Coushn. The Bee Building. South Coushn.corner N and Twenty-fourin streets. Council Builds. 12 Pearl street. Clicano Office. 317 Chamber of Commerce. New York, rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tritome building Washington, 518 Fourieenth street. COBRESPONDENCE.

monications relating to news and edi-ter should be addressed: To the Editor BUSINESS LETTERS.

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:

722,320 Less reductions for unsold and re

Daily average net circulation .. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK, Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 5th day of February, 1894. (SEALs) N. P. FEILs, Notary Public.

How President Cleveland would feel relieved if he only had the senate as well under the reins as the house has shown itself to be!

Mr. Boutelle may as well make up his mind that he is not in it when the present house of representatives is determined to endorse the president's Hawaiian policy.

Surprises in the line of federal patronage dispensing are certainly better than suspense. There are plenty of hungry democrats still hungering for office. On with the dance.

The probable extension of Jim Hill's Great Northern system to Omaha is one of the favorable signs for the city's future. Outside influences are working favorably for the city just now.

If the electric lighting contracts are to be placed on the basis of voltage, why continue to worry about the lack of harmony that is said to exist between the city electrician and the electric lighting contractor?

Several federal elections supervisors will soon be out of a job. But the republican incumbents have the consolation that their ousting does not make way for the distribution of any additional federal patronage for the democrats.

As far as reported, St. Joseph is the first western city to come forward with a proposition to break away from the telephone monopoly by establishing a rival system. Perhaps the proposed rival has an eye upon that increased capital stock of the Bell company.

The Bee has secured at considerable expense one of Bret Harte's remarkable stories of western life, "The Sheriff of Siskyon." This story presents an unusual plot, is peopled with extraordinary characters and is written in Mr. Harte's most engaging and interesting style. It will form one of the attractive features of The Sunday Bee.

Petitions protesting against the passage of the Wilson bill continue to pour into the senate despite the decree that that measure is to be pushed through substantially as passed by the house. After the bill shall have been enacted and become law the democrats will have no grounds to maintain that they were not duly warned of the views of the people on the subject now be-

No change would have been made in the final result of the vote on the repeal of the federal elections law had the populist senators recorded themselves with the minority. Just what the populists are to gain by the repeal is not evident on the surface unless it is the applause of some few of the southern members of their party or a claim on the gratitude of the patronage dispensing administration.

The statement that the Oxnards will abandon their sugar factories in Nebraska after the present year is probably premature. In the first place it yet remains for the senate to pass the tariff bill without changing the sugar schedule. And even with free sugar it may be demonstrated that the high rates of transportation from the east may enable the Nebraska manufacturer to compete with the importer with reasonable success.

Admiral Mello is recalling the days of blockade running on the lower Mississippi in the days of the war. The safety with which the Aquidaban ran the gauntlet at Rio, however, proves that progress in naval science has made more rapid strides in the construction of warships than in the efficiency of marksmanship. Of the 600 and odd shots directed at the Aquidaban, it is reported that but two or three struck the ship, and these glanced harmlessly from her sides.

This foretaste of spring weather ought to impress it upon every citizen of Omaha that it is high time to perfect the plans and details of any important improvements that are to be carried through this year. There is no excuse for delaying preparations until the last minute and then hurrying so that the arrangements are only half satisfactory. Begin early and the work, whatever it may be, will be performed in a more thorough manner than if rushed through at the last moment under threats of interruption by the beginning of another cold season.

The present session of the Interstate Commerce commission at Chicago is of more than usual interest and importance. Prominent railroad officials have recently been more radical than usual in their attitude toward the commission and have even gone so far as to call a meeting at which ways and means are to be discussed for the revival of the old form of pooling specifically prohibited by the interstate commerce act. In a struggle between the railroads and the commission the railroads will lose in the end. They may ignore the commission for a time, but sooner or later public sentiment will rally to its support.

CURRENCY EXPEDIENTS.

Out of the numerous plans which are pro-

posed for giving the country a more elastic currency it is possible that something of a satisfactory character will be evolved. Some of the measures which have for two months past been under consideration by the house banking and currency committee will probably be reported within a short time, but with the diversity of views existing among the majority party in congress as to the currency, it is impossible to say with any degree of certainty what sort of legislation relating to the currency will finally be adopted, or when. It was suggested in both the message of the president and the report of the secretary of the treasury that there was no burry for currency legislation and that the whole subject should be carefully considered in all its aspects before anything was done. Secretary Carlisle pointed out that so, far as the supply of money is concerned it is far in excess of the business demands of the country, and he urged that until there is such a revival of industry and trade as to require the use of the circulating medium now outstanding it would be hazardous to arbitrarily increase its volume by law, or to make material changes in its character by disturbing in any manner the relations which its different forms now bear to each other. This was good counsel, dictated by a

high sense of responsibility, but the demo-

crats in congress manifestly think that it is necessary to put their distinguishing mark on currency legislation as on everything else and it is therefore to be expected that they will sooner or later agree upon a new currency policy. The latest contribution to this object to which public attention is being directed is the bill of Representative Warner of New York, of which only the outlines have been published. It is an "clastic currency" measure and provides for the furnishing of currency by banking institutions acting under state laws and without any dependence on the general government except that the latter, through the comptroller of the currency, provides the notes and inspects the issuing banks. In order to obtain notes an institution, if not a national bank, must satisfy the comptroller of the currency of four things: First, that the laws of its state give holders of its circulating notes a first lien upon its assets and make them a liability against shareholders. as now is the case of national banks. Second, that it has adequately provided for redemption of its notes, either at the capital city of its state or at some other city provided by the comptroller. Third, that its paid up and unimpaired capital is at least \$50,000, and that the aggregate amount of its outstanding notes, including national bank notes, is kept less in amount than 75 per cent of its paid up and unimpaired capital, Fourth, that it is not in default in compliance with any provision of the act. The bill repeals the 10 per cent tax only as to state banks which comply with its provisions. There are good features in this measure, but whether it would give the country an elastic currency is a debatable question, though there can be no doubt that its tendency would be to encourage inflation. It seems to be pretty generally agreed that a currency system with greater elasticity is desirable and if this can be attained without any sacrifice of safety it would doubtless be a good thing for the country. But it is not entirely clear that any of the propositions thus far made in the present congress would accomplish this. and all of them must be regarded as steps in the direction of a return to the old state bank currency system.

WE SHOULD PLAN FOR THE FUTURE. The revival of the talk about building wings to the court house or building a story under the present structure may not be premend itself to practical business men.' It is folly to talk about building another story under the court house. That scheme would involve an outlay of fully \$100,000 and by the time that sum was expended we would have an abortion on our hands. A classical building designed for a given height cannot be raised in height without marring its proportions and destroying its beauty. At best it would be botchwork

to be pulled down entirely. The proposition to build an extension to the court house that contemplates an outlay of \$200,000 should not be thought of for a moment, unless plans for an entirely new court house, with all modern appliances, designed to meet our wants for the next 100 years, shall first be prepared and adopted and the wings are made part of the great structure. To build a wing to the present court house as a part of the Myers plan would not meet our requirements. would give us a patch-quilt public building that would at best only be a makeshift. The old building would go to pieces before

and the building would sooner or later have

the wings had been occupied five years. If it is contemplated to have a commodious, modern court house that will cover the entire square we should not spend another dollar for reconstruction. We should keep the building in repair until we can oc cupy part of the new building. And then we should vacate the old court house, pull it down and finish the center of the new building according to the plans for a monumental structure like the Minneapolis court house or the Cincinnati city hall.

The time is not far distant when the county and city will be united under one government. This is the trend of modern ocal government. The city of St. Louis and county of St. Louis are under one government and the same is true of San Francisco. Sooner or later we must carve out the county of Omaha out of this city, South Omaha, Florence and other suburban towns within a radius of six or eight miles. The remainder of Douglas county will either have its own county seat or be merged with Sarpy county. When that time comes the county court house will be municipal and county headquarters and the city hall an auxiliary office building.

SHUTTING OUT THE PEOPLE.

It was reasonably expected that the senate finance committee would be at least as considerate of the people whose interests will be affected by the new tariff as was the ways and means committee of the house, and it was unquestionably a cause of very general surprise when the democratic majority of the finance committee decided not to give any hearings and to go on with the consideration of the tariff bill without giving any interest an opportunity to state its condition and wishes. This arbitrary proceeding, quite without precedent, we believe, in connection with tariff legislation, is also, it is not to be doubted, very disappointing to some interests which had expected to be heard. The reasons given by the chairman of the committee for the decision not to allow hearings are by no means satisfactory. It is the duty of congress to obtain as full information as possible from the people in a matter of this kind, and the fact that the ways and means committee did not extend

all the interests affected by the tariff to present their cases with the fullness to be desired in order to enable congress to possess itself of the best and most complete knowledge for the task of revising the tariff furnished the strongest possible reason why the senate committee should have given ample time for hearings.

The country will bear in mind that this action of the democrats in shutting out the people was against the carnest appeal and remonstrance of the republican members of the finance committee. The republicans desired and urged that all interests, and particularly the laboring and the agricultural interests, which will suffer most from the operation of the proposed new fiscal policy, be permitted to state their case to the committee, but to no purpose. The democrats of the senate did not want to hear this testimony, knowing full well that its weight would be enormously against the bill passed by the house, and they determined to go on with their work heedless of what the people most concerned in its result de-But while the republicans of the senate were unable to get a hearing for the people before the finance committee they will not be so easily thwarted when the tariff bill comes before that body for discussion. Then they will be able to show what the people would have demonstrated had they been permitted and undoubtedly they will make full use of the opportunity.

FOR INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM. The movement started in Boston for the purpose of promoting the cause of international bimetallism is interesting, whether it accomplish anything or not. Those concerned in it are not in favor of the larger use of silver in this country, independent of international action and agreement. Their idea is that the time is auspicious for advancing the cause of international bimetallism believing that the necessities of commerce in the not far distant future will compel an international use of silver as well as of gold in the currencies throughout the world. The men conspicuously identified with this movement are President Andrews of Brown university, who was a delegate to the Brussels conference, General Francis A. Walker, Oliver Ames, W. W. Crapo, Senator Hoar, Senator Lodge, ex-Governor Russell and others prominent in the political, financial and business affairs of Massachusetts. With such men supporting the movement it cannot fall to attract widespread attention, and very likely will lead to organization elsewhere for a like purpose.

The originators of this movement doubtess found encouragement in the utterances which have recently been made by public men and in the press of Europe regarding silver. The comments of the English papers upon the failure of the United States to ask for the reassembling of the international monetary conference indicated that it is clearly understood there that if silver is to be taken care of England must take part in the work and probably the initiative. The utterances of leaders like Mr. Balfour and Mr. Goschen show that a very considerable part of the English public is of this mind. and there is reason to believe that the sentiment is growing. It is admitted by British newspapers and capitalists that Great Britain has as much at stake as any other nation and that the duty of taking action is as strong upon her as upon any other. The prevailing idea seems to be that the international monetary conference should meet once a year and fix annually the price of silver in the chief market of the world. The free coinage of silver is distinctly disayowed, what is aimed at being simply a larger use of silver that would advance its value and make it more acceptable as a money. The leaders of the conservative party in England are bimetallists, and the belief has been expressed that if an election were held there now with bimetallism as an issue the liberals would be beaten. On the continent there have been recent indications of a growing sentiment in favor of bimetallism. particularly in Germany, and although the German government has given it no countenance, going only so far as to consider the proposition for a currency commission, the movement in behalf of bimetallism is mak-

ing itself felt with the people. In view of these facts the movement inaugurated at Boston and having the authority and support of men of national repute. irrespective of politics, is not untimely, and the possibility of it exerting an important influence is apparent.

.THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUORUM.

By an adriot parliamentary manipulation the speaker of the house managed on Wednesday to evade a ruling upon a very important question of constitutional law. The vote on the adoption of the McCreary resolution developed the fact that 177 members had responded to their names when under the usual proceedings 179 votes are necessary to a quorum. The opposition of course made the point of no quorum, whereupon Mr. Springer volunteered the suggestion that although ordinarily the votes of 179 members were required to constitute a constitutional quorum, the existence at the present time of four vacancies in the house reduced the number needed to 177. Mr. Springer's contention is that the majority prescribed by the constitution and by the rules of the house is a majority of the elected members who have qualified and not of the total number of representatives to which the people are by law entitled.

The question of the constitutional quorum here raised is not that of the manner of determining the presence of a quorum, whether by calling the roll or by counting the members in the hall, but that of determining the number which shall constitute the quorum. The precedents cited during the debate were all advanced in support of the point which Mr. Springer attempted to make. It was stated for example that during the war and reconstruction period, when many of the southern states had failed to elect congressmen to represent them at Washington, the rule was to consider a majority of the members elected a quorum. But this precedent is not entirely applicable since the government was confessedly laboring in a crippled condition, and under one theory of reconstruction those states had lapsed back to the status of territories and were not entitled to representation until readmitted as states into the union. The other case cited was that of a ruling by Speaker Bell that in passing a bill over the president's veto by a two-thirds vote of the house, the house consisted only of the mem-

bers elected. All that the constitution says upon this phase of the subject is that a majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business. In another place it says that the house shall consist of members elected every second year and that these members shall be apportioned among the several states, and that their number shall not exceed one for every 30,000, but whether the majority shall be of the legal number or of the number elected it does not explicity state. The senate, to which the same provision applies, has construed its hearings over sufficient time to enable this clause to refer to the legal number of

of states. The practice of the chief foreign parliaments which have a majority quorum is in the same direction. Both the French Senate and the France Chamber of Deputies require a majority of the legal number of members. The German imperial constitu-

tion makes such a majority for the Reichstag an express provision of its constitutional law. This is the confy method that can make the number required for a majority quorum a fixed one; it would necessarily vary from time to time were it to be one more than half those who were elected and

had qualified. While the rules and regulations for the internal government of the house have been left for its determination, the question of quorum must eventually come before the supreme court for adjudication. Let a bill be enacted or an act be passed over a veto of the president by a disputable majority or be beaten by a disputable minority and a case will be made out that can be taken into the courts. The subterfuge by which Speaker Crisp ordered a new roll call with the unanimous consent of the house defers

the decision, but does not decide

The Springfield Republican, in answering an intimation of the New York Journal of Commerce that by permitting and authorizing the proposed enlargement of the capital stock of the Bell Telephone company Massachusetts is virtually assisting that corporation to maintain and perpendate its monopoly, insists that there is only the remotest connection betwen the question of capital and the fact of monopoly. The telephone must be a monopoly, because it can only be an efficient method of communication when operated as a single system. If it is not the Bell company which manages to swallow up all would-be competitors it will be some other company. The Republican goes on to suggest that Massachusetts treat the telephone as it has treated the gas companies and the railroad companies, that is, guaranteeing them against raids by pretended rivals and at the same time subjecting them to the control of a state commission. The state telephone commission could then be appealed to whenever any patron felt that he was being discriminated against or unfairly dealt with. If we cannot have a postal telephone at once we must have protection from arbitrary telephone rentals, and for this purpose the state commission may offer a temporary solution.

The county physician excuses himself for turning over a part of his practice on the county poor to medical students who are not entitled to practice regularly under the state law on the ground that the business is too large for one man to attend to. He does not say, however, that county patients take precedence with him over his private patients. If he were devoting all of his time to county work his excuse might be an entire justification of his neglect to treat particular cases in person. But so long as he has time to place at the disposal of pay patients he cannot be doing for the county poor all that lies within his power. No man in public office should be allowed to serve two masters. If the work is too arduous for one man he should be given such assistance as he needs, either permanent or temporary but in any event the inmate of an almshouse shall be treated by competent surgeons and physicians and not be subject to experiments of amateurs. The time for medical experiments upon paupers comes after they are dead.

We hope to see the day when the survivors of the old First and Second Nebraska regiments shall be given some mark of distinction by the younger generation of Nebraskans. The part taken by these veterans in the war of rebellion and in Indian campaigns of the west has emblazoned history' page. General Grant in his memoirs gives the First Nebraska under Colonel Thayer the compliment of special mention for its valor on the field of Shiloh. . Nebraska did not send many soldiers to the front during the war, because there were not many men at that time in the state, but those who went volunteered to defend the union and they fought as heroes fight.

A correspondent of The Bee at McCool Junction wants to know why the grain shippers there cannot get as favorable transportation rates as those accorded the shippers of Fairmont, a town eight miles south. There are many problems of like nature at various towns throughout the state. They can never be solved until the State Board of Transportation can be made to do its duty. This case may be one that must ultimately go before the Interstate Commerce commission, but the state board could do much toward mediating for relief were its members so disposed.

The Metropolitan Union depot ordinance has been completely revised to meet the requirements of the incorporators-the Union Pacific and the city. Now, why cannot the council be convened in a special session to discuss the provisions of the ordinance and put it on its passage? It takes a week to get the mayor's approval and it takes at least twenty days thereafter before the special election can be held. That means practically thirty days from date or even longer. If we are to derive any benefit this year from the project we are losing a great deal of precious time.

Prospective Explanation. New York World. The reason the attorney of the Whisky trust was appointed attorney general to enforce the anti-trust law has not been ex-plained. When it is, the explanation may show why enforcement is not enforcing.

Explosive Emphasis.

The prompt refraction of a Rio journal, which had garbled one of Admiral Benham's letters to Peixoto with offensive interpolations, shows that the echo of that six-pound shot is still reverberating in the Pan-American tympanum.

An Omaha crank is bent upon taking the life of Judge Dunco of Omaha because he issued an injunction forbidding a strike of the employes of the Union Pacific railroad. Having been forewarned of the murderous intentions of the fellow, the judge should spare no effort to have him placed under restraint. Crankism must be made odious.

Political Indications.

The republican majority of fifty in the ext house of representatives, which some next house of representatives, which some of the democrats are predicting, is likely to be below, rather than above the mark. The tariff and income tax bill alone is good for a majority of that size, while the Hawalian meddling and other democratic blundering and rascality will probably add fifteen or twenty to that lead.

How it Works.

St. Paul Pioncer Press. A firm of advertising agents in Philadelphia, replying to a letter of the Pioneer Press company about the renewal of contract for advertising on account of a great house in the tobacco business in that city, says: "All we can say in this connection is that as long as this tariff tinkering goes on there is not the slightest prospect of us getting any more advertising out of the firm." This is simply one sample among hundreds of the paralysis which has been brought upon nearly all kinds of business by the tariff tinkering in congress. NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

Plans are being drawn for a new opera-The Chicago Packing company has stopped killing hogs at Nebraska City. Ice men in Seward paid out \$300 to la-

porers who harvested the crop.

Co-operative revival meetings at Columbus have resulted in many conversions. Sneak thieves at Tecumseh steal blankets rom the backs of horses tied in the streets. Whenever the ice breaks up in the Loup the owners of the bridge at Monroe take it

up until all danger is passed. An attack of the grip drove C. A. Windsor taken to the Lincoln asylum.

Point who ought to be married. The realty market there is depressed and it would pick up wonderfully if the matrimonial market would only lead the way. J. J. Manchan of Summerfield, Kan., was caught in the act of burglarizing a resi-

forty days in the county fail. John Fiddler, a 45-year-old David City laborer tried to end his existence by ting a pistol ball in his breast. The bullet, however, didn't penetrate deep enough,

and John will recover. W. D. Alexander, a Milford druggist, missed a train at Seward just because he dropped his pocketbook with \$800 in it. He preferred to stay away from home another day rather than lose the money.

Miss Katle Hodgins Journeyed clear from Toronto to Norfolk just to marry the man of her choice, John O'Donnell, a cornet player with the Hurlburt & Leftwich circus. There are fifty single young men at West Two Falls City boys, Vernie Sears and a boy named Pound, each about 15 years old, met, and each ac-cused the other of theft. Then it came to a fight in which Sears was severely

stabbed in the abdomen and Pound was beaten almost insensible with a club. When found neither was able to get away and both required assistance to get on their feet. C. W. Stewart and George E. Brown of Hastings live neighbor to each other, they are not on very neighborly terms. Brown has a couple of boys who have beer acknowledged the terrors of the neighbor hood for a long time and are constantly in trouble. The other day Stewart filed complaint in county court against Ollie Brown alleging that for want of paternal care he was growing up in mendicancy and vagrancy and was incorrigible, and wants him sent the reform school. The next day Brown swore out a complaint against Stewart for an assault on his boy and also against Stewart's

daughter Fannie, alleging that she was incor-

rigible and ought to be in the reform school.

The hearings are yet to come.

The eighth annual session of the North Nebraska Teachers association will be held at Columbus March 27, 28 and 29, and an extensive and interesting program has be prepared for the occasion. Among the features will be lectures by Superintendent Sabin of Des Moines and Hon. W. F. Norris of Ponca, judge of the Eleventh district Mr. Sabin is one of the most eminent educators in the United States, and Mr. Norris has few equals as an orator and scholar in the west. The music for the occasion will be furnished by the best talent from different parts of the state. county which has present and enrolls the largest percentage of its active teachers, teachers engaged in teaching this year. Platte tion, will be awarded a splendid flag, to remain in the custody of the Teachers ation of the county winning until March, 1895. The usual one and one-third fare rate has been granted by the railroads.

> Expressions of Sympathy. Padadelphia Public Ledger.

Again is it proved that simple worth, nobility of living, unselfish devotion to high ideals, lack no measure of appreciation. There has been such general, sincere and profound recognition of the character and the life of the late Mr. George W. Childs as should serve as an inspiration to all those who assure to the affection. W. Childs as should serve as an inspiration to all those who aspire to the affection and esteem of their fellow men.

The expressions of regret and sympathy evoked by Mr. Childs' death have been of such a character, so many and so earnest, as to seem to require that public acknowledgment should be made of them in this place. They have come from all classes place. They have come from all classes and conditions of people; from an particular the United States and from Europe; from the present and from the late president of the nation; from the members of the cabthe nation; from the members of the cabther and representatives; the nation; from the members of the cos-inet; from senators and representatives; from governors of states; from the representatives of the church, of all creeds and sects; from publishers and editors; from men of affairs; from the members of the learned professions, and from that source which most of all Mr. Childs would have which most of all Mr. Childs would have most greatly valued, from the representatives of labor, from the working people, with whom he greatly sympathized.

To those who love him and reverence his memory these expressions are of inestimable value. They show how common, true and great was the public appreciation of this good and beneficent man, whose spirit of peace and good will was without limitations.

Senator Allen Introduces a Bill.

Chicago Times.

Senator Allen of Nebraska has introduced a bill which, in effect, covers somewhat the ground of Congressman McGann's recommendation to the house committee on judiciary. It provides that it shall be unlawful for any United States court to issue a 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 or corporation at any time they may see fit to do so. The measure is a proper one and merits passage. That dissatisfied employes should be restrained from injuring the property of their employers, or from preventing by violence other men from aking employment, is proper, but to seek to restrain men from quitting, either as individuals or in concert, employment which they do not want, would be intolerwhich they do

Improving Conditions.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat

The weekly trade journals maintain the cheerful view of the conditions which they began to hold around the middle of January. An industrial recovery, slow but steady, is under way. Resumptions of work in the metal and textile mills largely exceed suspensions, although such resumptions are not always at the old rate of wages. The successful negotiation of the bond sale is, of course, a bull factor in the situation. For a few weeks or months the treasury gold holdings will be somewhere within hailing distance of the old-time figures, and there is a prospect that they within nating distance of the old-time lig-ures, and there is a prospect that they will not be allowed to fall again to the re-cent level. As business is in a large degree dependent on the condition of the treasury, the strengthening of that industry must have a bracing effect on trade all over the country. country.

Telephone Profits. Chicago Journal.

What the profits of this great monopoly under its patents have been are thus stated in a current paragraph: "From 1885 to 1892 the net income of the company available for dividends ranged from over 18 to more for dividends ranged from over 18 to more than 27 per cent on its capital. In five of the years it was over 20 per cent. The capital has been increased from time to time to prevent the dividends from exceed-ing it. It has grown from \$7,350,000 in 1881 to \$20,000,000. The average amount of the capital was \$11,209,035, and the dividends in fourteen years have aggregated \$23,106,096. The average rate of dividend has been 14.72 per cent." per cent."
There is much money in these wire cour-iers of the age.

The Constitutionality of It Cincinnati Enquirer.

Section 7 of article i. of the constitution of the United States provides as follows:
"All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills."

It is quite clear that the senate will exercise their constitutional right, and everyone is now waiting to see the way in which that solemn and supreme body will do it.

> OLD AND NEW. Brooklyn Life.

The "sturdy oak and clinging vine" are out of fashion now; The modern maiden stands alone, with tri-The modern maiden stands alode, with triumph on her brow.
She buffets brayely with the world, she
fares as best she can,
And gayly makes her way through life
without the help of man.
Her broken yoke of servitude she tramples
'neath her feet,
Her ancient tyrant she defles and finds her
freedom sweet.

Yet sometimes, when the road is hard, and things look rather black.

The independent woman's thoughts insist on harking back.

The sheltered life seems very fair amid earth's crowning ills.

And restful the old-fashioned plan—a man to pay the bills!

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. 24
Morning W.-H., short, narrow columns. 29
Lincoln Journal, short, narrow columns. 23
Evening Bee, long, wide columns. 33
Evening W.-H., short, narrow columns. 27

ENJOINING EMPLOYES.

Chicago Post: Congressman McGann's attack on Judge Jenkins affords an opportunity for the discussion of a subject some what involved in the injunction against the Northern Pacific employes. It is to be that some congressman will make it the o ment of "friendly receivers" for insolvent rallway companies by the judges of the United States beach.

Chicago Times: Whatever the trend of the theory upon which Judge Jenkins' in-junction was issued, whatever the purpose for which he issued it, or the effect it may have on organized labor, the order itself is repugnant to a sense of liberty. It is utterly at variance with the spirit of American free-dom. It assumes to deny to Americans rights which must surely be as inalienable the rights to life, liberty and the pursui of happiness. The interest of the traveling public in unimpeded transit over a line of railway is less vital than the interest of Americans in maintaining the right to free dom of action in all matters between em ployer and employed. The labor organizaneglect to put this injunction to the test in a higher court.

Chicago Herald: It is for the best interests of the country to know how far the federal judiciary may go in imposing re-strictions on individual rights as against corporations. It is unquestionable law that railroad employes may not capriciously quit work or do any act which will be in violation of morality to injure a corporation. Judge Jenkins' ruling, if sustained, would carry corporation privileges far beyond this limit without implying any corresponding rights inherent in labor thus harnessed permanently, and without apparent discrimina tion at any point in its favor, to the wheels of locomotives whose operation may not give the operatives a living wage. If appeal could be had directly from the ex parte rulof the United States, it would be far better to take that road than to make an ascertain the same principle by the longer and more circuitous route of an investiga-tion by the house of representatives and possible proceedings looking toward impeachment

JINGLING JABS.

Atlanta Journal: Adele—Would you marry a man simply because he's rich? Mabelle—No, but I would try very hard to love help.

Yonkers Gazette: A forced laugh should never be confounded with a "strain of mirth."

Brooklyn Life: Teacher (in a physiology lesson)—The next process in digestion is called chymification. During this the food is turned around and around in the stomach. Tommy Traddles—Please, sir! Is that what they call the danse du ventre? Dallas News: The best remedy for a dis-

male seminary. Philadelphia Times: To settle all doubt on the subject, is the trolley a car driver or

arded lover is to walk him through a fe

Boston Bulletin: A Boston girl speke a tight-rope performance as "an inebriated cordage entertainment." Plain Dealer: It isn't always the sten-ographer that takes down the congress-man's speech. It is sometimes the orator

Detroit Tribune: Diggin-What are you going to move for?
Biggin-Well, we've been living too high of late.
"Why, I thought your rent was very

"So it is, but we're on the seventh floor." Chicago Tribune: The father of the twin babies had been left temporarily in charge of them. At the end of half an hour he weakened. "Angeline," he called out to his wife in a voice of agonizing protest, "you'll have to come and take one of these boys! No man can serve two masters!"

Detroit Free Press: Tr dime, please. I haven't had anything to eat in three days. Citizen—Shake, old man. My wife's been doing the cooking, too, about that long.

Indianapolis Journal: "I is noticed," says Uncle Mose, "dat de fellers dat does de mos' shoutin' an' talkin' about deir future life is de ones dat don't come anyways nigh investin' all deir money in it."

WASTED EFFORT. New York Herala. They're fools who try to put love on A stupid, scientific basis;
Who say, "With myths of days bygone This silly passion's proper place is"
Despite their talk in its old krooves It rolls with re-enforced insiste Along the plane of least resistance.

Bucking the Jockey. Indianapolis Journal. "The south is on top," said Democratic Representative Dunn of New Jersey, "and the southern free traders are crowding the mourners," Nevertheless, Mr. Dunn voted

for the Wilson bill like a little man.

LINCOLN'S NEW POSTMASTER

Agony Concerning the Successor to Gere is at an End Now.

, H. HARLEY NOMINATED BY CLEVELAND

Poor Old Calboun Left Out in the Cold and Bryan Roped In by the Administra-

tion in the Hope of Maintain-

ing Harmony.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- (Special Telegram to The Bee.)-John H. Harley was today nominated to be postmaster at Lincoln. Harley is a well known druggist at Lincoln and a friend of Representative Bryan. The latter has been made to believe that the nomination was made for him, when in fact Harley's name was presented to President Cleveland a month or more ago by N. S. Harwood of Lincoln. Harwood assured the president that Harley was a good administrationist, and being a friend of Bryan, the latter could be depended on to endorse him. The suggestion was made to Bryan that Harley could probably get the place. He fell into the trap and went to the president, who feigned ignorance of Harley, but consented to make the nomination just to p'sase Bryan. As it is officially related, it looks as though Bryan had been neatly "played." The president positively refused to appoint Calhoun to the Lincoln postmastership or

## EXPECT AN EARLY DECISION.

Second Comptroller Mansur Considering Transcontinental Freight Shipments. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-An early decision s expected from Second Comptroller Mansur on the case now before him, concerning the application of the long and short haul clause of the interstate commerce act to govern freight shipments on the transcontiiental railroads. The specific cases now before the comptroller involve shipments for the army between interior parts of the United States, for which a greater proporionate charge was made than on similar shipments to the Pacific coast, the difference as alleged by the companies being on account of the competition which is favorable to coast cities. The railroad companies involved in the present cases are the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe roads. These being government aided railroads, the accounts for freight shipments come before the second comp fer before they are finally allowed by Treasury department. The comptroller has heard several arguments on the question by the attorneys of the roads interested, who have held that the long and short clauses of the act were as applicable to the government as to individuals only to the limitations that the rates must be fair and reasonable

## TO TAX BROKERS. Representative Hatch's Anti-Option Bill

Introduced in the House. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 .- The new Hatch anti-option bill devised by Mr. Hatch of Missouri was approved by the committee on agriculture yesterday and introduced in the house. This is a measure to yield the government a revenue from the operations of brokers in general produce. The schemes proposed by the measure are such that it is expected to yield a large revenue from the come of every broker. It is estimated that the government would receive \$150,000 at the beginning of its operations. Hatch intended to provide for a consideration of the bill as soon as the important bills should be got out of way.

## LARGE TREASURY BALANCE.

Over the Hundred Million Mark for the First Time in Many Moons. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 .- The treasury balnce yesterday was \$117,115,325, the first time it has been above the \$100,000,000 mark for several months. This is an increase of \$34,000,000 over Tuesday, and is accounted for mainly by the payment of the subscriptions for the new bonds. \$28,656,294 is in gold and \$5,863,140 in cur-

No Cable News for Four Days. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-The Navy department is in receipt of a mail communication from Captain Picking, dated Rio de Janeiro, giving a technical account of the firing and military movements that are go-ing on in Rio harbor.

It is said at the department that no cable communication has been had with Rio this week. No word has been received of notice given by da Gama that he would blockade the port of Rio within forty-eight hours. This move is considered by Navy department officials to be not at all improbable. Such action by da Gama to force some decision as to his status would be natural. This movement and its failure to arouse any show of co-operation from land forces is considered a notable indication of da Gama's

lack of prestige. Sioux (ity Bridge in Committee. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.-Favorable action has been taken in committee on the bridge to be built by the Iowa and Nebraska Pontoon Bridge company at Sioux City.

## THE BOY'S MOTHER

Will be interested to know that we have just received a large invoice of Spring Patterns in boys' Star Shirt Waists, and now while the styles are so complete wouldn't it be well to select one or more? Among the new styles are the Star Waists with a regular collar like the men wear. Another new line of yachting caps for boys and girls. Boys' short pants suits from \$2.50 up. The reduction in price all over the store is immense, but is particularly noticeable in Men's Suits.

BROWNING, KING & CO. S. W. Cor. 18th and Douglas.