the Wilson bill, many of these coming from prominent democrats who have been very active in promoting the success of their party. The manufacturing and laboring interests of New York especially have united in asking the democratic senators and representatives from that state to oppose the proposed changes in the tariff affecting the industries in which they are concerned, and it is probable their appeal will not be disregarded. Senator Murphy, in a letter to a meeting held in Troy last week to protest against the passage of the new tariff bill, promised to act in sympathy with the sentiment of the meeting. His immediate constituency s largely interested in various manufacturing industries which would be eriously damaged by the passage of the Wilson bill, and Senator Murphy has given assurance that he will use his Laluence and his vote to avert this damage. A New York democratic representative, Mr. Haines, who comes from a

he is counted among those democrats who will oppose the measure. There are said to be several more from the same state, and probably the other manufacturing states will furnish some. But letters and petitions are less effective than personal appeals, and it will be by the latter that congressmen who take the trouble to consult the views of their constituents will be most impressed and influenced. No representative who has the interests of his constituents, as well as of the country at large, earnestly at heart will neglect this opportunity to obtain all the information possible regarding the views of the people he represents as to the effect which the proposed tariff law will be likely to have on their industries, their prosperity and their general welfare. If all representatives, and particularly those of manufacturing communities, shall do this they will return to Washington with a pretty accurate understanding of how their constituents would vote were the question of a revision of the tariff as provided for in the Wilson bill were submitted to them. In this way they will be able to obtain a clearer understanding of what was meant by the political revulsion of last November in a number of states and to appreciate how sweeping and overwhelming the revulsion would have been had the elections been general instead of being confined

manufacturing district, is reported to

have said of the tariff bill that the more

it is investigated the more dangerous it

becomes in the eyes of the people, and

Democrats who give themselves the trouble to seek information from constituencies whose capital and labor are country has already taken the lead in largely interested in industries directly submitting to arbitration when its inter- affected by the tariff will very generally, reason to change their opinion that the vote of the country in 1802 meant a demand for such a radical departure from the long-established tariff policy of the government as the bill of the ways and means committee provides for.

It is to be hoped that members of congress will improve the time of the holiday recess-for which they receive the same salary as when engaged in the active business of legislation-to learn how their constituents feel regarding the democratic tariff policy. It will increase their wisdom and might have salutary results.

NOT YET A USELESS STATUTE

The fact that the interstate commerce law has not fulfilled the expectations of its originators and supporters has led its opponents to adopt a new form of attack, and instead of demanding its modification by amendment of the particularly obnoxious clauses, they have now for some time been asking for its entire repeal as a piece of mere useless legislation. That it imposes some restraint, however little, upon the railroads is conceded. But it is claimed that it has secured no benefits to the people other than the railroads would themselves have given in its absence. But those who advocate the repeal of the interstate commerce law overlook the absence of any federal common law and forget that such repeal would leave the shippers without remedy for abuses

of interstate traffic. In the cases of Swift & Co. against the Philadephia & Reading railroad, and against four other railroads involv ing the same issue, pending in the United States circuit court for the northern district of Illinois, Judge Gresseup recently passed upon this point. "There can be no question," he said, "that in the absence of some prohibition or restraint a common carrier can lawfully demand or contract for such componsation for carriage as he may be able to obtain. His privileges in such case would be like those of any other person and subject only to the economic laws which flow from trade and competition. If there is any municipal law which supersedes or supplements these economic laws and subjects the carrier to restraint or regulations not imposed on general business it must

be found either in the municipal of the states law of the United States." Judge Grosscup goes on to state that within the territory of the states and upon subjects affected by state law such probibition exists: that it is a restraint embodied in the common law of England, and is therefore enforced within every jurisdiction where the common law is the law of the land. He then says: "It seems to me equally clear that outside of the interstate commerce there is no law of the United States, as a distinct sovereignty, imposing such restraint. Congress has not adopted the common law of England as a national municipal law." He

when they have enforced the common law, in every instance have done so as a municipal law of the state by which the subject matter was affected, and that outside of the interstate commerce law | ligent public sentiment is opposed to it, there is no self-operating provision of and that sentiment will provail. the federal constitution and no enactment of congress which expressly or by implication evidences a command or purpose to interfere with the freedom of upon the rights of carriers or shippers

engaged therein. This condition of affairs is not so generally understood as it should be, especially by those who criticise the interstate commerce law and its operation and sometimes call for its repeal as a useless statute. That law provides that all charges made for any service rendered or to be rendered in the transportation of passengers or property or in connection therewith, or for the receiving, delivering, storage, or handling of such property, shall be reasonable and just; and every unjust and unreasonable charge for such service is prohibited and declared to be unlawful. But for this law, as stated by Judge Grosscup, the common carriers engaged in interstate commerce would be unrestricted in their attempted exactions of compensation for transportation. The only rule governing charges upon traffic would be "what ever the traffic would bear," however unreasonable the charge might be. This matter is commended to the consideration of all who, impatient from apparent failure to accomplish complete reform, immediately, demand the abandoment of any attempt to control or regulate interstate com-

A DISCORDANT COMMITTEE. The democratic members of the house committee on banking and currency find as much difficulty in agreeing upon a currency measure as do the democrats of the ways and means committee in settling upon a policy for getting more revenue from internal taxation. Various plans have been submitted for their consideration, but nothing has been evolved from them upon which they could unite. The most serious trouble they are having is with the proposition to repeal the tax on state bank issues. This, it seems, has the right of way and no other business can be considered until it is disposed of. A majority of the demoerats on the banking and currency committee are in favor of repealing the tax, some conditionally and some unconditionally. Two or three are opposed to repeal, as are all the republican members, and these together could dispose of the proposition, but one of the democrats opposed to repeal wants the question to go before the house so that it can be disposed of there. It is this diversity of views that blocks the way to the consideration of any other plans relating to the currency, and what will finally be done-for an agreement on something must be reached sooner or laternobody can tell and it is not worth while to guess. In view of the fact that neither the

the secretary of the treasury in his report to less than one-third of the states. made any reference to this question of the repeal of the tax in state bank issues, it would seem that the advocates of repeal would abandon their efforts unsideration. It is obvious that no satisfactory plan can be devised for the conditional repeal of the tax, vital objections having been found to all the plans thus far suggested. Besides, the advocates of repeal, with very few exceptions, do not want any conditions imposed. They contend that congress had no right to levy the tax, and that its continuance is an injustice and a wrong to the states. They insist that the states have a constitutional right to authorize the issue of bank currency and that the federal government has no authority to interfere. This is the sen-

the president in his annual message nor

timent that prompted the plank in the democratic national platform recommending the repeal of the tax. On the other hand, it would be impossible to pass a measure for the unconditional repeal of the tax, because there would be arrayed against it the unanimous vote of the republicans and a sufficient number of democrats to defeat it. It is fairly to be inferred that the administration is opposed to repeal, so that even if it were demonstrated that a majority in congress favored it there would be no prospect of its success. There is consequently nothing to justify. the advocates of repeal in keeping up the

The president and secretary of the treasury both suggested that no urgent demand exists for new currency legislation, and it is perhaps of no grat importance whether the banking and currancy committee agrees upon anything or not. It is not to be expected that that committee or the present congress will give the country wise and useful enrrency legislation. The danger is that if anything is done it will make conditions worse rather than better. Undoubtedly the financial interests of the country would be better satisfied if this congress were to give no attention whatever to

agitation.

the currency question in any form. NOTWITHSTANDING the evident fact that the president is unfriendly to the proposal of an individual income tax, a few of the democratic members of the ways and means committee persist in advocating the tax. If there were no doubt that congress would agree to this policy for raising revenue, and so far as we have observed nobody has seriously contended that a measure for this purpose could pass congress, it is practically certain that it could not obtain the approval of the president. Opposition to this tax is not a party matter. It is founded upon vital objections which recognized equally by democrats and republicans. The southern representatives advocate it because nearly the whole of the tax would be derived from the wealth and enterprise and thrift of the north, and their northorn allies, to be counted on the fingers of one hand, are prompted by the demagogie desire to make political capital for themselves with the classes who would be exempted from the tax. These same persons, or most of them, look with disfavor upon the proposal to increase the tax on whiskey 10 cents a gallon. adds that the courts of the United States, They have obstructed and delayed an

agreement as to internal revenue taxation, but it is entirely safe to say that they will not succeed in having an individual income tax adopted. Intel-

THE settlement of the controversy between Mr. Damrosch and his orchestra, by which the imported celloist is to play interstate commerce or lay any restraint only in solos, is said to have satisfied all concerned, but it leaves the principle for which the contest was waged as much in dispute as ever. The musical union refuses to let its members play with nonmembers, and also refused to admit to membership any one who has not been in this country for six months. As every foreign artist is not able to obtain engagements to play solos only for the six months necessary to become qualified for membership in the union, the fight is only postponed and not de-

SENATOR PEFFER asserts dogmatcally that no man ever earned \$1,000,000. Before President Cleveland vacates the white house he will have drawn from the federal treasury not less than \$100,-900, to say nothing of smaller sums which he received out of the state treasary of New York as compensation for his services while holding public office in that state. At this pace, President Cleveland would soon serve the public to the extent of \$1,000,000. But while Cleveland is an exceptional wagecarner, there are scores of men in this country whose inventions have made them millionaires and multi-millionaires.

BROOKLYN's investigation of the expenditures of its Columbian celebration committee is bringing to light a state of corruption and rottenness hardly equalled by the previous disclosures in any city of the country. Not only were bills rendered at extravagantly high prices, but they were also raised without authority from the contractors, and the difference shared by the collectors and officials. As most of the money has disappeared the city treasures will remain out of pocket, while the prosecution of a few of the guilty men is the only satisfaction which the taxpayers can secure.

Muzzle Him.

Globe-Democrat (rep.), Congressman Boutelle is a good man who would be worth more to his party if he would take some lessons in the matter of controlling his hair-triggered temper.

Corporations to Politics.

Washington Post. Corporations are not in the habit or contributing to campaign funds merely for the fun of seeing the political wheels go around. They always expect, substantial returns from every dollar they put out. It will be recalled that during the recent Virginia campaign the democratic orators had considerable to say concerning the evils of monopoly and the dangers of corporate power. In view of this chain of circumstances it would be interesting to know just why the corporations contributed to the Vir-

Keep Away From the Citles.

Cleveland Leader. A very grave mustake is made by persons out of work and in want who go from small towns to large cities in the hope of bettering their condition. As a rule the villages have less excessive and unusual poverty to re-lieve than the great centers of population, proportion to their resources bodied single ment expectally, should make their way toward the country rather than the cities. Many farmers who cannot af and allow the question to drop out of ford to hire anybody for regular wages could give one or two men : to earn their board and lodging by work in clearing up fields lately timbered or in making improvements in farm buildings and

Statehood Stars.

Philadelphia Ledger. The democrats are determined upon admitting Utan, New Mexico and Arizona to statehood, estensibly on the ground that they are qualified to doff their territorial swaddling clothes, but really because it is expected that as states they would send six democrats to the United States senate. The motive of the democrats is precisely the same as was that of the republicans in admitting North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington in 1889, and Itaho and Wyoming in 1890. The indications favor the admission of the latest candidates for state ood, since, for consistency's sake, the western republicans are likely to support the

Income Taxes. Springfield (Mass) Republican, The proposed legacy and special income taxes raise large questions. That both, in the way suggested, can be equitably, surely and easily collected without resort to inquisitorial methods would appear true. That the people hit by them can better afford to pay more taxes than the poor can afford to pay more under increased taxes on consump tion, would also appear to be true. But their expediency and constitutionality may be questioned. And the secretary's claim that these bonds and stocks do not already carry heavy state and local taxation is certainly unfounded. They evade very generally the personal property taxes, but not the axes on realty. This departure is, of course bound to excite general discussion. It will be more popular in the west than in the

What of the Telephone Case. St. Louis Republic.

We should like to hear from Attorney Gen eral Olney on the proceedings instituted by his predecessor in the United States district court at Boston for the annulment of the patent on the Berliner telegraph receiver. "ne patent on the original Bell telephone as expired, as have also the patents the more important devices now used in the telephone service, excepting the Berliner re-peiver. The Bell Telephone company will have a monopoly of this receiver and of the telephone business in this country fifteen years longer unless Attorney General Olney wing the case at Boston.

The charge for the use of a telephone in St. Louis is still \$100 a year, or nearly three times as much as it is in any city of Ger-many. Here we have no telephone connection as yet with augmother large city, but in Germany all the cities are connected and no extra charge is made for talking between them, except to nousubscribers. The vol-umes of receipts is also great in consequence of the low rates. The profit is not so large as that of the Bell Telephone company, but it is satisfactory, if he wires, too, are all underground in the cities and for the most

part in the country, also,

It will be a long time before we have such a telephone service in St. Louis, but with competition we could fount on an early improvement of the presont service and also on a considerable reduction in rates. There will be no competitive, however, and very little reduction in rates until the Boston case is settled.

PEOPLE OF NOTE.

General Jubal A. Early is a ex-confederate. out of a job, the Louisiana lottery having been driven from the country. And the gen-

eral is not at all jubilant Colonel J. Hampton Hoge, who was Cleveland's choice for consul to Amoy, has re-turned to Washington. It is presumed be will hold a conference with Champ Clark, Missouri's gifted son, on the question of lengthening the interval between drinks.

For the first time in the history of Virginia the Mother of Presidents has one of her daughters in official position in one of the federal courts through the appointment of Miss Robert Ackerly to be deputy clerk of the United States district court at Lynch-

piled by Clerk Charles R. DeFreest, says that it is composed of fourteen lawyers, four mer-chants, three real estate dealers, a florist, a contractor, a doctor, a baker, a builder, a salesman, a clerk, an accountant, an editor and one gentleman. Frank M. Hatch, the member of the Ha-

The official record of the state source com

waiian provisional committee who is men tioned as likely to be appointed minister of foreign affairs if the provisional government continues, is a native of Portsmouth, N. H., and a graduate of Bowdoin college. He is a little over 40 years of age.

It is thirty-four years since Blondin aroused the interest of small boys the world over by walking across Niagara Falls on a tight rope. That was a generation ago, and it is not surprising to learn that he will soon be 70 years old. But his skill in aerial feats has not abated, and he is now amusing the patrons of London's Crystal palace.

The death of Prof. Tyndall recalls a quaint opisode in connection with his famous Belfast address. An indignant cleric, resenting the agnostic doctrines therein promulgated, indited a letter to a Dublin paper, and signed it in English letters "Tou gar kai genes esmen." This the printer converted into "Ton gar kal geros soner," and the next day a letter appeared in which the writer alluded "your correspondent, Mr. T. G. K.

Eugene Kelly, the millionaire New York banker, is a self-made man. He was born in Ireland eighty-two years ago. He carned the money to pay his bassage to America by driving a jaunting car. He had not one promy to jingle against another when he landed in New York in 1831. He became a dry goods clerk, and today his fortune is stimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000. Mr. Kelly lives in an elegant mansion.

ingalls looked more attenuated than ever when he made his address in Kansas City the other day. His long frock coat closely toned accentuated the gauntness of his figure, and this, with the streaks of white in his hair, made him appear to be "a compromise between an illuminated spook and an enimated moonbeam." The ex-states-man is said also on this occasion to have resembled his cartoons more than his portraits.

public, was a soldier in an Illinois rogiment during the war of the rebellion. At the beginning of hostilities he was employed near Chicago as a farm hand, and on July 8, 1851, he callsted as a sergeant with company E. of the Twenty-fourth Illinois infantry. time he was held as a hostage by the confederacy and confined in the "black hole" Libby prison. He left the army a major with a record for distinguished service but with a shattered constitution.

One of Rudyard Kipling's neighbors in One of Kudyard Kipling's neighbors in Brattleboro is William A. Conant, who might justifiably be called the "American Stradivarius." For more than fifty years he has made excellent violins and 'cellos. He had a high reputation in Boston and New York for workmanship as far back as 1841, and since that time he has manufactured as many as 700 violins of fine quality. Mr. Count is now 89 years old. Stradivarius made violins when 92, and it would be a proper thing for Mr. Conant to continue at his trade for three years to come.

Ex-Senator Edmunds practices before the United States courts, chiefly the supreme court, utilizing in this way perhaps six months in the year. For the benefit of his daughter's health he spends a large part of each winter in Florida. When summer comes he alternates between his home in Vermont and the salmon fishing grounds up in Canada. He has a magnificent home in the ultra-fashinable part of Washington, where helives a few months every year. His income from his law practice is very satisfactory, and he is growing wealthy,

Walter Aiken of Franklin, N. H., whose death was recently announced, was a fertile inventor. His father first conceived the idea of a cog rail for steep grades on railroads, and tried to apply it to Mount Washington; but he could not interest capital in it in his early day, and the honor of schievement later went to another. But the on assisted in building the road, and de signed the locomotive used on the road. He also built the hotel at the top, and the signal service station there for the United States

government. The German emperor is a hard worker, a man of restless and unceasing activity. He needs but little sleep himself, and exacts ong hours from every one in attendance Four or five hours' rest is all that he cares for, and the physicians say that he is burning the candle at both ends. He is always ready of speech, and on great occasions makes but little preparation. works smoothly, his thoughts flow freely and gracefully and his memory is marvelous. After talking balf an hour to the crowd of word, to his secretary for use in his official organ, and has hardly ever been known to make a slip or miss a single sentence.

SCHAPS OF THE FEAST.

"Mr. Coddly, will you oblige me by saying grace?" asked the hostess as the party was about to commence the Christmas feast.
"Oh, Mrs. Puddington, I beg to be excused. Surely with such charming ladies as are present we are blessed with an abundance of grace.

Galveston News: It seems that the good points of some people have all been broken

Philadelphia Record; Her Papa—You shall never marry my daughter. Regone, sir; There is the door. Suitor (a humorist)—The door? Ah, yes, that lets me out.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Patience is a good thing. If a man has enough of it he can starve to death.

Detroit Tribune: "What makes Willimton wear such odd clothes?" "Can't keep even with his tailor, I suppose."

Binghamton Republican: Some men will boast of their descent when they come down out of a tall family tree to dine at a free lunch

Florida Times: If the ways and means com-mittee would put a prohibition tariff on ca-imalty howlers they would earn the lasting gratitude of their countrymen.

Puck: Phrenologist-You have been maried some years? Patient (in surprise)—By George! That's rue. How could you tell? Phrenologist—Your bump of hope is a dent.

Washington Star: "I am a poet," said the young man resolutely.
"Indeed?" replied the kind-hearted but absent-minded editor.
"Yes. And I came to see if you will not give me a trial."
"Dear, dear! My good fellow, I wouldn't bother about a trial. I'd just plead guilty and take my chances." take my chances

AN ARABIAN Kansas City Journal. "Will you give me a kiss?" he pleaded;
"Just a little one era I go?"
"Oh, kisses," she answered archly,
"Are aweetest when stolen, you know."
Then a thief he became, bold and daring,
Without half a minute's delay,
And like the Arab in the story,
He sliently stole away.

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



ABSOLUTELY PURE

TO THE EDITOR.

How to Measure Electric Lights OMARA, Dec. 22 .- To the Editor of THE BER: Of late there has been considerable talk about the are lights as furnished by the Thomson-Houston Electric Light company of this city not being up to the requirest candie power, Maxor Bemis vetoing the bills tendered by the company on the strength of the city electrician's photometric tests, and again, the city council overroling the veto of the mayor. In my estimation his honor, Mayor Beinis, is per fective right in following this course, standing by the city electrician and his reports, he having appointed the official and having had no positive proof of his inability to determine the candle power of are lights so

Omaha is not the only city where the question of exact candle power of arc lights has arisen. Other cities have gone through the same thing, and this trouble will continue, o matter how many experts are called upon o make tests, unless some steps are taken o remedy the difficulty.

The terms 1,200 and 2,000-candle power have become at the present time merely trade names, the former being applied to a six or seven ampere high tension lamp, the latter to a nine-or ten ampere lamp. Photometry of are lamps is a delusion, for

ot only is it exceedingly difficult to compare a light of such power at ordinary standards on account of the difference in color, as well as of intensity, but the distribution of light from the electric are is so irregular that it would be almost impossible to settle on any direction in which to measure it, as the dis-tribution is different in high tension and low tension and atternating arcs. In the high tension it is in a zone of perhaps thirty degrees wide, and deflected downward at an angle of somewhere near forty-five degrees from the plane of the carbons. In the low

tension are the zone is somewhat narrower and more nearly horizontal. In the face of these facts, and the experimental difficulties in proper photometric measurements, it is impracticable to classify ares or candle power. Therefore, I suggest to his honor Mayor Benis to pursue the fol lowing, in my opinion the only proper and right course: To classify the lamps by watts. The watt being the electrical unit for power; it is the power conveyed by a current of an amoore through a conductor whose ends differ in potential by a volt.
One watt equals 1-746 horse power.
The 1,200 candle power lamp, so called, would rank as a 300-watt lamp, the 2,000-candle power lamp as a 450-watt lamp.

The output required for a given lamp is so easily and simply measured that it would not be difficult to satisfy all parties con-Enwann Schung, Electrician. cerned.

Manager fluri's Version. OMARA, Dec. 25. - To the Editor of THE BEE: I notice in this morning's issue a communication from your Lincoln correspondent in regard to the matter of the controversy over the nay rates established by the Elkhorn company October 3, in which it is said a committee of prominent shippers visited Omaha for the purpose of complaining of the said

hav rates. Now, the fact is, no committee over came to see me in regard to the matter of the hay rates established October 3, nor was the Elkhorn company nor any officer of it, so far as I know, aware of any dissatisfaction existing with reference to said rates, as no ommunication or complaint had ever been

eceived regarding the same. The first knowledge had in regard to the matter came with the order of the Board of Transportation, which was made without consultation or conference with the railroad

I presume your correspondent has been misinformed with regard to the matter, having heard something of a committee visiting Omaha for the purpose of protesting against the enforcement by the railroad company of the hay rates established by the so-called Newberry bill, which became a law August 1. It is true that a committee of shippers did visit my office before August 1. at which time the maximum rate law took effect, for the purpose of protesting against the hay rates established by that law ter hearing the committee patiently, I in-formed them that while our company believed the law to be unjust, both to the railroad company and to the shipper, there was nothing left for us but to obey it, which we proposed to do, and that the responsibility for so doing should not be placed upon the eatheand commany but upon th ives in the legislature who secured the passage of the law.

I will be much obliged if you will give his statement the same prominence that ans been given the common to. correspondent above referred to. H. G. Burt. has been given the communication of your

Reeping the Men Employed. CINCINNATI, Dec. 23 .- To the Editor of Tun BEE: I believe I have an interesting item for you, and the example found therein may be a good one for certain institutions within the territory of your circulation, some not many miles from your building, perhaps. A certain large industrial institution here has adopted this novel plan for dull times. It is letting its unmarried men take a vacation of one week each without pay by shifts of so many per week. It believes by the time the siegle men shall have thus had their vacation business will have resumed its former proportions. If not, the married men will in like manner be given a vacation.

This plan appeals to them as the most just and simple yet heard of and is much more satisfactory to them than a per cent

reduction all around or permanently letting

at any part of the force. The average reduction in salary is looked pon with the suspicious feeling that the old slarges will never be restored. This plan prevents all that, mapires a new

confidence and establishes the best of feel-ing all around. Call attention to it, as it may do some good CHARLES E. WILLIAMSON.

OMANA, Dec. 23.-To the Enitor of Time BEE: I noticed in Saturday's EVENING BEE that a peek of Hawaiian driftwood had loated into the Paxton botel from those inpresting islands which bear the name of he late Lord Sandwich. I also notice that I had delivered itself of a reference to what did not say about those islands before the Sundown club on last Thursday evening, What I did say was that the sugar interests and other interests in the Hawaiian country entered into the blot to overthrow the government of the queen. My authority or the statement was the late Minister Stevens binself, who, on the 19th day of November, 1892, writing to the American secretary of state, referred to the loss of the Hawalian sugar interests from the operation of the McKinley bill, and the tendency to still further depreciation of the sugar prop-erty unless some positive measure of relief is granted, as an argument for a change of government and the annexation of the islands to the United States.

I neither said nor intimated anything whatever about the sugar trust. I did not mention the name of Mr. Sprockets. I knew nothing, cared nothing about what that gentleman's position was, or is, toward the various Hawaiian governments.

Planter Peck is evidently one of "the gang."

George L. Millers.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

New York Commercial: Secretary Carisle wants more power and more money. In his the distinguished Kentuckian does not differ materially from most persons.

Indianapolis News: We think that the report is in every way worthy of Mr. Car-lisio's high reputation as a financier and economist. Its tone and temper are admiraole, its recommendations wise and its conclusions sound.

Washington News: We predict that the secretary's masterly report will have an ap-preciable effect in restoring public confi-dence throughout the country, and we expect to see its effect in a better feeling in business circles almost immediately.

Globe-Democrat: Everybody who knows anything about the situation will agree with secretary Carlisle as to the necessity of increasing the free gold in the treasury fund foots up only about \$84,000,000 at this time. A few years ago, when the amount of money depending in a greater or less degree on gold for its exchangeable value was sov-eral hypered million dellars less than It is yow, the gold fund deemed to be necessary for redemption purposes was \$140,000,000 or \$150,000,000. The treasury ought to have at east \$175,000,000 in gold on hand constantly inder present conditions.

St. Paul Globe: Secretary Cartisle's opinion that the worst effects of the recent fluancial disturbances and consequent busiiess depression have been realized," and that the conditions are improving, is supported by what Edward Atkinson calls his business parometer, the condition of the print cloth and the iron markets. The recent sale of \$0,000 pieces of prints shows a revival of the nanufacturing industries, while the resum-ng of operations by the blast furnaces indicates a general revival. The decrease of the furnaces in blast, as shown by the Iron Age, began in March, 1892, when there were 305 in blast, and continued steadily decreasing until low-water mark was touched in Oc-tober, this year, when but 114 were in opera-On November 1 there were 117, and on December 1 there were 150 in blast.

Chicago Record: A feature of the secretary's report that is interesting is his recommendation echong the advice given by the president in his annual message that there be no more specific legislation on the silver question until the effects of the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman law are more fully developed. He arrays himself in direct opposition to the measure mtroduced by Senator Voorhees to retire all small bills to make room for silver dollars by endeavoring to suggest a feasible plan whereby silver certificates of small denomi-nations may be made popular and kept in circulation. Generally the message is broad gauge. It is of the very highest interest by reason of the fact that it deals with some of the most remarkable financial problems that

> Epidemic of Torrid Expletives. Bashington Star.

A misguided persistence is being displayed in the effort to make the naughty word a feature of statesmanship in this country. Clavernor Flower's attempt in the line of a big D has borne evil fruit in the shape of orthodex but unseemly language from Govrnor Waite. In an endeavor to intimate that he is in favor of fighting for free coinage until skates and fur-trimmed overcosts bene popular in satanic society, he is blunt, brutal and picturesque only in so far as he is glaringly plagiaristic.

Woman's Rights in Colorado.

Denver Republican.

Married women in Colorado enjoy the same ights and privileges of citizenship as their usbands. If the husband is a citizen either birth or naturalization, the wife is also i itizen because of her marriage. Married women of foreign birth can acquire citizen thip either by declaring their intentions and being naturalized just as men of foreign birth do or by marrying men who are citi-

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