MEAGA MALLY DEEL SAFERDAY

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BUSINESS LETTERS. All husiness letters and remittances should be sourcessed to The Bes Publishing company, Omaha. Irrafts, checks, and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the commany.

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:

turned copies.....

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

A beer delivery drivers' war is a novelty in the way of strikes.

these people produce proofs of his incom- the new schedule is unreasonable. petency or negligence?

An appeal to the ballot from the appeal to arms is the most sensible way to terminate the stubborn, long-drawn-out insurrection that has been demanding the attention of the Brazilian government to the detriment of important internal affairs.

Second round of the Lewelling-Lease glove contest: Lease claims a foul. She appeals to the supreme court for a decision and secures a decision in her favor. The fight is awarded to Lease, but negotiations are in progress looking toward an early resumption of hostilities.

The treasury balance has once more risen over the \$100,000,000 mark, after tarrying below it since early last spring. But we must not forget to weigh against this the amount of the new bond issue, for which the money has already been paid in. The real balance is worse than before.

It didn't take President Cleveland long to affix his signature to the federal elections repeal bill when once it came within his reach. The president probably expects this favor to the south to secure him several reciprocal concessions from the senators and representatives from the southern states.

When judges disagree who shall decide? The Colorado and Wyoming judges of the United States court have locked horns with Judge Dundy as to the right of the federal court to fix the wages of men employed by a railroad that is in the hands of a receiver. It now remains for the appellate court to say which is which.

The National Farmers alliance could not adjourn its session at Topeka without giving Secretary Morton the customary slap in resentment of the uncomplimentary allu sions to the man "who farms the farmer" made in his Chicago address. The secretary would no doubt feel insulted if a session of the alliance should pass off and no resolution on this subject be ordered sent

Congressman Hatch wants to impose a heavy tax upon brokers and dealers in options and futures in order to discourage speculation on the various exchanges. Mr. Hatch professes to be a democrat, and to subscribe to the doctrine that no taxation is constitutional unless intended for purposes of revenue only. He ought not to expect his bill to be pushed by a democratic congress elected on that platform.

It is getting dangerous for public men to remain widowers long. The match makers got hold of ex-President Harrison a few days ago and now they are scheming in behalf of Chauncey Depew. They insist too on taking the general public into their confidences, much to the discomfiture of the persons involved. Will the gossips ever learn to leave the wedding announcements to be made by the principals interested in the proposed event.

Ex-Governor Boyd seems to have turned his back for a time, at least, upon the political fleshpots of his adopted state. He is just now directing his attention to the cultivation of coffee down in the southern extremity of Old Mexico. That there is more money in the propogation of the coffee plant than in the business of sprouting candidates for office must be quite generally admitted even by such horny fisted farmers as J. Sterling Morton. .

Under the provisions of the McKinley tariff law the duty on linen goods was slightly advanced early this year. With this additional protection the trade in American made goods has revived in a marked degree, simply because our manufacturers derived a trifling advantage over their foreign competitors. But upon the enactment of the Wilson bill this business will be knocked out, the looms will stop, the mills close down, and the tin bucket brigade will go home and pray for another change.

Every railroad of the west is beset by freight car thieves whose pilfering costs the roads many thousands of dollars. For years railroad managers have sought to stop such robberies with indifferent success. Their attention has been directed to providing means of locating the road or division upon which a theft may have been committed. A road receiving a through car that has been tampered with must stand the loss in case it cannot be shown that the seal was broken prior to the receipt of the car. The perplexing problem is to get a seal that cannot be broken and replaced by the thieves in a manner that will defy detection. An Omaha inventor has, in the opinion of experts, produced a seal that will baffle the most-ingenious thief. Its adoption will save the road using it many thousands of dollars

A VICTORY FOR THE EMPLOYES. The decision of Judges Hallett and River leclining to enter the order requested by

the attorneys for the Union Pacific receivers affirming the proposed "equalized" wage schedule is a decided victory for the employes. Those judges have taken a posttion diametrically opposite to that of Judge Dundy in this district, who granted the receivers' petition without so much as notifying the persons most vitally affected that any such move was in contemplation. The result of Judge Dundy's order is to estabfish the prima facie evidence of the justice of the "equalized" schedule and to place the burden of proof upon the employes in case they should conclude to show cause why it should not go into effect on the day set by the court. As to just how far that order goes in enjoining the men from striking or taking other measures to resist the reduction in their wages, there seems to be considerable division of opinion, Judge Dundy asserting that he did not intend to lay a ban upon any arrangement for simultane ously quitting the service of the company that did not threaten violence to the property of the road, while the attorneys for the receivers contend that the actual effect of the order will be to effectually bar all thoughts of resistance except by remonstrance to the court. On this point, however the decision of Judges Hallett and Riner does not touch. It neither denies nor affirms the right of a federal court to enjoin the employes of a bankrupt railroad from striking against a reduction of wages approved by the court.

The significance of the new decision lies in the fact that the railway receivers are not to be permit ed to have every thing their own way in protecting the interests of the stockholders at the expense of those of others equally concerned. It indicates a disposition on the part of the court to consider other interests besides those of the stockholders and to compel the receivers to show that the proposed or fer is necessary to the economical administration of the road If Mr. Cowgill is doing his duty what before it is to be entered. The burden of right has Mr. Wiley or anybody else to proof is laid upon the receivers to show that seek his removal? If he is not doing his a change in the wage schedule is required duty, or if he is incompetent, why don't and not upon the employes to show that

Some sound advice is thrown out in the opinion as to the proper course to be pursued in the matter in hand. The suggestion made is that the only way to proceed to readjust the wage schedule is to make known to the employes the urgency of the case and confer with them in the usual manner with a view to arriving at an amicable agreement. This is substantially a recognition of the labor organizations. since the usual method of conducting a conference of this kind is with the officers or committee chosen by the employes in their organized capacity. They have hitherto been able to arrange wage schedules without calling upon the courts or necessitating a resort to strikes and can no doubt do so now. The court manifests a distinct aversion to interfere until it becomes clear that no other way exists to settle the difficulties. Should the receivers decide to take the case to the circuit court the employes will have the advantage of having their opponents in the role of appellants.

POTENCY OF THE SILVER MEN.

The potency of the silver element in the democratic party has again been demonstrated. It was clearly shown in the vote by which the house of representatives adopted the motion to go into committee of the whole to consider the Bland seignlorage bill. Of the democrats in the house when this motion was voted upon only twenty-two were recorded against it, while 106 voted for it. These figures indicate that there has been little change in the democratic attitude regarding silver from what it was when the question of repealing the purchasing clause of the act of 1890 was before congress and that a majority of the party is now as then favorable to the full rehabilitation of silver. It will be remembered that when the bill to stop the purchases of silver was being voted on in the house it was proposed to strike out repeal and restore the Bland bill for compulsory coinage. On this proposition a clear majority of the democrats, 113, voted yea, and it was beaten only because the republicans voted almost solidly against it. When the democrats found they could not carry the Bland law a number of them went over to the ranks of the repealers, but it is evident they did not altogether abandon their devotion to silver.

Ever since congress met in special session the silver men among the majority party have been casting about for some plan to advance the interests of the white metal. They thoroughly understand the hopelessness of any proposition to restore silver to its former position during the term of the present administration, even if it were pestle to pass legislation for this purpose through congress. But they are determined to do whatever may be found practicable for the white metal and if they can accomp ish no more at present than to secure the colnage of the so-called seigniorage they may boast that they have not suffered complete defeat. The condition of the treasury is their opportunity and the fact that the secretary of the treasury is understood not to be unfavorable to the proposed use of the seigniorage gives them a claim to consideration. Consequently the silver democrats, with their few republican and populist allies, are again asserting themselves and effectively, too.

The bill upon which the silver men in congress are now building hopes provides for issuing certificates against the seigniorage, estimated at about \$55,000,000, and then proceeding to coin the metal as rapidly as this can be done by the mints, the coined silver to be used in replacing the silver. It also provides for coining as soon as possible vall the silver bullion in the treasury. The proposition may be modified so as to anthorize the secretary of the treasury to issue certificates from time to time in such sums as he may deem expedient in order not to disturb confidence in the parity of the currency. This modification is said to have been suggested by Secretary Carlisle, and it is understood that it is the only concession which Mr. Bland and his adherents are willing to make. But this will not remove the objections to the measure, which contemplates issuing currency against an imaginary profit to the treasury, and thereby increasing to the extent of such issue the gold obligations of the government. As has been repeatedly pointed out, what is meant by seignoirage is the apparent profit to the government which results from coin ing say 60 cents worth of silver into a dollar and issuing it as such, but obviously this is not a real profit since it disappears after the first transaction, for the government must receive the 60-cent dollar in payment of public dues, and not only so, but it is obligated by public policy to keep its silver currency as good as gold, or, in other words, to maintain the parity. As a matter of fact, there is no profit coming to the government from its hoard of silver bullion,

but on the contrary the purchase of that

bullion has been attended by a heavy loss,

and the outlook is that the loss will be still more. It seems hardly possible that Mr. Cleveland would approve of the scheme that is proposed regarding the so-called seign-

lorage.

PLAYING A BOLD HAND. The refusal of Mayor Bemis to depose City Electrician Cowgill and appoint in his place a tool of the electric lighting company has been followed by the introduction of an ordinance to abolish the office of city electrician and do away with electrical inspection altogether.

This is the most high handed plot to subject this city to the domination of a franchised corporation that has ever been concocted. Who demands the abolition of the city electrician's office? Surely not the taxpayer. . Who has asked for the repeal of the electrical inspection ordinance? Surely not the men whose lives and property are exposed to the danger of the deadly wires. Why has there been no step taken to abolish the office of gas inspector? There is no danger to life or property from defective gas piping and we don't save the salary of the inspector by anything he may leave un-done. But the gas company, appears to be content, and therefore no councilman has ventured to economize on gas inspection. What right has any councilman to Jeopardize the safety of this city just to please Mr. Wiley or any other man?

Does anybody believe that any council-man would vote for the repul ordinance unless he had a string tied to him? There is a point where audacity ever-

leaps itself, and this point has been reached in the attempt to abolish the city electrician's office and electrical inspection. This plot to make electric lighting inspection a farce has been carried far enough. If it is persisted in we shall be compelled to make some exposures that will startle our citizens and not redound to the credit of the men who are playing catspaw for the electric lighting company.

One of the most serious obstacles in the way of the regulation of railway commerce by state boards of transportation or railroad commissions is the existence of that formidable term, ""interstate rates." The wholesale merchant, manufacturer and shipper who applies to the state board for relief from what he may consider an extortionate or unreasonable rate is at once silenced by the plea that the rate he complains of belongs to the interstate classification and that therefore they can do nothing for him. This is undoubtedly true; but at the same time it should not prevent the railroad commissioners from making 'a reasonable effort to remedy the evil complained of. The legislature of Kentucky has wisely made provision for such emergencies. It has provided that its railroad commissioners shall examine all through rates from points outside of the state to points inside; and whenever they find that a through rate is excessive, unceasonable, or discriminating, it is made their duty to call the attention of the proper railway officials to the fact and demand a correction of the injustice. If the through rate is not lowered, the law requires the commission to make official complaint to the Interstate Commerce commission and the attorney general is directed to prosecute the case. Such a law in Nebraska would doubtless very materially embarrass the Nebraska railroad

Senator George of Mississippi was one of the ablest champions of an anti-option law in the last congress, making perhaps the strongest argument in either body in support of such legislation. Although the law then proposed was defeated, Mr. George seems not to have been discouraged thereby and make dealing in options a crime instead of taxing the business out of existence. It is said that his measure is regarded with favor by a number of senators who were not friendly to the bill before the last congress. In the house Mr. Hatch will also endeavor to have an anti-option bill passed. The reasons for legislation of this kind are just as valid now as they were two years ago, and the agricultural interest is believed to be just as strongly in favor of it now as it ever

There has been a marked revival of mining industries in Colorado the past six months. The people of that state have taken heart. and it is predicted that the output of preclous metals will be greater in 1894 than in any previous year. This happy condition, we regret to say, is not shown in the Black Hills, where mine owners have become disheartened and many men have been thrown out of employment. It is certain, however, that this state of affairs cannot long prevail. There is untold wealth hidden in the mountains of South Dakota that must of necessity keep that country in the front rank of ore producing regions of the union. With two great trunk lines tapping its richest deposits there can be no question of an early return of the old-time prosperity and thrift.

If the democratic members of the senate finance committee have already decided upon what changes they intend to propose when they report the Wilson tariff bill back to the senate their decision not to grant verbal hearings to interested parties will be calculated to prevent a useless waste of valuable time. Every one knows how perfunctory the the ways and means committee hearings were made and that their influence upon the final draft of the tariff measure would be difficult to trace. To expect any different results in the senate, where the disposition of the committee is equally predetermined, is altogether unreasonable. Tariff hearings can find no legitimate place in a democratic congress bent on arbitrary revision.

We hereby extend to our ex-confed, contemporary expressions of sympathy upon his defeat for the post of head stamplicker of Lincoln. He is a victim of his own pen. Had he not persisted in writing and publishing his honest and unvarnished convictions respecting the conduct and capacity of men near the throne of Grover, he doubtless might have secured the coveted commission. He is altogether too independent to hold office under democratic rule. To Mr. Harley, the appointee, we give assurances of our distinguished consideration. He is the luckiest Roman of them all.

The Commercial club is acting promptly in making ready for the irrigation convention which is to be held under its auspices next month. A well digested program and carefully arranged plans for the entertainment of the out-of-town delegates are the first requisites of a successful meeting. The Commercial club is going about the work in the right way and deserves to have the hearty co-operation of all our citi-

The railroads perennially object to legislative interference with their business in the remotest degree, but they are co. ... ctly

courting judicial interference in their own behalf. In both instances the principle is the same. If the railroad managers are the only ones who are capable of conducting railway affairs, as has been so often urged before legislative committees, why is it that they insist upon having the courts help them out of the dilemmas in which they have been involved by their own blunders and mismanagement? Having thus abandoned the high plane of absolute noninterference, the old plea about knowing best how to run their own business will have to be relegated to

When a man in public life with Senator Teller's experience in financial matters ventures to assert openly that the credit of the United States at the present moment would not suffice to float a further loan at 3 per cent the time has come for congress to give serious consideration to the difficulties that are besetting the national treasury. Senator Teller asserts that the recent purchase of bonds was a "forced loan" and would not have been successful had not the New York bankers been compelled to subscribe, and adds that "it is morally certain that if another \$50,000,000 bond issue were offered it would be a failure." Were this conviction general it would be a sad commentary upon the management of our finances during the past few months. Senator Teller, however, is by no means an infallible oracle upon questions of this kind. Only a short time back he stood up in the senate and with tears in his eyes predicted dire ruin and desolation for all the mining states in case that body passed the Sherman silver purchase repeal act and it should become a law. These predictions have not come true and their failure impairs to some extent the authority upon which they were made. The fact that Secretary Carlisle now inclines toward the coinage of the silver seigniorage rather than to another bond issue to tide over the treasury deficit shows that Senator Teller's fears are not confined to him alone. It would be hazardous to attepmt another public loan unless its success were fully assured in ad-

A strong insurance lobby is operating before the Iowa legislature with fair success. A bill is now under consideration compelling fire insurance companies to adjust and pay losses within thirty days after a fire. It is being strenuously opposed by the insurance people, who see in it a barrier against the practice of starving out policy holders who have suffered loss by fire. A valued policy bill, patterned after the Nebraska statute, has been smothered in committee and will be kept there if the insurance men are permitted to have their way. The valued policy law of Nebraska is the special object of attack by insurance companies, who have decreed that it must be repealed at the next session of the legislature.

Captain Jack Crawford, the poet scout, is entertaining not a few extra select fashionable gatherings and private receptions at Chicago. He presents original sketches of his experiences in the far west. There is a fresh, wholesome flavor about Jack's writings that have won for him renown in his day and generation. Old readers of The Bee will remember his letters in the early days when the Black Hills were being pioneered and when Jack started upon his literary career. There is nothing sensational or questionable about Jack and his work. He is a gentleman of the genuine western stamp and richly deserves the success he has attained.

All the Pacific roads, excepting perhaps the Southern Pacific, which was built by Stanford and Huntington out of Central Pacific earnings, are bankrupt and in the proposes to make another effort to secure | hands of receivers. The fact is these roads fraudulently stocked and fraudulently bonded, and the roads are now in distress because of the transgressions of their builders and owners. Unfortunately the employes and patrons of these roads are the principal sufferers.

The Administration Brightening Up. Chicago 7 imes. Cuckoo McCreary's resolution censuring ex-Minister Stevens has been duly passed, and our dictator in his new coat of white-wash gleams like the proverbial and decep-tive senulcher in consequence.

George Knew His Man. New York Recorder. Mr. George Ticknor Curtis reminds us that he predicted a year ago that within two years Mr. Cleveland would be the most unpopular man in the United States. His claim as a true prophet will have to be allowed.

A Receiver in Tears. Munneapolis Journal.

One of the receivers of the Northern Pacific burst into tears yesterday while his attorney was extolling his virtues and de-nouncing his accusers. The receiver seems not to have realized before what a good fellow he was.

Democratic Yorleks.

New York van.

New York van.

Who can read without wonder of the crazy exultation of the so-called democrats in the house over the passage of a bill that dishonors the democracy, and perhaps condemns it to disaster for years? What the country thinks of the Wilson bill was shown in the congress elections in this city last Tuesday. The house gave no heed to the warning, but went on to pass the Wilson bill; and so-called democrats disported themselves like madmen.

There are plenty of historical parallels for this infatuation digging its own grave.

Congress on His Hands.

New York Tribune.
Mr. Cleveland said some months ago that he would soon have congress "on his hands." Whether he has or not is a ques-tion to which there may be two sides; but what with the active hostility of the two New York senators and the antagonism, just an York senators and the antagonism, just an-nounced, of the two Maryland senators, there would seem to be a basis of truth for the claim that he has the senate on his hands. The country is waiting anxiously to see how the fight between presidential prerogative and senatorial courtesy is going to come out.

Will the Senate Act Promptly? Fhiladelphia Record.

Fhiladelphia Record.

The one thing now to be dreaded by the business interests of the country is the habit of procrastination in the senate. After twenty-five years of tariff discussion, with all the light on the subject which can be derived from the operation of tariff laws in this and other countries, the reports of commissions, the testimony of experts, and recent exhaustive debates in congress, the senate should be ready to instantly respond to the desire of the country by speedy action. But no one expects it. With tariff legislation, as with preceding silver legislation, the senate will be sure to dawdle and play upon the public anxiety.

No More Bullying of Witnesses.

Cleveland Leader.

Judge Gary of the appellate court in Chicago handed down a decision the other day which strikes at the very root of one of the worst evils in our system of jurisprudence—the license which lawyers take in browbeating and bullying witnesses under cross-examination. The case decided was one carried up from a lower court in which the plaintiff had secured a verdict for \$25,000 damages against the West Chicago Street Hailway company. Judge Gary reversed the finding of the jury of the lower court, giving as one of the principal reasons for doing so the manner in which the defendant's witnesses had been attacked by the plaintiff's counsel. In the course of his opinion Judge Gary said:

"Witnesses should not be insulted when on the stand, nor should an examination be a contest of skill or nerve between the witness and the lawyer. In this state the courts have so little control of the proceedings before them that really no other way is left to enforce decorum toward witnesses and in the addresses to the juries than to grant new trials for the breaches of it."

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

man people, will derive advantage from the act of justice which his heart and his intellect at last prevalled on him to do. He has but narrowly escaped an irreparable calamity. . Had Bismarck died in the retirement to which the caprice of a young ruler had summarily dismissed him, before any proof of contrition had been given, or any attempt at reparation had been made, the kaiser would have found himself condemned to irremediable obloquy in the eyes of his subjects and at the bar of history. He would have been adjudged guilty of the worst sin with which a sovereign can be taxed, an ingrained incapability of recognizing and rewarding merit. In respect of blindness to desert and of ingratitude for priceless benefactions, he would have held an almost unique position. He would have been relegated to a place far lower than that of Henry VIII, for Cardinal Wolsey had done but little for his king or his country compared with the favors which he had re He would have ranked even lower than the Hapsburg master of Wallenstein for, although Wallenstein had twice rescued the Vienna government, he had ultimately conspired against it and met with the fate he deserved. To find a counterpart to the thanklessness of which Bismarck was the victim, one would have to conceive of the house of Savoy repudiating the creator of Italy, Cayour, or of the American people, in rejecting Washington at the ballot losses which Germany has suffered during the years in which the wisdom of her greatest son has been discarded. But the young emperor has saved himself from a reproach which he could never have outlived and which must have descended, like a blight, It is obvious that, if Frenchmen are con

Germany is hopeless, they must seek some other employment for their colossal military resources. In a country where the will of the people is directly reflected in legislation, as it is in France, the stupendous burdens imposed by a huge standing army are borne only upon condition that the utility of such an instrument shall be demonstrated. Let it once be understood that Russia will not permit Germany and France to fight, and all the French statesmen will adopt the view of the late Jules Ferry, that the rehabilitation of French prestige must be sought in another quarter, to wit, by a trial of strength with England, the ancient There is no doubt that a war with England would be intensely popular France, and, if assurances were given from handed contest, Frenchmen would go into it with a will. There is not the slightest likelihood that Italy would co-sperate with England, if the czar interposed his veto at As for pretexts, there are three the Siamese, the Egyptian, and the Foundland questions, any one of which might furnish France with a casus belli. It will be observed that every one of these three controversies has been left in a state of suspension, France firmly adhering to her claims, but refraining for the moment from pressing them. With regard to any of these questions, she has only to insist on the full measure of what she deems her rights, and an outbreak of war is unavoid-

vinced that a campaign of revenge against

With the adoption of the Russo-German treaty, of which there is now little doubt in spite of agrarian opposition in the German Reichstag, France would be the only important country of Europe out of the commercial concert; and its isolation, if continued, would seriously affect the economical as well as political interests of the French republic. The cable reports that the relations of France and Russia, which a little while ago appeared to be so intimate, are beoming strained by tariff differences. Should France persist to her present purpose to in-crease the duties on grain, Russia threatens not merely not to renew the commercial treaty, but to adopt measures of reprisal. It would be a remarkable turn of events, but by no means improbable, if considera-tions of commercial interest should dissolve the political relations of France and Russia Such a change of the situation would un questionable make for European peace. De-prived of the alliance with Russia, France would be obliged to indefinitely postpone her revenge upon Germany, as well as her amoitious projects in other directions. hath her victories no less than war; and this commercial treaty between Germany and Russia marks a vast change in Europe since Napoleon issued his Berlin and Milan de-

Alexander III seems determined to live up to his sobriquet of "the Moujik Czar." He has just affixed his signature to a project of law now being elaborated by the council of the empire, which is destined to render inalienable the landed allotments of the peasants. The object of this measure is, of course, to prevent the seizure of the land for debt by the money lenders, whom he regards as the principal cause of the present distress and agricultural depression in his dominions. For the peasants, when once deprived of their land, lose every interest in the welfare of their "Mir," or com-munity, and drift away to the towns and cities in search of work, where they help to swell the ranks of the unemployed, who constitute a permanent source of embar rassment to the authorities. This law, des-tined to supplement one previously enacted which rendered unseizable the agricultural mplements of the peasant and small farme is at best only a provisional measure in b half of the moujik, and may eventually prove more disadvantageous than beneficial. For while the inalienability of the land will prevent its being forfeited for debt, it will practically limit each family, no matter how numerous it may become in course of time, to its present holding. It is therefore inevitable that inasmuch as even under present circumstances the allotments barely suffice for the maintenance of their holders, a few years hence, when the family has augmented in size, the land will no longer yield adequate returns for the sustenance o

From the moment that Bismarck and his emperor were reconciled, it became evident that the party at the Berlin court favorable to a renewal of the traditional friendship between Germany and Russia would be powerfully strengthened, and we now see that the czar, on his part, is disposed to welcome and even stimulate such a change of feeling. He could give no more cogent proof of such a disposition than by insisting on the admission of German manufactures into Russia on extremely easy terms, not-withstanding the protests of the Russian manufacturers, who will be undersold. If the overture embodied in this treaty is accepted—and this is likely to take place, now that William, II. has disclosed its full significance—a decided check will be given to the current of influences which, since the reception of the French fleet at Cronstadt, has been tending to allenate the czar from Germany and to connect him more or less closely with France. Should the old cor-dial relations of the Romanoffs and the Hohenzollerns be presently resumed. France will not venture to provoke a contest with Germany on the assumption that, in any circumstances, she can rely on Russia's co-operation. It by no means follows that the czar, however glad he might be to place himself again upon a feeting of good will toward the German sovereign, would toler-ate an aggresive movement of Germany against France. That would be obviously counter to the interests of the Russian em-

Divided Councils. Springs id (Vass.) Republican.

The standpoint makes all the difference in the world, in politics as in anything clies. The passage of the income tax through the house has set the southern democrats again rejoicing, while it drives the New York Sun into an hysterical condition. The failure of the house committee to report favorably on the repeal of the tax on state bank circulation puts the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution into the dumps, while northern organs accept the situation with contempt. Since the house refused to put a duty on sugar and repealed the bounty, the New Orleans newspapers are cock sure that this is not a democratic congress, while the country at large is well pleased to be relieved of a needless burden. It is plain enough that the income tax is a great card in the south, and will be worth a good by yotes to the democrats in the coming a elections. Springfold (Mass.) Republican.

So Far They Have Made Little Impression It is William II who, more than the Geron the Senate Finance Committee. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 .- The wool men, who are still about the capitol in force, have not by any means given up the fight, not withstanding the fact they have received very little encouragement at the hands of the senate committee. They are organizing their forces against the free wool schedule and have some hope of being able to secure a change in the bill after it is reported to he senate if not before. They have Tound the populist members of the senate much more inclined to Movor them than they were at first led to believe would be the case, and are of the opinion that if they can get some support from the democrats they can force at least a slight change in their in-

Many senators of the democratic party will not agree to provide any protection whatever for wool. Senator Fanikuer, dis-cussing the situation this morning, said: I don't see how we can do it. We have talked so much for free wool, and wool is so important an item of cost in clothing that it would be inconsistent for us to change the bill at this stage." He did not believe the omission of a duty on wool would have the effect of losing any votes on the bill.

CHANGES IN THE TARIFF BILL.

What the Senate Committee on Finance

Intends to Do with It. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 .- Members of the souse who have been most active in tariff legislation have learned with definiteness the purpose of Senator Voorhees and the senate committee on finance on the Wilson bill. They say that Mr. Voorhees intends to report the bill back to the senate on next Thursday. The few days intervening will of course give no time for reconstructing the bill, nor is there any purpose on the part of Mr. Voorhees to accomplish any such recon-struction. On the contrary, he has stated n substantially the same form as passed by the house. There will be the exception, how-ever, that sugar, iron and coal will be put back on the dutiable list. Other changes will be comparatively immaterial. pose of Mr. Voorhees, as thus made known to friends of the bill, puts an end to the report that a plan was on foot to construct an entirely new bill.

CLEVELAND HELPS KENNEDY.

Sentence of the Omaha Bank Clerk Commuted by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 .- The president has commuted the sentence of S. E. Kennedy, convicted of falsifying the records of the Omaha National bank, to two years and six months.

Pettigrew's Ta iff Amendments. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.-Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota says he is going to test the senate upon one feature of the tariff bill, which he believes will carry. He intends first to move for a duty on wool, and if this is not carried he will offer an amendment placing all woolens and manufactures of woolens on the free list. He thinks the latter proposition will carry, because it will probably receive the support of all the northwestern men in the republican party as well as all the populists and many demo-The South Dakota senator said he would like to secure protection for wool barley, flax and some other agricultural products of his state, but he does not anticipate that the amendments he proposes to offer will receive any consideration.

Called on the Great Father. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 .- Chief Ignacio of the Southern Ute Indians in Colorado is in the city with his interpreter. He has called at the bureau of Indian affairs and discussed reservation matters with Commissioner Browning and Assistant Commissioner Armstrong. The object of his trip is to appear before the house committee on Indian affairs and argue the question of the removal of his tribe from the present quarters to a new reservation in Utah, as provided for in a treaty made between the Indians and the ion appointed for the purpose five

r aix years ago. Another Pension Ruling.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 .- Assistant Secretary Reynolds has rendered a decision holding father under section 1 of the dependent and disability act of June 27, 1890, where it appears that at the time of filing his applica-tion the claimant is shown not to be in need of support, but, on the contrary, is enabled by his manual labor to earn more than is necessary for an adequate support, he is not pen-sionable under the provisions of the first section of that act.

Testimony in the Hawaiian Affair. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 .- The last of the estimony on the Hawaiian investigation will be printed today and the full report of the testimony will be laid before the committee on foreign relations. It is not believed that there will be any haste on the part of the ommittee to make a report, largely because he senators constituting the committee are likely to be engaged on other subjects. Furthermore, they may not wish to bring in the report until the tariff question shall be disposed of in the senate.

WHERE TO FIND THE NEWS.

Comparison Between Papers Printed Yesterday by The Bee and Would-Be Rivals. The daily comparison between the amoun of reading matter, exclusive of commercial news and advertisements, printed in The Bee, World-Herald and Lincoln Journal, gives the following figures for yesterday; vening Ree, long, wide columns...... 31 vening W.-H., short, narrow columns. 29

> Education for the Farm. Fremant Le der

The old saying that "comparisons are odious" will not hold good in regard to farmers' institutes, for it is there where comparisons are made to be of great benefit. Every county in the state should hold farmers benefit. efit. Every county in the state should hold a farmers' institute, because they are profitable and instructive, as well as being a source of introducing farmers to each other, and is a means of creating a friendly feeling among neighbors. At the recent meeting at Valley there was not a farmer in attendance but was instructed as well as benefitted by the lectures that were given in an intelligent manner. They were practical lessons by practical men. The discussions that followed each lecture were good, bringing out many facts that can only be acquired by experience. The Valley neighborhood has taken great interest in the improvement of stock, and the farmers have acquired by experience. The Valley neighborhood has taken great interest in the improvement of stock, and the farmers have utilized much of the bottom lands that were at one time considered only waste land. The Platte and Elkhorn bottoms have a magnificent future before them, and by discussion and exchange of opinions the progress will be made more rapidly, for in the discussions many of the ways employed to improve farms are brought out. There can be no doubt but the state should held in the state, for the benefit it is not are men of large experience. This year there are but few institutes being held fabout six), when there ought to be 100 held in the state, for the benefit it is not only to the experienced farmer, but for the benefit it is to new comers and inexperienced men who take up farming within our borders. Many new comers fail in their profession of farming for want of experience, when an institute instruction every year would help them to succeed. Many men believe that all a man has to do is to buy a farm and plow the land and sow the seed, and Nebraska soil will do the balance. This has been so in the older counties and is the same in the new countries now, but we must hold institutes, and educate our people that there is such a thing as professional farming. cate our people that there is such a thing as professional farming.

Elmira Gazette: An honest enemy is often the noblest friend of man. Yonkers Gazette: You are always sure

Atchison Globe: Ask a man how to define njustice and he will tell how others are reating him.

New Orleans Picayune: The mystery about "the letter that never came" has been solved. It was never sent.

Milwaukee Journal: There is nothing like ad luck to set a man about making a mental inventory of his friends.

Philadelphia Record: "People don't die very often over here, do they?" inquired the smart New Yorker. "No, only once," re-plied the Philadelphian. And there was an interes wilesee. Indianapolis Journal: Mrs. Wickwire—What is that story you are reading? Mr. Wickwire—"The Mad Bride." Mrs. Wickwire—What was the matter? Wasn't her veil on straight?

Chicago Tribune: Elderly Malden—This is so unexpected, Mr. Wellalong, that you must give me time!
Elderly Lover—Time, Miss Rebecca? Do you think there is any to spare?

Washington Star: "Is it proper to wear gloves when you attend a box party?" asked the young man who proposes to do society,
"'Certainly," replied his friend "Six
ounces is the proper weight."

Boston Transcript: Western Maid-They tell me there are ever so many more women than men in Massachusetts. The chances for getting a husband in your state must be rather slim. Bay State Girl—Yes, but then the paucity of men makes the search after a hushand

A LONG FELT WANT.

When Aunt Jemima came to town
In all her Sunday clothes,
Upon a fence she saw an ad,
Of rubber garden hose.
"That's just the thing for me," she cried,
"A pair or two I'll get;
For when I weed my posy bed
My ankles get so wet."

WHAT, WHEN, WHO, ETC. Pray, what did T. Buchanan Read? At what did E. A. Poe? What volumes did Elizur Wright? And where did E. P. Roe?

Is Thomas Hardy nowadays? Is Rider Haggard pale? Is Minot Savage? Oscar Wilde And Edward Everett Hale?

Was Laurence Sterne? Was Hermans Grimm? Was Edward Young, John Gay? onathan Swift and old John Bright? And why was Thomas Gray?

Was Francis Bacon lean in streaks? John Sucking yealy? Pray, Was Hogg much given to the pen? Are Lamb's Tales told today?

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 yacht ing 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.