THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of January, 1894, was as follows:

1	22,259	17	22,767
2	21,018	18	22,768
3	23,021	19	22,694
4	22,774	20	22,617
5	22,809	21	*24,590
6	23,452	22	22,695
7	*24,930	23	22,807
8	22,782	24	22,693
9	22,836	25	24,881
10	22,829	27	26,162
11	22,829	27	23,443
12	22,892	28	*24,525
13	23,472	29	22,742
14	*24,785	30	22,735
15	22,985	31	22,717
16	22,837		

Total for the month	722,329
Less reductions for unsold and returned copies	19,474
Total sold	702,850
Daily average net circulation	22,673

*Sunday.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 5th day of February, 1894.
(SEAL.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

The progress of the tariff bill through the senate is likely to resemble an old-fashioned log rolling bee more than anything else.

Some of the patient and long suffering office seekers in this state should send the pesident a marked copy of a map of Nebraska.

Whisky has gone up 2 cents a gallon by a decree of the trust. For this evidence of better times the democratic party can truthfully claim credit.

Senator Allen is bound to push to the front. His desk has been changed from the fourth row to the second row from the vice president's platform.

The very many and very much disappointed democrats in Nebraska are learning to their sorrow that a cabinet office is an expensive luxury for them.

The number of trusts which are not going out of business as the result of the energetic policy of the attorney general of the United States is increasing every day.

The cables continue to reverberate with the detonations of the bellicose threats of the warring factions at Rio de Janeiro, but the fatalities are few and far between.

The interstate irrigation convention to be held in Omaha next month to be successful must receive the support of every organization of business men whose object is the upbuilding of this state.

If Senator Hill decides to send President Cleveland a valentine we may be sure that it will not take the form of a vote in favor of confirming Mr. Peckham as associate justice of the supreme court.

It will be a cold day when the astute lawyer is unable to find a few irregularities in a special tax levy that will give him a plausible excuse to take a case into court in order to resist its payment.

If fire losses in Omaha are made the basis for the advance in insurance rates, why is the advance extended throughout the state? This trumped-up claim of insurance managers is too absurd for serious consideration.

Omaha is promised a handsome new building in the place of that destroyed by fire last week. Every one likes to see this kind of spirit in our citizens. The energetic business man is not to be downed by anything like a destructive visitation of fire and water.

There is no occasion for perturbation over the proposed repeal of the federal elections bill. The ballot box has a convincing method of punishing any of its assailants, and sooner or later the men who deprive it of the protection it is entitled to will be retired to private life.

If Omaha is to secure the location of the Indian supply depot some earnest and well directed effort must be put forth to that end. We have the advantage of location that no other city possesses or can ever possess and we should leave no stone unturned in our endeavors to win the prize.

Senator Platt wants to reorganize the republican party in New York and put none but young generals in the field. He has caught the spirit of the hour. He knows that the young men of the party have tired of the blunders and misdeeds of the democracy and are in the proper frame of mind to administer a stinging rebuke. So it is in Nebraska.

A great many applicants for postoffices in Nebraska are now realizing that they would have done better to have postponed their ambition until next winter and then run for United States senator. Under existing political conditions in Nebraska it would doubtless be easier to secure a seat in the United States senate than it would to receive the appointment to a postoffice.

The democracy of Kansas is to be resuscitated. A state meeting has been called that the leaders may reconnoiter and learn where they are at. They have even gone so far as to propose that a straight ticket be put in the field this year. Kansas democracy seems to be about in the same condition as that of Nebraska. Just what it sees in the signs of the times to call it into active business again surpasses all understanding.

The extensive swindles that are being perpetrated upon the thousands of poor settlers who are flocking to the Cherokee nation under the influence of glittering promises held out by the land speculators have been completely exposed, but the exposures come too late to save a great many men from the hardships occasioned by their removal to the Indian territory. There ought to be some way of preventing the perpetration of such outrageous swindles.

TO ABOLISH INJUNCTION ABUSES

The last few months have given to the people of this country a series of decisions by federal courts granting restraining orders to prevent railway employes from striking, which have practically revolutionized the attitude of the courts toward controversies between employer and employe. Beginning with Judge Ricks at Toledo, closely followed by Judge Jenkins at Milwaukee and Judge Dundy at Omaha, injunction after injunction has been issued forbidding the employes of railroads which have been put under the control of receivers appointed by the United States courts to simultaneously quit work with a view to hampering the operations of the road. These orders have been variously interpreted by the partisans of the receivers and of the labor organizations. On the one side it is argued that they make punishable as contempt of court every instance where two or more persons renounce their service to the railroad in a way calculated to injure the efficiency of the line. Others maintain that being directed to the officers and members of labor organizations they simply prevent the calling of a general strike in the name of the organization, while the individual members are left to continue or to cease work as they may please. Yet whatever be the differences of opinion as to the exact interpretation which the court might itself put upon the restraining order, the language employed in the writ is sufficiently broad to make the inauguration of a strike upon any of the roads in question a very serious matter.

Senator Allen has evidently come to the conclusion that legislation offers the shortest way out of the injunction dilemma and has introduced a bill into the senate "to prevent the abuse of the writ of injunction." This bill seeks to make it unlawful for any United States court to issue any writ of injunction, mandate or restraining order against any labor organization, its officers or members, in any manner affecting their full freedom to peacefully and quietly quit the service of any person or corporation at any time they may see fit to do so. From a political standpoint the populist senator has undoubtedly made a shrewd move. By the introduction of this measure he sets himself up as the especial champion of the labor organizations in the senate. The bill must call attention of the army of railway employes to the populist representatives in congress, and whether it succeeds in accomplishing the desired object or not it shows that Senator Allen's sympathies lie with the workingmen as against the corporations.

As to the policy of legislative interference with the jurisdiction of federal courts in order to overturn specific decisions there is much room for debate. Yet conceding the wisdom of the policy, another question arises as to the power of congress to act. The authority of the courts to issue writs of injunction is derived not from congressional legislation, but from the constitution itself. Although the constitution leaves it for congress to establish the various tribunals inferior to the supreme court it ordains that the judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the constitution, laws and treaties, or affecting designated persons or subjects. Having once secured legal jurisdiction over any matter in dispute the courts must be unlimited, except by the constitution, to apply such legal or equitable remedies as are applicable to the case. Never having conferred upon them the right to issue an injunction it may be contended that congress has no power to take that right away. It is quite different, however, to deny that the federal courts have any constitutional right to interfere as they have done. But an appeal to the supreme court is the only way to establish this point. Senator Allen's bill tacitly assumes that the courts have thus far been exercising their rightful powers.

FIRE AND WATER.

Mr. John Rosicky appears to have a grievance against the water company, and we cheerfully give him the use of our columns to air it. His rantankerous assault all along the line is, however, entirely unjustifiable from any point of view.

He starts out by charging the company with violating its contract obligation to maintain fire hydrant pressure that will throw a certain number of streams of water at given points to a given height, and asserts that while the city has been increasing its fire force and apparatus the water company has decreased the hydrant pressure and thereby caused the destruction of every large building that has burned up in this city within the past two years.

"And yet," exclaims Mr. Rosicky in an apparent rage, "we do not hear as much complaint in public against the water company as against the electric lighting company. We do not hear that its bills were vetoed on that score, although the lack of water pressure is the cause of immense losses by conflagration both to citizens and insurance companies, and entails tremendous loss upon policy holders on account of increased rates.

"Why this tenderness toward the water company? Are they perhaps liberal in any direction? God save the mark!"

Now, we are not required to explain why the mayor has failed to veto the water company's bills, although we think the slur is as much uncalled for as regards Mayor Bemis as it is regarding this paper. The fact that we print Mr. Rosicky's screed in full affords ample proof that his innuendo is baseless. The Bee pays its water bills without rebate regularly when they are presented. The aggregate paid to the water company for water used in The Bee building last year exceeds $800.

In dealing with the water company the city has a right to exact compliance with obligations that can be fulfilled, but it has no right to ask what is impossible. The contract requires the company to maintain water pressure of a given force, and every time the tests have been made they have been up to the required height and standard. When the contract was made in 1881 Omaha covered an area of less than fifteen square miles. Since then we have extended this area to cover twenty-five square miles, exclusive of South Omaha. Suppose we had extended the area to fifty square miles? Could we expect the water pressure to be the same as it was when the city covered fifteen square miles?

No city of over 100,000 population and covering an area of over twenty miles depends entirely upon hydrant pressure. Chicago, Cleveland and Milwaukee own their waterworks, and yet they have fire engines to supplement the hydrant pressure.

No rational person will contend that a single one of the large buildings destroyed in Omaha during the past year could have been saved, no matter to what height the water could have been thrown. Every one of these buildings was no better than a tinder box and in every instance the fire was checked before it made much headway beyond the building in which it originated. The Shiverick and Orchard buildings were full of combustibles, and so was the Boston store and adjacent stores. Each of these buildings was completely enveloped in flame from cellar to roof in less than ten minutes, and twenty streams of water 150 feet high could not have saved these structures or their contents. The old Boyd theater was doomed just as soon as the fire ran through the flies. Brooklyn has certainly a good fire force and an ample water supply. But we remember how 300 people were roasted to death in a Brooklyn theater a few years ago and the building was a total ruin. The same is true of theaters and opera houses in a dozen larger cities than Omaha, where fire protection is ample.

The best proof that the lack of water pressure has no bearing upon the raising of insurance rates is the fact that rates have gone up in every city in Nebraska within the past six months.

We do not attempt to defend the water company for excessive charges. The contract fixes the scale for private consumers, and if the company exceeds these rates parties can recover in the courts. One fact must also be borne in mind, and that is that the water company is now in the hands of a receiver, and the city can no more force it to enlarge its works than it can force the Union Pacific to finish its depot so long as it lacks the necessary funds to complete the building. There will a time come when the city will own the water works, but until then we can only exact what is reasonable.

REPEAL OF FEDERAL ELECTION LAWS.

By a vote of 38 to 29 the United States senate yesterday repealed the federal election laws. There is now only wanting the signature of the president to the measure, which undoubtedly will be promptly attached, in order to complete this part of the democratic policy. The repeal of these laws was demanded by the national platform of the democracy and was made a side issue in the national campaign. Very few people outside of the southern states, however, paid any attention to it as an issue, yet none the less the democratic party proceeded to wipe these laws from the statute books on the assumption that it is a popular demand, adopting the same theory with reference to this question as it did regarding the tariff.

As was said in the report of the minority of the senate committee on privileges and elections, the laws which it is proposed to repeal were enacted largely for the security of elections in northern cities. They were passed chiefly in consequence of frauds and crimes which had been committed by the democratic party in the city of New York, under the leadership of Tweed and his associates. In their operation they have nowhere prevented the casting and counting, freely and fairly, of the full democratic vote of the country. The strongest evidence of this is to be found in the last presidential election, when the democrats obtained control of the presidency and both houses of congress without any complaint of having been unduly interfered with or obstructed. But the demand of the party in national convention that these laws should be wiped out had been made, the democratic organization of New York City against which they were chiefly directed when passed, with the whole southern element of the party, insisted that the platform pledge should be carried out, and so far as the representatives of the democracy are concerned they have complied. It is not doubted that Mr. Cleveland will respond with equal alacrity. That accomplished all national authority over federal elections, so far as the protection of voters is concerned, will be at an end. Then Tammany will be free to exercise its peculiar methods without restraint and the democracy of the south will be more certain than ever of maintaining the political solidity of that section.

IMMIGRATION ON THE DECLINE.

Official statistics show that there was a falling off in immigration last year, as compared with 1892, of over 54,000, the total for the year from all countries being 448,775. This was expected in view of the financial and business conditions, and it is highly probable that the decline for the current year will be still more marked. In the classification of the immigration by countries, Germany and Poland show a great decline in the volume of immigration to the United States, while Italy, almost alone of all European countries, sent over more of her people than ever, the obvious explanation of this being in the financial, industrial and political crises in that country. It is noted as a curious circumstance that while Austria-Hungary as a whole records a decline, from Austria outside of Bohemia and Hungary there was a decided increase in the immigration, and it was nearly all concentrated in the last six months of the year, indicating that the people of Austria did not know of the business depression here or were in such straits at home that they concluded they could be no worse off by coming to the United States. There was a large decline in the immigration from Poland and also from Germany, the figures for the latter country being 89,603 in 1893, against 118,278 in 1892. There was a very slight falling off from Russia and not much of a decline from Sweden and Norway, while the United Kingdom sent over just about the same number as in the year before.

The immigration of last year was large as compared with that during 1885 and 1886 and 1889 and 1890, but below the average for the other years from 1880 onward. It is to be observed in connection with this subject, also, that this immigration does not represent an actual increase of the population from foreign sources, for there must be subtracted from it an emigration of at least one-third the number and perhaps more. There has been an extraordinary movement to Europe during the last few months of former immigrants, some of the steamship companies reporting that they carried back more of this class than they brought over. Thus far in the present year immigration has been light, and there is reason to expect that it will continue to be during the rest of the year.

THE DEPRESSION ABROAD.

The returns of the British Board of Trade for 1893, just made public, a London dispatch says have produced a profound impression throughout the country and deepened the gloom caused by the commercial depression. A casual study of these returns will show that there is good reason for this. For last year the value of British imports fell off over $78,000,000 as compared with 1892 and over $102,000,000 as compared with 1891. In exports there was a falling off in value in 1893 as compared with the preceding year of over $40,000,000, leaving a large apparent trade balance against the country. It has been argued in congress by those who advocate the British economic system that the adverse trade balances shown for several years by the difference between imports and exports are merely apparent and have no real effect upon the prosperity of the country. This is not the view entertained in England, where the latest trade returns called out the declaration that "our much-vaunted free competition has over-reached itself." The fact is that the commercial depression in Great Britain, which has existed for several years, has convinced a very large body of the people that the economic policy of the nation is unwise and it is not surprising to find the opinion expressed that the latest developments as to trade conditions would have a tendency to advance the cause of radicalism and republicanism there.

The obvious fact is that free trade England is not holding her own in the markets of the world, despite of the fact that her manufacturers have free raw material, and this very instructive lesson ought to be carefully pondered by American advocates of the English economic policy. She has evidently lost ground in competition with the other industrial nations of Europe and it does not militate against this view to say that those nations are also suffering from depression. They are no worse if so badly off as England in this respect, and it is to be remembered that the latter has had the advantage of many more years effort in securing the world's markets, besides which is the further important consideration that the industries of England do not have to bear the heavy burden of internal taxation which those of Germany and France bear for sustaining enormous military establishments. It would seem that the only hope of the industrial interests of Great Britain is in the success of the democratic tariff policy in this country and whatever benefits they derive from that must be at the expense of American industries. That the British manufacturers are eagerly hoping that this policy will prevail is well known and there appears to be no doubt that they will be gratified. It is impossible to say how great the benefits from this policy will be, but it is certainly counted upon to increase largely the incomes of British manufacturers.

In view of the fact that England, with free trade and a much lower average of wages in manufacturing industries than prevails in this country, is not maintaining her position in the markets of the world, what becomes of the theory that the United States can acquire a larger foothold in those markets under the proposed democratic tariff policy? Is it not clearly apparent that the effect of that policy will be to surrender a large share of the home market to our commercial rivals without any compensating return in the foreign markets, already fully occupied and where we will not be permitted if those who possess them can by any possibility keep us out? The returns of British trade furnish an interesting and instructive lesson which ought not to be lost on American statesmen.

The city is advertising for proposals to furnish electric arc lights for street lighting purposes for a period of three years, commencing March 1, 1894. The invitation for proposals is adjusted to the basis of voltage, for which the local electric lighting company has been clamoring for some time past, and this innovation will be welcomed if it serves to end the seemingly interminable disputes over candle power and to enable the city to be sure that it is getting exactly what it is contracting for. But in other respects the advertisement leaves several things to be desired. If there is any advantage in making a three-year contract instead of a one-year contract the citizens should know the difference. This could be readily ascertained by asking for bids for one, two and three years respectively, and making sure that some concession in price was being made for the longer term. It is idle to expect competition in the matter of furnishing the city with electric arc lights, as there is but one company in a position to supply the service. That company now has a contract for 100 lights that does not expire until November next. Letting a contract now for three years gives it a vice-like grip upon the city and enables it to force a renewal of the second agreement so soon as it terminates. There is no reason why the city should be bound by two or three contracts for electric lighting expiring at different times. Were all the lamps brought under a single contract the city would be able to demand better terms. As it stands now there is no possibility for it to throw off the yoke of the electric lighting company, because, although one contract might be dropped, the other will contiune the company in power.

Henry George is again enthusiastically advancing his pet project of the single tax on land values as the sole remedy and general panacea for all the economic ills which man is heir to. He must derive his encouragement for this new agitation from the passage of the Wilson tariff bill by the lower house of congress and the prospect for constantly recurring deficits in the yearly revenues of the federal government. If every congress should be compelled to scrape around for money to defray the expenses of the government, Mr. George might possibly find one in the not far distant future that would be willing to give his plan a trial. And like all the owners of patent medicines, he is himself convinced that "after one trial you will use no other." Up to this time Mr. George has been content to preach his doctrine as an economic principle. Politics have been incidental only. Now that a bill embodying his views has found its way into congress and several advocates of the single tax have vented their views on this question on the floor of the house, it will be quite possible that the idea of a single tax party may be again put forward only to fall from favor as soon as industrial prosperity returns.

A letter to one of the New York papers calls attention to the fact that the recent special congressional elections in that city cost the taxpayers a sum in the neighborhood of $100,000. These elections were required to fill vacancies caused, not by the deaths of the preceding incumbents, but by the resignations of two Tammany congressmen, who were summoned to fill more lucrative offices under the local government. To give these two men soft berths it became necessary to set all the election machinery in two congressional districts in motion. This machinery is in Tammany hands, so that Tammany got the money expended, and that was what Tammany wanted, even at the cost of one congressman.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

Burglars blew the safe in the Daykin postoffice to pieces and secured $12 in cash and $200 worth of stamps.

After wearing herself out nursing her husband and children through attacks of typhoid fever, Mrs. Milton Booth of Tilden succumbed to an attack of the grip.

The hardware store of Nesbit & Rogers of Fremont has been closed by creditors.

Alliance celebrated the opening of the consolidated land office at that place by a banquet and ball. Representatives were present from many towns in northwestern Nebraska and Wyoming.

The Iowa and Nebraska division of the Treubund has just held its grand lodge session at Plattsmouth, winding up the meeting with a grand masquerade ball. Delegates were present from lodges at Omaha, South Omaha, Council Bluffs, Lincoln, Denison, Ia., Charlton, Charter Oak, Wilhelm, Minden, Underwood, Norfolk, Madison, Germania, Pilger and Fremont.

Away back in 1860—thirty-three years ago—'Squire Cadegan of Brayton lived in Nova Scotia and bought eighty shares in the International Coal Mining company of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, at $50 a share, says the Greeley Herald. Two years afterwards, in 1862, the company failed and the 'squire put down his investment as a dead loss and soon thought no more of it. In fact, he had almost forgotten the transaction entirely, when one day last week he received a letter from Cape Breton announcing that the coal mines belonging to the company he supposed defunct had been sold for $1,000,000, and asking him to send on proof of possession of stock, and intimating that it would be paid in full with interest. The 'squire, naturally, lost no time in replying to this letter, and may have to make a trip to Cape Breton to close up the matter. We congratulate Mr. Cadegan on his good luck and pray that he may live many years to enjoy the unexpected little fortune.

The South Park Baptist church of Plattsmouth is torn and almost disrupted as the result of a festival given several weeks ago. After the function was over it was discovered that a portion of the provender, consisting of a pair of yellow-legged chickens and some pieces of chinaware, had been stolen. The strange disappearance of the fowls and dishes naturally caused an investigation, and one of the lady members of the congregation was suspicioned as having appropriated the missing property. A church trial followed behind locked doors, which resulted in the accused being cleared of the charge as far as one chicken and the dishes were concerned, but guilty of taking one chicken, which was not looked upon as a serious offense. The other night a business meeting was held to consider the matter of having a special officer at the church to preserve order during service. While this matter was being discussed pro and con the woman who was mixed up in the chicken case brought up that topic and insisted on being heard. An attempt to call her to order resulted in naught but confusion, in the midst of which the woman continued to talk, and everyone else appeared to be doing the same thing. Finally the woman's husband came to the rescue and induced her to keep silence. But the disturbance had the effect of bringing the meeting to a close, and now the congregation is badly divided, with poor prospects of a reconciliation.

A Fool's Paradise.

Cincinnati Enquirer (dem.)

The scene in the house of representatives yesterday upon the conclusion of the debate on the tariff bill was hysterical in the extreme. The concluding speech was made by Mr. Wilson, who occupies the bad eminence of the authorship of the bill. The press report says:

"Members threw papers and records into the air and cheered, ladies in the gallery waved their handkerchiefs, and amid the excitement Mr. Breckinridge of Arkansas rushed up to Mr. Wilson and put his arms around his neck. This excited tremendous enthusiasm.

"Messrs. Tucker, Bryan and Williams lifted Mr. Wilson on their shoulders and carried him down the aisle to the democratic cloak room."

If Messrs. Tucker, Bryan and Williams had the slightest conception of the public sentiment concerning this absurd measure they would have been otherwise engaged than in carrying Mr. Wilson on their shoulders down the aisle of the house.

If the senate should pass the bill, Messrs. Tucker, Bryan and Williams would be able to carry on their shoulders all that would be left of the democratic party when the polls close on election day next November. The noise that this mutual admiration society were able to make over one another in the house is mistaken by them for popular enthusiasm. We commend them to the refrain of the song, "Oh, what a difference in the morning."

Quigg's Herculean Task.

Washington Star.

The builders of the Wilson tariff bill now await with no inconsiderable amount of trepidation the appearance in the congressional arena of Representative Lemuel Ely Quigg. Among many things promised by Mr. Quigg in the course of his successful campaign was the smashing of the Wilson bill. When or how or where or by what means the promise will be made good is the present mystery and the cause of much tariff-reform nervousness. The complete destruction of a measure that went through the house by a vote of 204 to 140, and is therefore out of Mr. Quigg's domain for the present, is a contract of tremendous magnitude—large enough to affright an experienced legislator—but Lemuel will not shrink from the task he cut out for himself. Keep your eye on the only straightout republican elected to congress by a New York city district in ten years.

Reform's False Pretense.

New York Sun.

The candid supporters of the Wilson bill acknowledge that it will be detrimental to that great section of our working population which is employed in manufacturing industries. They claim, on the other hand, that the measure will signally promote the welfare of the American farmer. If they are really acting in his interests, they are in duty bound to cut out of the Wilson bill those provisions which admit, duty free, many of the natural products of Canada, while largely reducing the duties upon others. Most of those provisions are strokes levelled, not at the manufacturers, but at the farmers of the United States. They are, therefore, anomalies, inconsistencies, excrescences, that can not be reconciled with the professed purpose of the bill.

Leave the Judiciary Alone.

St. Paul Globe.

The proposed amendment to the constitution, which has been favorably considered by the house committee on judiciary, limiting the terms of federal judges to ten years, will not commend itself to public favor. Much of the esteem in which our federal courts are held is due to the permanent tenure of office of the judges, who are thus removed from political and mercenary influences, and, being compelled to take no heed for the future, can devote their entire time and their undivided talents to the work of the courts. Any change that would tend to make politicians of our judges would be a change for the worse, and tend to degrade the judiciary in the public estimation.

Judge Holman Partly Right.

Cincinnati Enquirer (dem.)

Congressman Holman says the income feature is one of the good things of the tariff bill and that it will give the bill the support of some western republicans and the populists. Judge Holman may be right in part of his proposition. The income amendment has the moral support of nearly all the republicans in the house—eastern as well as western—not on principle, but as a means of making democratic legislation as odious as possible. No doubt, rather than see the income amendment fail, the republican managers will contribute a good many votes to it. They would prefer to keep quiet, but will be on hand if needed.

Carlisle's Ambition.

Chicago Times.

Who would have said ten years ago that John G. Carlisle would imitate other secretaries of the treasury and use the office as a stepping stone to the presidency of a national bank?

PECKHAM'S FATE.

Tremendous Pressure Exerted for His Confirmation.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times, under date of the 5th, thus pictures the struggle between the Cleveland and Hill forces:

"Senators Pugh and Hill are busy reading all kinds of damaging missives to the committee of and concerning this would-be judge (Peckham). There is a tremendous battle going on behind the senate curtains. It is Cleveland against Hill. Peckham, who might make a doubtful justice of the peace, and who in all respects save that of a cranky mugwump has but indifferent fame, is not in his unfitness being considered at all. Nor has the vacant chair on the supreme bench entered into the discussion. The subject is merely that of Cleveland against Hill, and the contest is being waged on purely ward caucus lines. This Peckham affair, from any point of view, is a disgrace. It ought to give the correct assay of Cleveland, and teach a befooled public that he won't run ten ounces to the ton.

"It doesn't look tonight as much like beating Peckham as it did. Dumped into the senate like a load of white house garbage, this sad-colored nomination would have been cursed and damned by senate disapproval in a moment. But the Hornblower defeat taught Cleveland the necessity of effort. He learned that he couldn't quite cinch a saddle on the senate and ride it as he chose. Now he has started in openly and without a blush to buy enough votes to confirm Peckham. Today he named Cockrell's brother-in-law, John Walker, to be United States attorney for the west Missouri district. He also offers the marshalship of the same district to that confederate hard rider, General Joe Shelby. These two names are expected to purchase the two Missouri senators. To-day's list shows a plenteous remembrance of Iowa, Illinois and Indiana in a postoffice way, and marks how the white house lariat is whirling in the horned vicinity of such shaggy leaders of the senate herd as Allison, Palmer and Voorhees. If Cleveland can buy or bribe Peckham's confirmation with patronage he will do it. And it looks gloomily as if he might succeed. It is about as barefaced and villainous display of white house interference with the senate as has yet been shown."

HERE AND THERE.

Notwithstanding reports to the contrary Gladstone seems resigned to his job.

The cohesive power of Italian politics enabled Minister Crispi to accumulate $1,000,000.

Da Gama's demand for an "absolutely civil government" was courteously responded to with shot.

Blue-Eyed Billy Sheehan essayed the czar act in the New York senate. A Saxon collared him and the Celt went down. Ochone!

The Chicago Times has diagnosed the case of the New York Sun and pronounced it "senile gangrene." Harmony blooms apace.

The original ghost dancer at Walker's Lake will doubtless improve the opportunity of turning that Nevada meteor to his own account. His business has languished for some time.

Major Allan Wilson, who was slaughtered by King Lobengula, was a tall, powerful fellow of military build and bearing. Though only 35 years of age he had seen sixteen years of hard service in South Africa.

Mayor Hopkins has discovered that Chicago is being robbed by office holders, and a reduction of salary must be had. There appears to be no obstacle to the mayor returning a portion of what he has already drawn.

The Detroit Free Press gravely announces that the Omaha Bridge and Terminal structure "crosses the Big Muddy at Topeka." The writer's amazement at the length and weight of the "draw" is excusable under the circumstances.

The appearance of a legislative investigating committee in New York City coincides with a sudden impairment of the health of Boss Croker. He has started for the Pacific coast to recruit and avoid inquisitive annoyances.

Ward McAllister, king of Gotham's 400, hurls a cold, clammy stare at Congressman Bryan because the latter ridiculed his royal prerogatives during the income tax debate. Ward points to his revolutionary ancestry and intimates that reflections on his patriotism are the emanations of conceited plebians.

George C. Hunter of Oakland, Cal., has just come out of the surgeon's hands without a memory. His skull was fractured by a flying bolt and the brain was injured. Although he is now otherwise perfectly well, he cannot remember his wife or his mother. Although he had a good education he can now neither read nor write.

Mrs. Clara Mindoch is one of Uncle Sam's lighthouse keepers who has been retained for many years in spite of all political changes. Her husband was appointed keeper of the Rondout light during President Pierce's administration. He died after one year's service, and since that time Mrs. Mindoch has attended to the duties.

In Chicago the other day Colonel R. G. Ingersoll was asked what he thought of the income tax bill. "I think it's a tax on brains," he replied. "I don't wonder Cleveland favors it. Why, there is no more sense for the democratic party to tax incomes than there would be for the republican party to tax Cleveland because he is fat. An income tax is a fight against nature. Nature gave some men more brains than others. To tax a man's brains is to try to combat nature, and in the history of the universe that never yet has been permanently accomplished with success."

WHERE TO FIND THE NEWS.

Comparison Between Papers Printed Yesterday 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 yesterday:

Morning Bee, long, wide columns	37½
Morning W.-H., short narrow columns	27½
Lincoln Journal, short, narrow columns	28
Evening Bee, long, wide columns	35½
Evening W.-H., short, narrow columns	31

KEEN EDGINGS.

Dallas News: Size ranks merit when they come to blows.

Albany Press: A girl may be almost pardoned for throwing herself at a man if he is a good catch.

Minneapolis Times: If a man gets up when the day breaks can he be said to have a whole day before him?

Truth: "Old Brown is dead."

"I'm not surprised. More than forty years ago he told a girl that if she refused him he would die, and she did refuse him."

Inter Ocean: "Goodluck has had his salary raised; was it for extra work?" "Yes; he always listens when the proprietor tells his baby's smart sayings."

Detroit Tribune: "You are charged," said the justice, "with voting twice in one day."

"I know it, your honor," replied the culprit, meekly, "but hit wur the best I could do. I can't vote fast as I useter, 'count o' the rheumatism."

Somerville Journal: Wing—Dobson and Wade are half brothers, did you know it?

Tyng—No. I didn't know that; but I always knew he wasn't more than half a man.

Puck: Mrs. Funnyman—John, when was the first joke on the mother-in-law made?

Mr. Funnyman—When Noah went into the ark and left her out.

Detroit Free Press: Judge—I shall sentence you to twenty years for wrecking that train.

Prisoner—I presume, judge, if I had wrecked the whole road you would have been glad to have dined with me at my palatial residence.

Harper's Bazar: "When I last met you, if I am not mistaken, you had an exceedingly heavy beard."

"Just so—just so; had it cut off four months ago and made into a shoulder cape for my wife. See?"

Washington Star: "What do yer think of the income tax?" asked Plodding Pete.

"I ain't got no objections to it," replied Meandering Mike. "Only it does seem ter me thet the government might go the whole length ov the string an' pervide every man weth an income ter fit it."

SECLUSION.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

He sat in the gloom and silence alone,
While the wild wind continued its whistle,
And he sang to himself in confident tone—
For his heart was as light as a thistle.
The wind not alone did the whistling that night
While the youth in the gloom was abiding—
One whistled without, in a sorrier plight,
The collector—from whom he was hiding.

NOTHING TOO RICH FOR BABY.

Latest Popular Song.

Though the world all its beautiful treasures may bring,
There's nothing too rich for the baby.
He sits at the table and rules like a king,
There's nothing too rich for the baby.
When the turkey is carved 'till its frame is a wreck
You had better believe that the child is on deck,
He gets all the white meat, while you get the neck;
There's nothing too rich for the baby!

And at night they give "Tootsie" your side of the bed,
There's nothing too rich for the baby.
He stakes out his claim from the foot to the head,
There's nothing too rich for the baby.
And at midnight you waltz on the carpet a spell,
Either dangling a rattle or jingling a bell,
He clings to your hair with a wild-west show yell,
There's nothing too rich for the baby.

I buy costly playthings and toys by the score,
There's nothing too rich for the baby,
He pulls out their works and keeps crying for more,
There's nothing too rich for the baby.
He chokes the life out of a ten-dollar pup,
He bites out the side of a beautiful cup,
And my diamond set shirt stud, he gobbles that up,
There's nothing too rich for the baby.

When the minister's calling they bring the kid in,
There's nothing too rich for the baby.
Of course he shows off his original sin,
There's nothing too rich for the baby.
He sticks his dear foot through the clergyman's hat,
He climbs on his collar and mashes it flat,
He spies a bald head and he sneezes at that,
There's nothing too rich for the baby!

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

BROWNING, KING & CO.

The largest makers and sellers of fine clothes on Earth

Your money's worth or your money back.

The Fire-Fiend

Has again got in his work and did it with a rapidity that is only equaled by the race-horse pace with which we are disposing of our magnificent stock of men's suits and overcoats. The cut is general all over the store. More particular attention is called to our men's $12 suits that go for $8.50. The suits we are selling now for $16.50 were formerly $20. You can buy a $6 pair of trousers for $4.50—or a $3 pair for $2.25. Those who have patronized us in the past know these to be more than ordinary bargains and well worthy of your inspection. No matter how low the price, the quality is just as good as ever.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

Will pay the express if you send the money for $20 worth or more | S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE