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THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Pub-lishing company. does solemnly awear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending January 27, 1894, was as follows: Sunday, January 21..... Monday, January 21.... Tuesslay, January 23. Wednesday, January 24. Thursday, January 26. Friday, January 26. Saturday, January 27. 4.4.1 GEO. B. TESCHUCK

o and aubs arihed in my pres-Sworn to before to e this 27th day of January, 1894. ISEALJ N. P FEIL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for December, 23,335, Singularly enough, no one has yet nomi-

nated Admiral Benham for the presidency. And he is a practical protectionist, too.

The anthracite coal combine in Chicago has adopted heroic measures to keep up prices. It will simply refuse to haul any more coal into Chicago until the wabbling price lists become firmer.

Chairman Wilson's coup d'etat in swinging round to the support of the income tax after having so vehemently antagonized it must have been a most graceful exhibition of individual sacrifice for the sake of party harmony.

Mrs. Cleveland's presence in the gallery of the house during the voting on the Wilson bill may account for its unexpectedly large majority. It must have been a hardened democrat who could withstand the entrancing smiles of the mistress of the white

house. State printing contracts seem to have been let on a fair and equitable basis this year. The exposure of last year's combination seems to have had a salutary effect upon the men who have made a practice of mulcting the state treasury on the state printing

contracts.

time.

Speaker Carlisle called another member of the house to preside while he took the floor in support of the Mills bill just before that measure passed that body, but that did not prevent the bill from failing in the senate Speaker Crisp's exertions in behalf of the Wilson bill constitute no infallible assurance of its final enactment into law.

Perhaps Boss Croker's recent visit to Washington had something to do with inducing Bourke Cockran to vote for the Wilson revenue bill, income tax feature and all. Cockran appears to be having an extremely difficult time of it trying to keep in touch with the president and with the Tammany machine at one and the same

> In closing his eloquent appeal to his fellow democrats summoning them to vote for the bill bearing his name "in the name of honor and in the name of freedom." Chairman Wilson omitted the most potent spell. "In the name of prospective federal patronage" might have brought over those sever

A MONOPOLY VICTORY. The decision of the federal court at Philadelphia favorable to the Sugar trust in the case instituted by Attorney General Olney is referred to an another example of the impotency of the federal anti-trust law. The proceedings were brought against the steps by which Philadelphia refineries were transferred to the trust, it being held that the absorption of these refineries by the monopoly known as the American Sugar Refining company was in restraint of trade or of Interstate commerce. Judge Butler of the United States court decided that as far as the sale is concerned it is within the purview of state law and that there was no evidence that the transit or sale of sugar from state to state has been affected. He held that the mere absorption of the Philadelphia refineries by the trust did not in itself constitute a restraint of trade or of interstate commerce, for capital was apparently as free to go into the business after the absorption as before and under as advantageous conditions. Obviously if this decision shall stand-and it is to be presumed that the attorney general will take the case to the supreme court-the federal anti-trust law will be rendered practically nugatory. So far as that statute is

Butler's decision, it presents no obstacle to the policy of any monopolistic combination in breaking down competition by the absorption of competitors, regardless of the conditions under which such absorption may be effected. The trusts ask nothing more than the unrestricted privilege of suppressing competition, and if doing this is not a restraint

of trade it is not easy to conceive what would be. When the Sugar trust absorbs a refinery or the liquor trust a distillery and closes it the effect is clearly in restraint of trade, and this is not altered or affected by the fact that capital is as free to go into the business after the absorption as before. The manifest purpose of every transaction of this kind is to keep the trade of the combination making it within certain limits and to prevent its expansion and growth under the stimulus of competition. This is restraint, and the fact that capital is free to

go into the business thus affected does not lessen the obnoxious character of the restraint, as far as the interests of the public are concerned, so long as the combinations have the unrestricted privilege of suppressing competition. The public may gain temporarily from the conflict of capital, but with the success of monopoly, assured if the principle laid down by Judge Butler is sound, it must ultimately suffer. The federal anti-trust law was framed with great care and deliberation. It has been endorsed by some of the ablest lawyers

for the suppression of trusts and all forms of monopolistic combinations. But every attempt thus far made to enforce the law has been defeated, and in view of this it would seem to be necessary to admit that it is not adequate. Whether a general law can be framed which will be effective

tion to which the present congress ought to give attention. Perhaps the surest protection against such combinations will be found in state laws, though the legislation of some of the states in this direction has not been entirely successful. There must be a way, however, to guard the public interests and welfare from the dangerous

people in congress and in the state legislatures have no more important duty than that of finding the way and applying it.

any public issue by newspaper rivalry. From the day this paper was founded it has advocated what it believed to be right and opposed what it considered wrong. It has consistently championed every measure minister complains of the popular terrorism which in its judgment was calculated to and the expense incident to this condition of the public welfare, and oppose every project or movement that it deemed pernicious or injurious to the community. The Bee has never been a weather cock or trimmer. It has never played fast and loose on any issue, has never catered to popular prejudices and never shifted from one side to the other to appease popular clamor. The Bee has never disparaged good deeds by whomsoever done, nor sandbagged any enterprise because it was favored by another paper or by an enemy. But The Bee is an unrelenting foe to fraud.imposture and sham. It has no sympathy with charlatans, quacks, hypocrites and pious cheats It does not believe in men who say their prayers in public places at the top of their voices, and takes no stock in men that parade their benevolence through the town crier. Cheap John methods of self praise and self advertising with other people's money and other people's contributions are to be deprecated. Their tendency is to lower the standard of public morals by fore ing people to contribute who are scarcely able to pay their current grocery and butcher bills, and by stimulating beggary among the least deserving class. No man, woman or child in Omaha should be allowed to suffer for want of fuel. food or clothing. But those who are entitled to relief should be cared for systematically. To this end the work of relief should be steady and not spasmodic. We repeat there should be neither feast nor famine SUCCESSFUL BUT NOT POPULAR. Nothing but the most urgent necessities of the treasury would have been able to move Secretary Carlisle to the issue of bonds people. inder authority given by the old act of 1875. Admitting this and conceding that no other course lay open to supply without delay the gradually increasing deficit in the national treasury, every patriotic citizen must rejoice that the bond policy has been successfully carried out so far as securing bids at the upset premium to the extent of the entire offer of \$50,000,000 is concerned. Had the bids fallen short of the unount asked, the secretary would have seen compelled to readvertise at a lower minimum price and this in itself would have been a confession of weakness from which the public credit could not have escaped uninjured. A government that has been able to borrow without difficulty at 3 per cent and even so low as 2 per cent could not be forced to sell bonds bearing more than 3 per cent interest in time of peace

is its practical failure as a popular loan. which, according to this conscientious The conditions laid down by the circular inviting proposals were all calculated to socure gill's report that devarc lights were not a wide distribution of the bonds among people of moderate means, who might desire | real milk in the Cowell cocoanut. a perfectly safe investment for their savings at an interest rate equal to that given by the greater number of savings institutions. For this reason the bonds are to be issued in denominations as low as \$50, to be registered or coupon bonds at the option of the purchaser, and to be sold directly to the bidder without commission or the intervention of brokers of any description. And while the minimum price to be accepted was fixed in advance, the secretary promised to make a proportionable allotment among all bidders offering the same premiums, so that each should be able to secure his quota of bonds. The sole object of

these regulations was to make the loan a popular one and to encourage individual citizens to subscribe. These efforts on the part of the secretary to make the loan popular appear to have had very Instead of securing a sub little effect. scription to the issue several times over, as often happens in the cases of French popular loans, the subscriptions of this character have been of insignificant importance. Over 40,000,000 of the 54,000,000 bid for are to come from the large banking and trust institutions of New York. A great share of the remaining offers come from similar institutions in other cities of the east, while the popular subscriptions would scarcely be missed were they withdrawn. Perhaps we may ascribe a part of the

failure of the new bond issue as a popular loan to a failure of the people to grasp the meaning of a 5 per cent bond commanding a premium reducing the rate of interest to 3 per cent. A demand for a premium of 17 per cent has rather a repelling influence on the average small investor. But this is not the whole explanation. No popular loan of the national government has ever achieved a signal success in this country. The present instance forms no exception to our general experience.

HAWAII IN THE HOUSE. The house of representatives has entered

and from what transpired vesterday promises to be a heated and acrimoniou lebate. The advocates of annexation seem lisposed to make their fight against the administration as bitter as possible and the supporters of the administration appear to be prepared to meet the attack in a like pirit. This is unjustifiable and unfortunate. There ought to be no partisan feeling in the discussion of this question, and those who allow themselves to be guided by such a feeling will not have the approbation of the better elements of the American people. There is a most important principle involved in this issue, which has nothing to do with partisan politics, though it vitally concerns national policy. It should be discussed dispassionately, earnestly and patriotically, with a view to determining, so far as any action congress may take can determine, what is the best judgment of the country upon the proposition to annex remote territory to which we have no claim either in right or necessity. Criticism of the last and the present administration is to be expected, but abuse of either cannot be justified. The fair presumption is that each acted according to its best judgment of what was wise and right, equally desiring to promote the interests and welfare of the country. Though one was wrong in its policy. it is only fair to believe that both were actuated by the highest sense of duty and the purest motives.

The latest advices from Honolulu report that the parties there are anxiously awaiting the action by congress. The provisional government maintains the military preparations for resisting any attempt to drive it from power, and in a letter to the American

some time before the opening of the bids | caucus on the ground of incompetency, tribune of the people, was shown by Cowequal to 2,000-candle power. Here was the

By all odds the most extraordinary of the explanations was given by one of the newly elected members, of the council. He voted to reject Cowgill because there was too much quarreling between the electrician and the electric lighting contractor. He wanted a man who could get along harmoniously with Wiley and his company. That is just the kind of a man Mr. Wiley has been looking for since the office of city electrician was created. Taken all in all, the explanations are unique.

The Cox bill for the unconditional repeal of the tax on state bank issues was beaten in the house committee on banking and currency yesterday, three of the democratic members of the committee voting with the republicans. While there is some encouragement in this for the opponents of repeal, it does not amount to much in view of the declaration of Mr. Springer, chairman of the committee, that a bill to do away with this tax will get before the house in some form. In that event it is highly probable that such a bill will be passed by the house. The repeal of the tax on state bank issues is wanted by the south and it is recommended by the democratic platform. The fact that the house adopted the income tax proposition and made it a part of the tariff bill, notwithstanding the vigorous opposition of the eastern democrats, illustrates the influence of the southern representatives in the house and warrants the belief that they will be successful in putting through a bill unconditionally repealing the state bank tax. There is undoubtedly at present a considerable democratic opposition to the proposal to do this, but probably no more than there was to the income tax, and when the final test is applied most of it will disappear. The south is firmly in the saddle in this congress and with a perfect appreciation of its opportunity it proposes to get ecerything it wants. It has been successful thus far and there is no reason to doubt that it will

It is interesting to note in connection with the rumored resignation of Mr. Gladstone a peculiarity of the British constitution which is not generally understood by people in this country. While any member of the ministry is permitted to retire from the cabinet and to give up his executive position, or rather is bound to retire so soon as he can no longer conscientiously support every measure proposed by the ministry as a whole, there is no provision by which he can resign his seat in Parliament should he to desire. Not only is there no one authorized to accept such a resignation, but it is doubted by the best authorities whether a member can on his own motion escape the duties imposed upon him by election to Parliament. He may, however, be appointed by the government to the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds or of the manors of East Hendred, Northstead or Hempholme, or to the escheatorship of Munster, and if he accepts the office he thereby vacates his seat. He may then, if he desires, resign the office and thus free himself from public duties. Mr. Gladstone might possibly induce the queen to raise him to the peerage, which would accomplish the same results. Otherwise he would have to take the usual course of applying for one of these meaningless offices. The stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds cannot offer Mr. Gladstone many attractions as an office in which to close his long official career.

continue to be.

The mere possibility that the Nebraska supreme court may decide that the law requiring the investment of the idle educational funds in state warrants is unconstitutional suggests the absolute necessity for an amendment to the constitution giving the covery of the intimate connection between Board of Educational Lands and Funds more discretionary powers in the investment of the school moneys. At present the board can only purchase registered county bonds, state bonds and United States bonds. The latter class of securities command so high a premium that their purchase seems almost entirely out of the question. There is small likelihood of any increase in the bonded indebtedness of the state and a large proportion of the state debt will be paid off in unother year, thus largely augmenting the idle educational funds. County bonds are becoming scarcer every year and in many instances command a premium which places them beyond the reach of the board. In the meantime the educational funds are already mounting to the vicinity of the million mark and are increasing every year Within five years the funds will amount to more than \$2,000,000. This fund will always be at the command of the state treasurer unless ways and means are de lised for its further investment.

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OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

It might not have been policy that led the young kaiser to seek and to accomplish the reconciliation with Bismarck which has been effected. He may only have oboyed an impulse of his heart and of his conscience. But however that may be, he could not have done anything more popular, could not have done anything more certain to strongthen his government at home and abroad, than he did last week in bringing about the Berlin meeting. There is, as was natural, much speculation as to the possible political results of the now historic interview, and that some such re-sults will follow is likely enough. Bla-marck will hardly be asked to resume ofice. His years are too many and his bodily infirmities too great for that. But it is reasonable to suppose that during the remainder of his life his advice will be sought, as it has not been for four years.

sought, as it has not been issues in This may have important issues in the threatened disruption of view of the threatened disruption of the Dreibund through the weakness of Italy favored an Elismarck has always favored the cultivation of friendly relations with Russia, and now beyond question favors it more than ever, in view of the menace embodied in a Franco-Russia alliance. It can sasily be seen, therefore, how the reappear ance of Bismarck as a political factor may affect the politics of Europe. But to Wil liam II, the most important consequence of his well considered magnanimity will be a great accession of popularity at home. Even in emperor can not get along comfortably if the people over whom he rules disapprove of him, and William has had to endure and to vercome much that was disagreeable, which he uninterrupted friendship and support of Prince Bismarck would have spared him The German emperor is not, as the present kaiser seems at first to have supposed, an irresponsible autocrat. He is a constitu ional sovereign, the head of a limited monarchy, and if he defies public opinion he is going to have trouble. William II, has evigoing to have trouble. dently learned a thing or two of late.

Events in Europe point to the possibility of a recasting of European alliances. The Triple Alliance was Prince Bismarck's scheme, and it has been chiefly useful to Germany. He began his career as foreign minister by humiliating Austria with the consent of Russia. Then he crushed France with the help of Russia's neutrality and Austria's inaction. His obligations to Russia were met when Germany allowed Bul-garia and Armenia to be invaded, Austria's neutrality having been secured in advance by a secret understanding respecting

Bosnia and the Herzegovina. France was rendered hostile by defeat, and Russia, discontented with her gains in European Turkey, was disposed to blame Germany. Prince Bismarck in the Triple Alliance de which he had instigated. It has been a diplomatic partnership from which Germany has derived the largest meas of material advantage, while has ostensibly been keeping the while she peace of Europe. Now that the Austrian and Italian partners are weakening and breaking away, Germany's natural policy is to detach Russia from France and to make new combination with St. Petersburg and That is what Prince Bismarck as a practical man of business would be likely o do if he were chancellor. His advice, if it be sought by the German emperor, will inquestionably favor a policy of conciliation toward both Russia and France. Britain, whose interests have been promoted by the Triple Alliance, can hardly fail to suffer from any new combinations which may be formed. Russia is the enemy whose rivalry as an Asian power she has cause to dread; and the French government with European diplomatic support may make itself very offensive in the Egyptian ques-The new alliances will inevitably tion. colored strongly by Russian influence and ambition, and Great Britain has more to dread from them than any other European power.

A trial of great political moment to the government of Austria-Hungary is drawing to its close in the city of Prague. Not less than seventy-seven young Bohemians are before the highest criminal court of that city charged with the crime of treasonable conspiracy. The secret society called the the Omladina and the party of young Czechs aimed not merely at the overthrow of the existing dynasty, but at the establishment of a socialistic commonwealth. What give increased interest to this trial is the dis What gives

HE WILL BROOK NO DELAYS

Chairman Voorhees Will Rush the Tariff Through the Senate Committee.

HOPES FOR FINAL ACTION EARLY IN MAY

Democrats Do Not Care to Hear from Interested Industries and Republicaus Are Anxious to Settle the Present Uncertainty.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 Fourteenth Street, WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

It is expected that Chairman Voorhees will back clear out of his proposition to give hearings to persons interested in industries which are to be affected by the Wilson tariff bill, and that the committee of finance will report the measure to the senate within two or three weeks. Chairman Voorhees has received a sufficient number of responses to his requests for expressions of opinion and advice upon the Wilson bill to make him believe that fair hearings would not only lead to prolonged delay in final action upon the bill, but likely insure its ultimate defeat. He will, therefore, when the committee meets on next Tuesday advocate a policy of haste. He believes the bill ought to be before the senate within three weeks, and that it should be forced into law early in May. The demo-crats have a majority of six in the senate, and it is said that all of the three populists after demanding cortain amendments, which they will not secure, will vote for the bill, so that it will be necessary for five demo-

crats to vote against it in order that it may be defeated. It is not likely that one democratic senator will vote against the bill. The amendments which will be made to it will be in the direction of free trade, and will not improve its character in the way of protection to home industries. The republicans in the sonate are as inxious to have the tariff disposed of as are

the democrats. They realize that conditions cannot improve until the unsettled state of affairs is confronted with the new tariff law. The republicans would be held accountable unemployed labor and suffering commercial men if they wantonly delayed action upon this legislation. Therefore they will not hold the bill in the finance committee

oom simply for delay. When the measure is reported to the senate they do not propos o retard action and prolong the debate for he simple purpose of making political speeches for deferring the day when the bill is to become a law. The republicans simply want the country to fully realize the mag-nitude of the destructive influences of this measure before it becomes law. They be lieve that if the interests involved realized the vicious and malicious character of the bill there would be such a howl of dissap-proval and storm of protest against it that t would be defeated; and they further de dre enough time in the consideration to enable them to force upon the majority popu-lar amendments which would tend to miti-gate the destructive influences of the bill should it be finally passed.

PROMISING THE PLUMS.

Secretary Carlisle intends to devote himelf for some time to filling the thirty-one customs offices now in the hands of republicans, whose commissions have expired, and it is expected that as soon as the senate has disposed of some of the large number of nominations before it a number of prominent treasury nominations will be made. Among the customs offices in the hands of republicans whose commissions have expired are those at Omaha, Lincoln, Council Bluffs and Dubuque. Fourth-class postmasters appointed today

Nebraska-Platte Center, Platte county, M. E. Clother vice Robert Pinson, removed. South Dakota-Hartford, Minnehaha county, Frank Gillen, vice John Mundt, removed Utah-Bluff, San Juan county, J. M. Redd, vice J. F. Barton, removed, and Mrs.

Alice Whittaker at Snowville, Box Elder county, vice William Cottam, removed. PERSONAL MENTION.

Corporal Tanner, the footless ex-commis-oner of pensions, has been for some days inffering the agonies of death on account of aflammation aggravated by the wooden feet upon which he walks, and it is said that it necessary to amputate a considerable portion of both the stumps of his legs.

WHERE TO FIND THE NEWS. Comparison Between Papers Printed Yester.

day by The Bee and Would Be Rivals. The daily comparison between the amount of reading matter, exclusive of commercial news and advertisements, printed in The Bee, World-Herald and Lincoln Journal, gives the following figures for yeaterday: Morning Bos, long, wide columns...... 3514

Morning W.-H., short, narrow columns, 2915 Lincoln Journal, short, narrow columns, 2715 Evening Bee, long, wide columns. Evening W.-H., short, narrow columns, 29 The best is the cheapest.

TICKLISH TATTLE.

Philadelphia Times: Another proof that life is a conundrum is that everybody eventually gives it up.

Buffalo Courier: Dinks-Was Smith's purose of whipping the editor carried out? Danks-No; but Smith was.

Elmira Gazetie: Yes, Minerva, there is a difference between the cooling of lovers and pigeon English, but it's mighty slight.

Yonkers Statesman: It is not necessary to call a man down who is boasting about his invention of a flying machine. He'll come down quick enough.

Rochester Democrat: Mrs. Jarley says that her husband is a commercial traveler and as such is one of the most prominent scenters of trade in the country. minent

Alton Democrat: "There is some meat n this poem." said the poet as he handed t to the editor. "Out with it!" cried the editor. "We ain't had a pound in a week."

Chicago Tribune: Mrs. Flyabout-What is your husband's polities? Mrs. Gofrequent-1 really don't know, He never carties anything of a political nature in any of his pockets.

Indianapolis Journal: Mrs. Wickwire-What is the use of standing there and call-ing the stove names. That won't make the fire burn any better. Mr. Wickwire-J thought that maybe (f I could insult the blanned thing it would get hot about it.

Somerville Journal: "The top side of a cloud is always bright," but, after all, un-less you are up in a balloon, that doesn't make much difference.

New York Press: Ethel-He hardly knows me yet and he has proposed. Don't you think it strange? Clarissa-No, I don't see anything strange in his proposing if he hardly knows you.

Vogue: He (insinuatingly)-I can not reform without help. I need some guiding star. She (curtly) -You wouldn't if you were not out so much at night.

A COMMON WEAKNESS.

"No costly shaft of lettered stone I crave, To stand in graudeur o'er my lonely grave. If such a thing my friends do contemplate I pray for my decease they will not wait; I never cared for tombstones, anyhow, And much prefer to have the money now."

Bryan's Misinformation at Large, Minne (polis Journal.

Bryan's Misinformation at Large, Minnexpolis Journal. Congressman Bryan of Nebraska is the militant member of the populist wing of the democratic party, and yesterday he alred his Nebraska stump speeches in the house. In support of the income tax Mr. Bryan asserted that "the people of the United States who have small incomes pay on an average more than 10 per cent of their income to support the federal govern-ment, while the rich pay a smaller per cent; why should not this tax be added in order that the burdens may be partially equalized?" Mr. Bryan may deceive his pop-ulist friends in Nebraska by this talk, but he knows very well that the "heavy bur-den" of federal taxation which he com-plains of amounts to only a little over 35 for each person in the United States, both customs and internal taxation. The per capita taxation for customs duties averages \$2.60. But this isn't 10 per cent of any man's income - mothing approaching it. Mr. Bryan may find meen and a good many who are troubled with self-imposed taxation to pay for liquor and tobacco, but there is no com-pulsion about that. Small Business.

Small Business.

Cincinna'i Commercial.

Cincinnati Commercial. President Cleveland has nominated two men for seats on the supreme bench for the express purpose of rebuking a democratic antagonist. The mation will outlive all such narrow-minded bigotry and hate. His-tory will take care of itself. In nominat-ing an associate justice for the supreme court a president should rise far above disreputable motives. In failing to do so he lowers himself to the very depths of in-famy. Of course Mr. Cleveland will place a democrat on the supreme bench. No one will question his right to do that, but to place a man there regardless of his qual-ifications, or even with regard to his capac-ity, through improper motives, is discred-itable to the chief executive and a straig upon the bench itself.

LOFE AND LOYALTY.

upon the discussion of the Hawalian issue

in the country as making ample provision against monopolistic combinations is a ques-

encroachments and the oppressive exactions of monopoly, and the representatives of the

NO TIN HORN CHARITY. The Bee is not influenced in its views on

concerned, granting the soundness of Judge

teen democrats who stubbornly stood out to the end.

That new wage schedule for the Union Pacific is now called an equalization instead of a reduction of wages by those who prefer to mention it in the most gentle terms. It is strangely noticeable, however, that it equalizes down in every branch of the service affected and in no case equalizes up. Such being the case squeamishness is unnecessary. Call it a reduction and have an end with mere words.

The vaunted dispensary law of South Carolina has resulted in a system of private espionage more disgraceful even than the one in vogue in Iowa. The law is obnoxious to the people of that state, and so long as it is looked upon with disfavor it will not possible to enforce it. The states that have experimented with prohibition in its many forms will eventually return to the high license plan of regulation.

The Nebraska delegation in the lowe house of congress split even, three and three, on the final vote on the passage of the Wilson bill. The incomé tax bait worked like a charm upon the populist members, who were led right into the democratic camp alongside of some of the most rampant gold bugs to be found anywhere. It may take the populists some time to discover exactly "where they are at."

It is encouraging to see the building contractors and carpenters get together this early in the season and voluntarily adjust their differences as to hours of work and wages. There is no reason why the various unions representing the numerous trades whose activity is interrupted during the winter months should not state their wants in advance of the bidding for work, so that contractors may know exactly where they are to stand. The example of the carpenters is one to be commended to workers in all the allied branches of industry.

Senator Hill probably suffered no compunctions in presenting to the senate a series of resolutions adopted by the republican legislature of his state arraigning the president for what it terms his unpatriotic policy in connection with Hawaii. Had the resolution been one condemning Senator Hill's proposed federal inheritance tax bill, he would no doubt have thrown it into the waste basket, and had it ventured to instruct him to vote for the confirmation of Peckham. he would have indignantly denied its authority. The case of Hill vs. Cleveland now before the senate is just beginning to get interesting.

The interstate commerce commission has always been in disfavor with the railroads and consequently the report that the Railway Age is preparing for a warm assault upon that body for its recent favorable report on the railroads is not likely to excite surprise. The report includes the opertations of the railroads for the year ending June 30, 1893. The general depression in rallway circles had not set in at that date and consequently it is not to be expected The interstate commerce commission may

that the report could be as unfavorable as later circumstances would seem to warrant. not accomplish all that its designers hoped to accomplish, but it was a step in the right direction, and it will hardly be repealed at the demands of the railway managers.

without suffering from an unfavorable comparlson That the success of the new bond issue has been insured only by the aid of the New York bankers, who have subscribed for the bulk of the loan without any expectation of deriving the usual profit from the transaction, must be confeased even by the most determined opponents of the so-called Wall street money power. The New York bankers hung back with their proposals until the last possible moment, and then made bids for liberal amounts only after a personal conference with Secretary Carliale, in which he is said to have appealed to their patriotic instincts to come to his aid. However much they may have pouted over the fact that the secretary refused to float the loan through a single set of agents, as they had originally desired, they got over their sulks in time to make amends for their previous attitude, and for this are certainly entitled to some

amall measure of credit. The most significant feature of the new bond issue and one which was apparent for

affairs. Manifestly this is a matter with which the government of the United States has nothing to do. The provisional government has been plainly informed that while it cannot hope for the annexation of the islands to the United States, at least during the term of the present administration. there will be no interference with it on the part of this government. If it can maintain its position it will be allowed to do so. The administration has no further interest or concern in the restoration of the deposed queen, and can do nothing to put her back on the throne more than has been done without the authority of congress. It is absolutely certain that no such authority will ever be granted. The provisional govern ment has no reason, therefore, for maintaining military preparations from apprehension of interference on the part of the United States, for none is contemplated.

All that congress can do in relation t his question is to resolve that it is the pol cy of the government not to interfere fur ther in the Hawaiian affairs, leaving the people of those islands entirely free to de side for themselves what form of governnent they will have, at the same time warn ing foreign powers against any interference This is all that is required of congress, and i is a simple duty that need not be preceded by a prolonged and time-wasting discussion The politicians may fancy that they have in this issue a means of making party capi tal, but the people are very tired of the con

troversy and will not feel more friendly to the party responsible for unnecessarily extending it, to the exclusion of more urgen and vital questions relating to the immedi ate interests and welfare of the American

LAME EXPLANATIONS.

Members of the council who voted to reect the nomination of City Electrician Cow gill have been interviewed by our reporters and asked to give the reasons for their ac tion. Of the fourteen councilmen who voted to reject Mr.Cowgill eleven have ventured an explanation. One of these members declares that he did it because it pleased him to de so, and another because he expected the mayor to appoint a personal friend if Cowgil were rejected. The explanations of the other nine are decidedly lame. One of them, who does not know the difference between an electro-magnet and a horseshoe, declared that he believed the electrician to be incompetent over since he made the report on the candle power of the arc lights and Council man Wheeler had proved that he was wrong. Everybody knows that Mr. Wheelet is an expert on pumpkins, China Poland pigs and Durham bulls. He was for many years secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, but nobody has ever suspected that Mr. Wheeler was posing as an electrician. Another councilman declared that he voted against Cowgill because the mayor and the newspapers had roasted him (the councilman) in connection with his course i relation to the electric lighting bills. He also declared that any man who claimed that he could test electric lights with photometer must be incompetent. This will

be startling news for the electrical engineers of the country, but taxpayers of Omaha, who den't know much about electrics, will look upon this extraordinary opinion as an in spiration from Mr. Wiley. Still another councilman, who considered Mr. Cowgill incompetent for the position. was finally forced to admit that "he guessed every one knew that Cowgill was incompetent." All the republican councilmen

but one had voted against Cowgill in the

In No Uncertain Tones. Indianapolis Journal,

The Bell Telephone company thinks that about \$\$0,000,000 would put it in good fight-ing trim. In these days it is money that talks in the commercial as in the fistic result. vorld.

What a Change Wrought.

New York Recorder.

In four years under Harrison \$365,000,000 of national debt was wiped off. In one year under Cleveland \$50,000,000 of new ma-tional debt will be created—perhaps more. We wanted "a change," did we not? Promises and Performance.

Globe-Demoera

It is said that at the famous Victoria hotel dinner during the campaign of 1892, Cleveland promised that, if elected, he eveland promised that, if elected, he would do nothing to injure the democratic ganizations of New York which he is now terly antagonizing. Another illustration the old adage about yows made in orms to be forgotten with a change of would do weather,

Iowa and Prohibition. Chicago Record

It is to be hoped the lowa law-makers will not overlook the patent probability that in a majority of such cases it is not the law of prohibition, but the officials in-trusted with its enforcement that have failed. Corrupt or negligent local and mu-nicipal authorities are responsible for much of the evasion of the law that is to be ob-served in the larger river towns. The in-ference which many of the legislators have deduced from this is that while it is per-fectly possible to offorce prohibition there is no authority to compel its en-forcement by those who are officially charged with that duity. Hence it is that among the most popular plans now under consideration by the leg-islature is one providing for local option in certain specified counties, the original law remaining in effect as to all counties not thus excepted. The seems not improb-able that such a measure would commend itself to the large number of prohibition It is to be hoped the Iowa law-makers

self to the large number of prohibition ople in fowa as being at least superior to ense or any other system looking to the mplete abrogation of the prohibitive actments nactment.

e party of This treason in the Bohemian Parliament. able association has long been suspected by the authorities of Austria-Hungary, bu proofs have hitherto been wanting. They eem now to have been furnished in sufficien abundance in this trial. All the accused members of the Omladina belong also to the party of young Czechs. When the arrests were made some lawyers of the young Czech party eagerly volunteered for their defense. But when the revelations of treasonable conspiracy were unfolded in But when the revelations of he courts the volunteer counsel took alarm and most unprofessionally left their clients As this trial in Prague in the lurch. progresses it becomes more manifest that the government of Austria-Hungary is in that resence of a widespread political conspiracy. Although the elements of this combination greatly differ, they have one common ob ject in the overthrow of the empire. While the young Czechs dream of the unity of the Slavonic race and of its ultimate domination over Europe, the socialists indulge in vis ions of the speedy coming of the universal commune. The Omladina appears to be only one of the least important branches of the extensive combination which threat ens the empire of Austria-Hungary

their barking the whelps of the Omladina have put the government on the track of far more dangerous enemies.

The great Siberian railway which Russia is building will have a length of about 4,700 miles; and it will bisect the fortile zone of Siberia, which will extend on either side of the line a distance of probably 100 miles. This enormous area, exceeding in length the whole of Central Europe, lies within temperate latitudes; and as regards soil, climate and mineral wealth it possesses all the qualities favorable to the development of great agricultural and industrial population. Here is a large area, absolutely unoccupied, which in time will invite the enormous over-flow of eastern and central Europe. A new and rapid trade route, which connect the the 35,000,000 the 400,000,000 Chinese will Japanese and the Europe, cannot fail to have farreaching effects upon the commercial equilibrium of the world. How great an effect it may exert will appear from the statement that at present the journey from Shanghal to London, via the Suez canal, occupies fortyinvolves a journey of thirty-five days. From Shanghai to Vladivostok, and thence via the Great Siberian railway, the journey would occupy only eighteen days. It is scarcely doubtful that a large proportion of the international trade of eastern Asia, the international trade of eastern Asia, amounting to more than \$333,000,000 per annum, would be diverted to the new route; while the densely populated and hitherto inaccessible interior provinces of China present commercial possibilities without limit.

> Trafficking in Spoils. Globe-Democr

It is had enough to have the everlasting New York factional quarrel taken to he threshold of the supreme court. Another had feature of the rumpus s that it furnishes the senate an op-portunity for trading off the Wilson hill. bottomity for trading off the Wilson bilt. In reomparison with parceling out the pat-ronage, party principles are matters of very small importance in "the most august deliberative body in the world."

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



Henry T. Oxnard, the well known beet ugar manufacturer of Nebraska, has gene a Louisiana to visit his brothers He ac-

mpanied Senator and Mrs. Manders Mr. and Mrs. J. K. P. Thompson of Cedar lapids are at the Riggs.

Mrs. Joseph M. Carey, wife of Senator Carey, of Wyoming, held one of the largest senatorial receptions of the day at the Ar-Most of this season Mrs. Carey lington. has spent in Philadelphia, where is at school, and only returned to 'Vashing ton a fortnight ago. She received in the parlors on the Vermon avenue side of the hotel and the large number of callers almost transformed the affair into an ovation. parlors were decorated wiht palms and cut owers disposed to advantage. Light freshments were served from table in the central parlor which was at-tended by a circle of young ladies. Mix Carey wore blue satin, and among the ladies with her were Mrs. Frank Aldrich of Chicago, Miss Aline Wilcox, Mrs. Hare, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Blair, Mrs. Carr, Mrs. Pitt Cooke and the Misses

Hutchinson.

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Home and Country.

"Luscious maiden, when will you Let me kiss your lips so true? Let thy lover know his fate, Or his heart will busticate

With these words did Abbad plead, But the maiden would not heed. Coy and winsome were her smiles, "Kill a thousand crocodiles!"

So he hunted on the Nile For the wily crocodile, And he slew the brutes in piles, Alligators and crocodiles

"See, I lay them at your feet; Let me kiss your lips so sweet but, alas' the cold Abboo Winked her other eye, so blue: so sweet!"

A thousand foes first slay for me, And then, Abhad, you may kiss me." So he struck a thousand dead. To her brought each victim's head.



Nebraska's Ground Hog

PERRY S. HEATH.

On February 2d the ground hog will come out and



take a little journey in the country 'round about. If in the winter sunshine his shadow does appear we ought to take a ball

club and baste him on the ear-Come to think of it there are no ground hogs in Nebraska, but we can hang out a piece of sausage; that's ground hog, aint it? Another ground-hog case is that we will be out of the famous Lewis' and Dr. Warner's underwear pretty soon-save you \$3 to \$5 a suit if you buy now. Just a few left of those \$1 and \$1.50 neckties at 50c. For 25c we will give you choice this week of any 50c 4-in-hand or teck. This is your last chance-a ground-hog case. We had a picture of a sausage in this ad, but it was so lifelike that the printer ate it up, and we had to use the dog-another ground hog case.

BROWNING, KING & CO., Will bay the express if you send | S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts. TUNNUNDUNDUNDUNCUUUUU