OMANA SALLY DEEL SATURDAY

Omaha, The Bee Building South Omaha, corner N and Twenty-fouth Sta. Council Buils, 2 Pearl street. Chicago Office, 31 Chamber of Commerce. New York, rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune building. Washington, 61 Fourtsenth atreet. CORRESPONDENCE.

unications relating to news and edi-eshould be addressed: To the Editor, BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company. be made payable to the order of the 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:

.722,329 19,474 turned copies..... Daily average net circulation.....

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 5th day of February, 1894. (SEAL.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. flow appropriate to permit Congressman

Wanted, an attorney with "a judicial temper." Blg reward. References required. Apply to G. Cleveland, white house, Wash-

Local retail merchants who advertise are getting the business these days. If you are skeptical on this point, follow the crowds and be convinced.

A general railway rate war might enliven things a trifle, but it would be stretching it a little to call it a measure for the protection of the stockholders.

Proscribe the adoption of all political resolutions and the frequent transmississippi congresses will lose most of their attractiveness for the men who usually attend them.

When the demand for a 5-cent bridge motor fare becomes a plank in a party platform there are fair indications that persistence will not be relaxed until it is an accomplished fact.

Why not a whale-back warship? The Monitor was more of a curiosity when it made its first appearance than would be an armed whale-back today. The United States is bound to have the latest and the best.

It is the purpose of the lowa legislature to pass laws to effectually shut out all bond investment lottery concerns that have been preying upon the people. The next session of the Nebraska legislature will also have the same duty to perform.

The rejection of Mr. Peckham for the supreme court vacancy emphasizes the demand for a full bench for that tribunal. It is time to expedite the judicial business of the country by the nomination of a man whose confirmation is foregone.

If that federal grand jury at Chicago can't find a few instances of violations of the interstate commerce law by the officials in charge of the railroad systems centering in that city it ought to be set to work to see if it can discover the hole in a mill stone.

Hon. Charles H. Gere, who is watching the waning days of his occupancy of the Lincoln postoffice, has had his titles supplemented with that of A. M. by the courtesy of the State university. Mr. Gere is probably the only man in Nebraska who can lay cliam to the honor of both A. M. and P. M.

Henry D. Estabrook, who spoke at the Lincoln memorial meeting in New York, scored an oratorical triumph. The Tribune says "it was the best speech of the evening." Mr. Estabrook is a product of the wild, woolly west, but he has evidently given the Knickerbockers points and beaten them out. Come west, young man!

With the government's bill for infrequent and scanty cayle advices from the United States legation at Rio Janeiro of over \$4,000 the general public gets an inkling of the expense of the full Brazilian cable reports which the press serves up to its readers daily. It will also probably appreciate the Brazilian news more.

Nebraska is to be congratulated over the fact that Senator Allen does not agree with his demo-populistic brethren in the house in regard to the policy of striking down a prominent industry in his own state. He will insist that the sugar interests be protected, and in this he will have the thanks of all Nebraskans without regard to party affiliation.

Headsman Maxwell boasts that he has decapitated 2,000 more first class postmasters during the past ten months than Headsman Clarkson did in the corresponding ten months in the previous administration. Even this gives the Nebraska democrat but little comfort. The present headsman seems to have forgotten the existence of Nebraska.

They say that Secretary Carlisle has been wishing that he had never given up his seat in the senate to take hold of the thankless task of trying to make the government's revenues approximate its expenditures. Mr. Carlisle is not the first man who wished he hadn't. He ought, however, to find some compensation in the thought that things can't grow much worse than they are at

The Paxton & Vierling Iron works stand a good chance of getting contract work on the new government building. This is a matter upon which the city at large may be congratulated, for it will be the means of distributing a very large sum of money among the mechanics and tradesmen of this city. It also means that one of our important home industries is to receive the benefits and prestige of a government contract and that Uncle Sam will get value received,

A PARTISAN PROPOSITION.

The efficiency of the railway mail service is threatened by a proposition which has been favorably acted upon by the democrats of the house judiciary committee. This is a measure to restore 1,000 rallway mail clerks who were dismissed from the service in the spring of 1889 to their former positions. In the report submitted by the democratic majority of the committee it is said that on December 1, 1888, President Cleveland basued an order placing the railway mail service under the regulations of the civil service law on and after March 15, 1889. On March 11, 1889, President Harrison issued an order postponing the time until May 1. The report states that during the interim from March 15 to May 1 more than 1,000 removals were made in the railway mail service and that they were made for political reasons. It is also claimed that the efficiency of the service was reduced in con-

sequence. No more reckless disregard of the interests of the people and of the efficiency of a branch of the public service was ever shown than that which characterized the course of Postmaster General Dickinson in the last year of Mr. Cleveland's first administration, in replacing republican with democratic clerks in the railway mail-service. It was a bold and unscrupulous prostitution of that service for political purposes. Hundreds of clerks who were thoroughly conversant with their duties and had performed them faithfully were dropped from the service because they were republicans and their places filled with democrats. The effect was necessarily demoralizing. The efficiency of the service was destroyed and complaint became universal. Taking hundreds of experienced men out of a service where experience is so essential and putting in their places others who had not the least knowledge of the difficult duties could not be otherwise than disastrous. This highly important branch of the postal service was utterly disorganized and got to be Goodnight to close the debate on the Bland so bad as to become a matter of congresseigniorage bill at Thursday's session of the sional consideration. Yet notwithstanding this lamentable condition of affairs Mr. Cleveland proposed to perpetuate it by signing an order near the close of his term putting the service under the civil service

When the Harrison administration came in the railway mail service was in a more demoralized and inefficient state than ever before since it had been organized. The new administration had no more difficult or important task than that of restoring the usefulness and efficiency of this service. The postmaster general addressed himself to this task promptly and vigorously. The order placing the service under the civil service law was postponed at the instance of the Civil Service commission, because it was absolutely impossible for the commission to complete the classification by the first date. In the meantime the service was purged of the incompetents and many of the old and experienced men put back. It was both a proper and a necessary thing to do, in the interest of the public, and it resulted in elevating the railway mail service to the highest state of usefulness and efficiency it had ever

It ought to be impossible for the proposed measure to reinstate the clerks who were removed from the railway mail service between March and May of 1889 to pass either branch of congress, but it is to be feared that it may be carried through both, so eager is the desire of the democrats to seize upon everything that is in sight. The success of this partisan proposition would again demoralize and disorganize the railway mail service, now in excellent condition, and inevitably work great injury to the public.

AT THE CROSS ROADS.

The Union Pacific managers, or rather the receivers, now find themselves at a point that may be termed the cross roads. The railroad has been insolvent for several years by reason of an enormous bonded debt and fictitious capitalization. For several months past it has been in the hands of receivers to keep it from going into the hands of preferred creditors. This has only been a temporary makeshift. The earnings of the road have fallen off nearly \$200,000 a week, and there is nothing in sight to justify expectations of a material improvement. The fact that all but one of the Pacific roads are bankrupt and in the hands of receivers, by reason of over-capitalization, ruinous competition and a collapse of traffic, snows beyond a doubt that there are too many overland roads for the population and commerce of the transmissouri country.

The attempt to lighten its burdens by wage cutting has been frustrated by Judge Caldwell's order, and the Union Pacific managers must now grapple with the condition which forces itself upon them. If they cannot cut the pay roll they must cut the coupon-cutters. In other words, if wage reduction is not practicable they must apply the interest on the first mortgage bonds which has been sacredly held in reserve all these years, and use it to meet running expenses. They have defaulted on the government bonds for twenty years because Uncle Sam had more money than he knew what to do with. When they default on the first mortgage, as they must within the next six months, the wrecked concern will be foreclosed and put through the railroad Keeley cure. The water will be wrung out and so will the stimulants that have been injected from time to time to keep it on its legs. Once the road has gone through that process it will become strong and healthy again. Anything else would be quackery, with no material or permanent relief. The problem just now is whether the receivers shall steer the wrecked concern into foreclosure or whether they shall make another desperate effort by getting voluntary concessions of reductions from employes or endeavoring to make reductions through legal process, which at best, is a

questionable proceeding.

HIMMIGRATION LAWS WORKING WELL. It is the disposition of the house committee on immigration not to make any material changes in the statutes relating to immigration, and it is believed that none will be made. It appears to be the opinion of the committee, according to the reported statement of its chairman, that the existing laws ought to be given a full and fair trial before any changes are made, and inasmuch as they are working satisfactorily there can be no question as to the soundness of this view. It is announced that the house immigration committee will oppose the proposition to require a consular inspection of persons coming to this country, on the ground, in the first place, that there is no necessity for a departure from the system now being pursued, and in the second place that it is impracticable to put this additional work upon consuls without increasing their compensation so as to enable them to employ whatever additional help might be required. Our understanding of this proposition is that it simply provides for an investigation by consuls as to whether aliens coming to this country are under contract

to labor, the idea being to establish a

stronger safeguard against violations of the alien contract labor law. It is important to the interests of American labor that this law shall be rigidly enforced, and it has been charged that such is not the case. If this charge was unfounded there is, of course, no necessity for consular inspection, and if there were necessity for it, obviously it would be impracticable to have an efficient inspection without increasing the force, and consequently the expense, at the principal consulates. There is a very valid objection to doing this at present, and it could not be justified except as an absolute necessity.

It is gratifying to learn from an authoritative source that the immigration laws are accomplishing the desired end of keeping out undesirable immigrants and increasing the number of desirable immigrants, for the probability is that for the next few years the addition to our population from this source will be small, and it is to be desired that those who come shall be of the best class. The industrial conditions which are likely to prevail in this country for a timehow long it would be hazardous to predictwill not encourage immigration. As a matter of fact, the probability is that the gain and loss will pretty nearly balance, as has been the case for some months past. It is an interesting fact that the steamship lines report that for a considerable time they have been taking back to Europe about as many of the class coming under the general designation of immigrants as they have brought over, and the continuance of this movement for a time is to be expected. Manifestly, if the industries of Europe are to be stimulated into greater activity by our new economic policy, the surplus labor here will be drawn in that direction and this is what is already taking place. It is obviously, therefore, not a time for changing our immigration laws with a view to rendering them more rigid or for imposing any new restrictions. There need be no apprehension of an excessive influx of people from Europe during the next year or two, and we shall be fortunate if we acquire any increase of population from this source.

INSURANCE IN IOWA.

Insurance men in Iowa are in a fair way to gather the crop that is the natural result of their injudicious seeding. Having sown the wind of advance in rates and the 80 per cent clause with a lapse of ninety days between the occurrence of a fire and the settlement of the policy, they are now reaping the whirlwind of legislation. Bills are pending in the legislature which propose many alterations in the present insurance laws. One of these is to increase the tax levied on the gross business transacted by the companies in the state. Another prposes to reduce to thirty days the time in which losses from fire must be settled by the companies carrying risks on the property destroyed. Another bill, and the one which the insurance men find the most distasteful, is the valued policy bill, similar in many respects to that now in force in Nebraska. There has gathered at Des Moines a lobby of insurance men, said to be the most powerful of any ever assembled in the state, its avowed purpose being to influence members of the legislature in favor of the companies and to secure the defeat of the measures which tend to any restriction of the privileges now accorded the companies.

For months the insurance companies have been putting the screws on the Iowa property owners, the evident intention being to make the rate "all the traffic would bear." Protests loud and long have been sent up from the business communities affected by the advances, but no relief has been given. Invariably the answer from the insurance companies, through the manager of the Iowa pool, has been that rates were too low; that the companies were not securing the proper returns for the risks assumed, and other equally cogent reasons. In addition the 80 per cent clause was insisted upon. This simply provides that no matter how great the sum named in the policy, the assured shall not be entitled to recover in a greater amount than 80 per cent of the proportion the value of the goods destroyed bear to the total value of the goods insured, without regard to the amount on which premium was paid. It was this that roused the resentment of the Iowa business men. Their demand for the valued policy law, which requires that the sum named on the face of the policy shall be the basis of settlement, is just and reasonable, and in all human probability will be granted by the legisla-

As to whether the companies are doing business at a loss in Iowa, the figures gathered from the books in the state auditor's office afford the best answer. In 1890 the premiums collected in the state amounted to \$3,475,910.60; in 1891 to \$3,750,302.77, and in 1892 to \$4,268,999.55, a total for the three years of \$11,796,212.92. During this time losses were incurred as follows: In 1890, \$1,470,674.82; in 1891, \$1,798,551.47, and in 1892, \$1,698,474.94; a total of \$5,067,701.23. Losses paid were: In 1890, \$1,580,719.23; in 1891, \$1,741,474.19; in 1892, \$1,734,312.39; a total of \$5,056,505.81. In these three years the insurance companies have collected in Iowa premiums in excess of the losses paid in the state money to the amount of \$6,739,-707.11. That is, the gross profit from assuming the risks has been greater by \$1,683,201.30 than the entire sum of all losses paid in the state. In the light of these figures it will be difficult to convince an Iowa man that the insurance companies have not had a pretty good thing of it in

MR. PECKHAM REJECTED. The rejection of the nomination of Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham for associate justice of the supreme court of the United States in the senate yesterday by the decisive vote of 40 to 31-a majority against confirmation even greater than had been claimed by the active opponents of the nominee-is a stinging rebuke to President Cleveland, view it in whatever light we will. It would no doubt be wrong to interpret the decision of the senate solely as an endorsement of the position of Senator Hill in his personal warfare with the president, although the senator's partisans may be expected to regard it as

There were several objections urged against the fitness of Mr. Peckham for the place to which he had been nominated, the most weighty being his advanced age. It was reported not long ago that there was a mutual understanding among the members of the senate that no one who had passed his 60th year should be elevated to the supreme bench. The practice of over a century has been found to conform to the principle upon which this agreement was based, but four appointments in the whole long list having been made of men older than 60 years. The greatest names in that galaxy that has graced the bench of our highest tribunal are those of men who assumed the robe when still comparatively young and who were thus enabled to give their country the advantages of a long career in its service. A man who has turned his 60th year is in danger of soon having his mental faculties impaired and can at best

remain on the bench but a short time. This argument must have appealed strongly to those republican senators who viewed the situation impartially and to whose votes the

decision adverse to confirmation was due. The populists voted in a body to reject the nomination of Mr. Prokham. Their determination to act in confunction with Senator Hill and against the wishes of the president are due doubtless to the representations made to them that Mr. Peckham was in close touch with corporation interests and backed by the drend money power of Wall street. It is also to be noticed that nearly all the free sliver senators ranged themselves in line with the populists and with Senator Hill. Whether they were influenced in their attitudes by the recollection of the president's fight for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman silver purchase law is a point upon which the curious are free

to speculate. As for Senator Hill and his democratic compatriots they have been actuated by nothing more than a desire to secure a roice in the distribution of federal patronage within their respective states. Hide it as they may behind the guise of "senatorial courtesy" or the charge that the nominee lacks "a judicial temper," they have been fighting for the spoils and the spoils alone. Emboidened by their victories over Hornblower and Peckham they will probably stand ready to continue the fight so long as they can command the assistance of the necessary majority of their fellow senators. The well known stubbornness of President Cleveland precludes the assumption that he will yield easily to the show of force on the part of the senate. The rejection of Mr. Peckham can only deepen the chasm between the Hill and Cleveland factions and leave the final outcome of the controversy still in doubt.

A dispatch from South Sioux City states that the short-haired fraternity of Sioux City, Ia., are making of Covington, a little Nebraska hamlet, a rendezvous for thugs and would-be prize fighters. It is implied that while Sioux City will not tolerate this social excrement the law officers on the west bank of the river are not averse to their contests. However this may be, the laws of Nebraska speak in no uncertain terms on the subject. Chapter III, section 5,583, of the criminal code provides a penalty of imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one year nor more than ten years for any one convicted of prize fighting. This law has been rigidly enforced and there is no reason to think that it will not be hereafter. If the Covington authorities will not do their duty the sheriff of Dakota county may step in and clear the deck. Should be ignore the law and neglect his duty he can be removed and a man appointed to his place who will stamp out the human vermin that has heretofore disgraced and debauched the little town of Covington.

There have been altogether too many attempts at jury fixing discovered in this district of late and how many such attempts have been successfully kept secret no one will ever be able to know. Nothing short of radical measures will suffice to repress this flagrant abuse. It is to be feared that the professional jury fixers in attendance upon the courts are becoming bold in their operations, which in some instances may possibly be invited by individual jurors who are not averse to turning a dishonest penny now and then. The latest instance of alleged jury fixing should be made the occasion of a thorough and searching investigation. Not only should any one found to be implicated in the practice be subjected to severe penalties under the law, but any attorney who connives at the work should be promptly disbarred. The right of every citizen to have strict justice meted out to him must not be endangered by the con-

tinuance of this abuse. The arrest of four men charged with obtaining money under false representations that they were arranging for a charity ball for the benefit of a fictitious lodge emphasizes the necessity of having all relief movements under the control of responsible organizations. Indiscriminate purchases of charity entertainment tickets is almost as dangerous as the indiscriminate giving of alms. Every dollar diverted to the use of irresponsible swindlers means just so much taken from the funds devoted to the deserving poor.

We do not pretend to be the keeper of the democratic conscience, but we can give the alleged leaders of that benighted party a tip that may be taken for what it is worth, towit: That the long-delayed federal appointments will all go to men who have rendered the party little or no service unless opposing factions get together and agree upon men who are really deserving of the official plums.

> Retiring the Bosses. Buffalo Courier

Even the bosses are gradually diminishing their induigence in pooh-poohing as to the strength and importance of the independent elements in both parties in this state. The American spirit of resistance to dictation is asserting itself all along the line. Keep the ball rolling.

The Era of Conciliation.

\*t. Louis republic.

\*t. Louis republic.

When Mr. Cleveland conciliates he conciliates in earnest. The kaiser sent Bismarck a bottle of wine, but the president sends Senator Cockrell an attorneyship and Senator Vest a marshalship. Bismarck is thoroughly conciliated with a bottle. Do the senators want a hogshead?

THOSE BALLOON SLEEVES.

Arkansan Traveler Women are angels—the poets have said it Over and over and over again; Fashion's in league with them—much to her So insist all but the horrible men. Look at a fashion plate, all ye who doubt

Gaze at the sleeyes which are growing Then think of fashion, and murmur about Look at its future, and cry out, "Oh, Half of the gas that is said to deride

These mammoth sleeves that to fashion twere instead merely prisoned inside Wouldn't they make most exquisite bal-Then when the women who wore them came ambling [1] Fairylike round us, before our dazed

We would imagine that angels were ram-Far from their domiciles up in the skies.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

There are good business reasons why Ger-

man manufactures should go into Russla

and Russian wheat come into Germany un-

hindered by tariff barriers. German manu-

facturers demand the wider market, and

Russian consumers of German goods clamor

procity treaty will make possible. What is true of German goods in Russia is true of Russian food products in Germany. German workmen need them, and are likely to get them in spite of the intense opposition of the agrarian party-and large land owners and the farmers-to this treaty. sition in antagonizing this treaty, and refused to be moved by the appeal of the Ger-man emperor for their assent. Nevertheless, they must give way, for Caprivi has announced that if the present Reichstag refuses to confirm it, dissolution and an apseal to the country will follow at once Emperor William goes further and gives the reaty the highest political importance. the dinner to Caprivi he said that the rejec-tion of this treaty would lead to a war with Russia, while its ratification would coment a bond of friendship between the two countries. Czar Alexander, William said, wanted William also wants peace, and so be urges the treaty. This is an interesting statement, and gives warrant for French uncasiness. If it be true that there is Germany and Russia, what French hopes of Russian assistance to re-possess Alsace and Lorraine? Or how is the ower of the Triple Alliance to be broken? hese signs of amity between Germany and Russia will be welcome. To Italy, will tremendous burdens of debt, and her nal disturbances, the prospect of prolonger and so with Germany herself, which is in poor condition for war, in spite of her enormous armament. If Emperor right in his interpretation of the czar's motives in urging this treaty, the menace of war is lifted for a while, and all Europe

France has met at Timbuctoo the reverse which has always been confidently anticipated whenever the French advance either south from Algeria or east from Senegal met the great Touareg tribes of Berger origin who extend for 1,000 miles along the comparatively elevated region which constitutes the southern edge of what is still called on our maps the Sahara. Yet France must hold and occupy Timbuctoo and the region for 500 miles beyond if the ambitious project of making northwest Africa French is carried out. This plan looks to a is carried out. This plan looks to a great band of French territory extending south from Algeria until it me coming east from Senegal, and Timbuctoo s near the angle where these will join Once joined Morocco and the region about i will be hemmed in by French territory. The progress from the coast of Senegal inland has been hitherto comparatively easy because there are only negro tribes. The progress south from Algeria is harder because the Touaregs are met earlier. In neither direction has France desired to bring on a conflict, but the praise lavished on Lieu-tenant Caron when he ran his gunboat up to Timbuctoo six years ago has rendered every French officer willing to risk much to enter the city. Now that it is entered it will be held and the river Niger makes this easy. But the city itself is not what it once was. Dismantled in 1826, when it was captured by the Touaregs, it has since been not a capital, but a trading city, through which pass the most important caravan routes of the western Soudan. Glowing accounts are given of the destruc

tive capabilities of the new Salavator mitrailleuse which has been adopted by the Austrian military authorities. The weapon is not intended for use in the field, as in the case of the English Maxim and Nordenfelt machine gun, but will be mounted on the outworks encircling important fortresses. It is only half the weight of the Maxim, and its average rate of discharge is about the same—300 rounds per minute, with a maximum of 320. The diameter of the bore is eight millimetres, being similar to that of the Mannlicher repeating rifle now in use in the Austrian service. The barrel is not encased in a water jacket, but it is said that 1,200 continuous rounds can be fired before it shows the effects of excessive heat. The | petration of another outrage. cartridges are supplied as in the Nordenfelt from a large "hopper" fixed above the firing an ordinary trigger with trigger-grip, and a recoil spring supplies the automatic action But the principal point of interest, in which the new gun differs entirely from similar weapons in use in other countries, is an os cillating pendulum regulating the speed of fire. By this device a moderately heavy dis-charge of thirty, fifty, to 100 rounds per minute can be maintained to 300 and increased The saving of ammunition is enorat will. mous, and the mechanism is said to be very simple. Altogether it seems to make a long forward stride in the gentle art of wholesale slaughter.

A law, the influence of which may be felt far beyond the dominions of the emperor of China, is now under consideratin by the officials of the Celestial empire. It is nothing less than a repeal of the old statute which forbids the Chinese to emigrate under pain of decapitation. Although obselete, this ancient enactment is used by informers and the local mandarins as a means of extorting heavy tribute from returned emigrants in order that they may secure immunity from its penalties. The exactions and blackmall levied on these returning Chinese seem al-most incredible, but there are several well attested instances in which wealthy Chinese from Singapore have been stripped of their entire personal possessions before having reached their homes. It is estimated by the Chinese consul general at Singapore that of the 1,000,000 Chinese residing at the Straits Settlement at least one-half of them would immediately return home but for fear of these exactions. The new law might go far toward solving the Chinese immigration question. It is the wish of every Chinaman to go home to die, and many would doubtless depart each year if they could be pro-tected against the official rapacity which is fostered by the existing law.

According to a report in a Russian military paper the German military authorities have decided upon a new smokeless powder, which will be furnished to the troops as quickly as possible. The existing brand will be discarded and the cartridges already in store will either be used in maneuvers or sold to less particular nations. The same authority declares that machinery for the manufacture of the new powder is now in process of construction at Spandau and that a sufficient supply cannot be made in less The story is important, if true, as such a condition of affairs would be conducive to peace. It is also reported that an excellent type of smokeless powder, apir-ite, has been perfected at Stockholm; it evolves but little heat and no flame, and can be transported without risk, and susceptible of damp or heat. Comparative trials between ten rounds of a nitre powder and fifteen each of ordinary Swedish powder and apirite, fired from a small calibre magazine rifle, showed that apirite heated the barrel less than either of the others. Eight hundred rounds of apirite were fired from a rifle left uncleaned for a week, after which the bore—so it is said—was found to be as clean and fit for use as if just prepared for firing.

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



TRYING TO PATCH UP PEACE.

Liberal-Unionists Hope to Stay the Storm Against the Lords. LONDON, Feb. 16.-The duke of Devonshire, Sir Henry James, Mr. Jesse Collings and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain were the principal speakers at a meeting held last night. Sir Henry James and Mr. Collings both insisted strongly against any action which would prove a conflict between the House of Lords and the House of Commons. They said that it must not be taken for granted that the House of Lords will acquiesce in the rejection of their amendments to the parish councils bill, and added that as far as could be ascertained the bill would again be returned to the House of Commons, or that a conference between the representa-tives of the two houses would be held to settle the terms of a compromise.

The Post says: At a meeting at the residence of the duke of Devonshire recently, the duke and other people present agreed in the opinion that the House of Lords had gone too far in their amendments to the promised that he would communicate with Lord Salisbury on the subject. Other gentlenen at the conference expressed the hope that the peers would act consistently in regard to the employers' liability bill, and ould firmly support the earl of Dudley's contracting-out amendment. The Times says: We do not undertake to

atteipate the action of the House of Lords when the parish councils bill is returned to them from the House of Commons, but it is probable that they will offer in modifications of the changes which they We doubt originally insisted upon. much whether the amendments to which they will adhere can be so misrepresented as to furnish any plausible grounds for manufacturing an outcry against the upper

In the division by which the Commons night Mr. Chamberlain abstained from

Arthur J. Balfour did not challenge division on the proposal to disagree to the House of Lord's amendment, requiring parsh councilors to be personally related to the poor rate, which, according to the liber als, means disfranchisement of the agri cultural laborers. The government party attaches importance to Mr. Balfour's attitude as an indication the peers will yield on compounding the question. expected Parliament will be

prorogued February 23, and a new session

ARE ON THEIR GUARD.

Further Outrages in Paris Feared-Anarchists Called to Meet in a Bank.

LONDON, Feb. 16 .- A dispatch to the Standard from Paris says: The Rothschild's bank in this city is guarded by an extra force of police as the result of an anarchist placard that was posted upon the door of the bank announcing that a meeting of the society would be held inside the building and requesting the brethren who were skilful in the locksmith trade to bring with them skeleton keys and crowbars in case of the safes being locked. A dispatch to the Chronicle from Paris

says: The palace guarded last night. The palace of the Elysee was well guarded last night. The guests who at-tended the president's ball had to show their tickets twice before they could gain admit-

The anarchists of a certain group, upon hearing of the arrest of Henry, the bomb thrower of the Hotel Terminus, raided his lodgings at Belleville burned all his papers and departed, taking with them, it is believed, one or more bombs The police, it would seem, were very negli in the matter of the arrest of Henry, as their search of his lodgings seems only to have been an afterthought. They only found some chlorate powder, picric acid and some copper tubes, evidently intended for use in the manufacture of bombs similar to those used by Vaillant and Henry himself At the anarchist's lodgings the people of the house said that they recognized the photograph of Henry as that of a man whom they knew as Dubois

Examining Magistrate Meyer has elicited statements from Henry, the bomb thrower, which will lead to serious raids upon houses in which anarchists are supposed to reside and to many arrests, both in Paris and the The Gaulois says that a well known and

desperate anarchist has left London for Paris on a mission which involves the per-

HOIST BY HIS OWN PETARD. One Suspected Anarchist Succeeded in Blow

ing Himself Up. LONDON, Feb. 16 .- A Frenchman, who is supposed to have been an anarchist, was blown almost to pieces last night in Greenwich park. Near by were found fragments of a bottle which evidently had contained explosive material. His hand and wrist were blown away, his face and body covered with wounds and there was a gaping wound in his stomach, a portion of the in-When found he was testines protruding.

nly able to say, "Take me home." He died within half an hour after reach ing the hospital. His identity is unknown The conjecture is that he stumbled and fell thus causing the explosion. The man was about 30 years old

According to a report current here the man has been a trusted leader of the an-archists. Judging from documents written n French and English which were found on him this supposition appears to be justified. THE SUNDAY BEE.

We announce a series of articles on the political problems of the day that for brilliancy and genuine value eclipse anything heretofore presented by The Sunday Bee. The series will begin in our issue of tomorrow. Dr. Edward Everett Hale contributes an article under the caption, "The Coming Fifty Years-Signs of Promise in Our Political Future." Dr. Hale has devoted his life to a close and thorough study of American life and institutions, and no one is better qualified to speak impartially and dispassionately on the subject. This exclusive and attractive feature will be followed a week later by a paper by Major General O. O. Howard of the army, personally well known in Omaha, on "Young Men in the Public Service." The general is deeply interested in all that pertains to America and Americans, and the advice he has to give to young men who aspire to positions in the public service is worthy of careful consideration. Other notable papers in this extraordinary series will be an-

A no less important literary feature of The Sunday Bee will be the concluding chapters of Bret Harte's thrilling story, "The Sheriff of Siskiyou," the opening chapters of which created so much favorable

comment early this week. An article prepared by Mr. Eric Johnson on "The Swedes of Nebraska" is not only interesting but very instructive, weighted as it is with facts about one of the most industrious and thrifty classes of immigrants that have assisted in the development of Nebraska.

A puzzle, contributed by one of the editors of Harper's Young People, will prove attractive to the younger readers, along with which is presented a department of reading designed especially for the ladies. It is fresh and up to date. Read it. The special foreign cable service of The

Sunday Bee is a standard feature. It is excelled nowhere in the west. As to Associated press news, we simply cover every important news event of the world. Comparisons invited. Above are noted but a few of the attrac-

tive features of The Sunday Bee. The issue will be a newspaper in the strictest sense.

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:

COMICS FROM THE DRIFTS.

Siftings: To enjoy a warm spring sit on hot flat-iron placed on a chair by your

Brooklyn Life: "I always did enjoy an intellectual feast," said the cannibal as he ate the Yale man.

Philadelphia Record: Nell-What are you reading? Belie-"A Model Man." It's dreadfully stupid, Nell-Yes; they usually Lowell Courier: One reason why it is often difficult to find a runaway team is that the horse usually takes the traces with him.

New Orleans Picayune: The whole money-getting world is running a race for a dollar which may be counterfelt when it

Milwaukee Journal: People who think funny things without expressing them are unconscious enemies of the human race.

Washington Star: "You look pale this morning."
"Yes," replied the young man; "I feel very much out of condition. You see, there's a girl living in our house who practices her vocal lesson continually, and I guess I've gotten high C sick."

Good News: Mrs. Oldtime-I do think these colleges might teach boys a little sense. Neighbor-Don't they? Mrs. Old-time-No, they don't. I sent my grandson a nice, big, soft, warm feather bed for him he wrote back? He said he was much obliged for that foot ball suit, but it didn't

quite fit. Philadelphia Record: Hoax—The doctor told young Saphead that he had incipient paresis. Joax—Of course, Saphead took that as a compliment. Hoax—No. Why should he? Joax—Well, a man must have some brains to be afflicted with paresis,

Town Topics: Widow-Sir, I want to colect the insurance upon my husband's pol-Manager L. I. Company—Is he dead? Widow—No, but he has moved to Phila-Manager-Step up to the next window and get your check, madam.

REVISED EDITION. indianapolis Journal

"It snows!" cried the widow, though she wept not a weep.
But smiled in a satisfied way.
For the widow was wealthy and handsome, you see,
And she knew, when it snowed, 'twas a
sure thing that 'he'
sure with a sleigh, Would soon come around with a sleigh.

## BROWNING, KING

The largest makers and sellers of fine clothes on earth.

Your money's worth or your money back.

## Good old stock

Is all very well in everything but clothing.



Others can carry all they want to of it, but as for us we'll have none of it-not any, at least, if prices will be any inducement to the wearers of good clothes to buy. It is imperative

that we get rid of our present stock and we have made some astonishing cuts all over the store. The cut is awful in the children's department and in the furnishing goods, and the hats, but nowhere is the cut so deep as it is on the suits. A whole suit of clothes for \$8.50 of our own make, is something you can't duplicate for nearly twice the money. Just like that all the way through.

## BROWNING, KING & CO.,

Will buy the express if you send | S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.