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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. sorge B. Teschuck, accretary of The Ree I ing company, being duly swore, says that ial number of full and complete copies of ly Morning, Evening and Sunday Hee prin Evening and Sunday Bee prints ith of January, 1896, was as fo 569,816 deductions for unsold and returned Net sales. 563,642
Daily average GFORGE B, TZSCHUCK,
Sworn to before me and extraction in me

Sworn to before me and subscribed in presence this 2d day of February, 1896, N. P. FEIL, Notary Public, The below-zero temperature which was predicted by the black-centered flag has failed as yet to put in an appearance

disappointed.

The National Farmers alliance has elected officers for the ensuing year and has neglected to give Nebraska a single place in its official family. All of which merely reflects upon the poor taste of the alliance.

The water supply of this city is now ample and the fire force is efficient, but we do not hear a word from the insurance rate makers about lowering the tolls levied upon Omaha property owners and business men.

An eminent Nebraskan says that Thomas B. Reed is too funny to be president. It will be in order now for some of Speaker Reed's friends to announce that ex-Governor McKinley is too serious to be president.

The county poor agent is now beset by paupers from points in Iowa, sent here to enjoy the generosity of our authorities. The only thing to do in such cases is to feed the newcomers and then make them go whence they came

Prof. Moore, head of the national weather bureau, is authority for the statement that under navural condi tions the Nebraska climate is unex celled among agricultural regions. Prof. Moore knows what he is talking about

Would it not be more economical in the long run to pave the roadway to the fair grounds with sandstone blocks than with macadam? The macadam roadways are smooth enough, but they ing.

The recommendation of the council finance committee that no appropriations be made by the city until the money is within sight of the treasury is a good one. There has been altogether too much deficit financiering in some of our city offices.

The Nebraska state beet sugar convention has formally endorsed the Transmississippi exposition project. Nebraska is a unit for holding the pro posed exposition at Omaha in 1898 and this fact should be impressed upon congress without unnecessary delay.

By the appointment of a committee on legislation by the Fremont convention we are reminded that the sugar beet is bound to be a potent factor in legislative circles next winter. The man who wants to be sugared will see great things in a legislative career.

It is to be feared that Potter Palmer will be compelled to continue to make his trips abroad in the capacity of a private citizen. Our remaining ambassadors to European governments appear to be too healthy to vacate their offices in time to give President Cleveland the appointment of their suc-

Secretary Hoke Smith now says he favors the foreclosure of the Pacific railroad mortgages. When he wrote his but the probabilities are that there will annual report three months ago he favored referring the whole question of ter will not receive serious considera-Pacific railroad debt settlement to a tion at the present session. It will not specially created commission. Wonder be an easy task to suppress the system if Secretary Smith knows what he really of gambling which the agricultural prodoes favor?

Who said this was a do-nothing congress? The promptness with which the anti-prize fighting bill was passed through the house and senate is an illustration of what congress can do when it is so minded. -Similar businesslike consideration of several other measures of equally pressing importance would be appreciated by the country.

Senator Thurston's resolution requesting information from the State department concerning the laws and decrees of continental countries discriminating against American cattle is timely and pertinent. Under our treaties with these governments we are entitled to the same treatment that is accorded by them to most favored nations. The exclusion of American cattle and meat products on be injurious to the public health has time and again been proved to be groundless. By excluding American cattle and meat products from European markets in which a demand for them exists incalculable injury has been inflicted upon the agricultural classes and especially upon the people of the section which Senator Thurston represents.

bonds, or a large share of them, is undoubtedly an important one. It is reprehended a considerable portion of it will come from the treasury, the ground for this fear being the fact that gold committee, and consequent blocking to the amount of \$8,500,000 has been of general legislation in the senwithdrawn from the treasury during ate when the appropriation the last thirty days, presumably to be were taken up in rapid succesapplied to the purchase of bonds, and sion for consideration in the closit is suggested as a possibility that by ing hours of each session. All this the time the final payment for the bonds is made the reserve may not be committee interested in a given matter much, if at all, above the \$100,000,000 the authority to regulate and determine point. This would involve a with- the amount of money to be expended. drawal of gold from the treasury in the meanwhile of about \$55,000,000 in is another illustration of the tenacity redemption of greenbacks and treasury with which some senators adhere to notes, the statement being that the present true amount of the gold reserve is only a fraction over \$45,000,000.

If this fear should be realized such leave the treasury in the same defenseless condition it has constantly been in have been running behind the expenditures. Such a situation would certenance of the gold reserve and more 6,294 forcibly demonstrate the necessity of returning to the conditions which obtained before the advent of the present administration, when with a surplus of revenue the gold reserve was never impaired and the legal tender notes caused the treasury no trouble or em barrassment.

The president is reported as express

and the ice-makers are correspondingly | ing the conviction that more small holdings of gold will be drawn into the treasury by the present arrangement holdings will be found so considerable in amount as to avert heavy withdrawals from the treasury. If they should equals. As commander of the Departprove to be as large a sum as \$25,000, to be provided from other sources \$85,-000,000. It is estimated that the banks of the country hold about \$200,000,000 of gold or gold certificates, but how much of this will they be disposed to part with in payment for the bonds? May they not generally give to deposit ors to whom bonds are allotted green backs or treasury notes, to be exchanged for gold at the subtreasuries? Or, in the event of the banks giving out gold, how long will it be before they restore it to their vaults by with drawing it from the treasury, as they did under practically similar circum stances in 1894? These are certainly pertinent questions, and they suggest that, gratifying as is the response to the call of the government for a coin loan, the result may not be as satisfactory as could be desired-that it may, in fact, fail to permanently add to the gold in the trensury. It is noteworthy that leading European financiers doubt whether the restoration of the reserve will be permanent.

There can be no doubt, however, that the unexpected and extraordinary subscriptions to the loan have had a generally reassuring effect and that confilence in the resources of the American people and in the credit of the government is stronger than before. Some of the results naturally to have been expected have not yet been realized, but undoubtedly they will be in due time.

GAMBLING IN FOOD PRODUCTS. The resolution recently passed by the ower branch of the Iowa legislature memorializing congress to enact a stringent law prohibiting gambling in the probable future prices of food and other products may not have any effect, but it unquestionably represents the sentiment not only of the agricultural producers of Iowa, but of every other agricultural state. It is undoubtedly the practically unanimous desire of the farmers of the United States that a law be enacted by congress for the suppression of gambling in food products, but they will never secure such legislation until they make a stronger and more determined effort for it than they have yet done. There seemed a very good prospect of getting such a law from the last congress, but the united opposition of the powerful commercial bodies, whose existence in no small degree depends upon the maintenance of this sort of gambling, was sufficient to defeat the efforts of the advocates of an anti-option law, this influence being most potential with the senate. Whether or not another effort in behalf of legislation of this kind will be made in the present congress it is impossible to say be none, or at any rate that the matducers of the country deprecate from a conviction that it is inimical to their interests, but it is possible of accomplishment by persistent and judiciously directed effort. If agricultural constituencies would send to congress representatives pledged to such legislation there would be no great difficulty in securing it.

APPROPRIATIONS IN THE SENATE. The effort to amend the senate rules so as to provide for a distribution of appropriation bills to several committees, as is done in the house, may not but the reasons for the change are so will ultimately be effected. It is urged that under the present system too much priations committee, the result of which pretexts that their introduction would is that the bills are not reported until the closing days of each congress, sufficient time is not given for the proper serious mistakes are made in matters of appropriations. It is said that the amount of work imposed upon the appropriations committee of the senate, owing to the lack of division of respon-

committee room. The result has been to whom? to inevitable congestion of business in bills would be remedied by giving to each The opposition to the proposed change

old methods, regardless of the changed conditions. Formerly appropriation bills were considered and reported by but one committee in the house and it was a result would in a measure defeat only after a vigorous effort that a replenishing the loan, it would still ing for a distribution of the bills to various committees. This division of responsibility has worked well in the since the revenues of the government house and there is no reason to believe it would not be found equally satisfac tory in the senate, for one thing securtainly strongly emphasize the futility of ing better considered appropriations. depending upon borrowing for the main- The proposed change is in the public interest and must sooner or later be accomplished.

GENERAL JOHN A. GIBBON.

The death of General John A. Gibbon will be sincerely deplored by the rank and file of the regular army as well as of thousands of union veterans, whose esteem and friendship he enjoyed during a brilliant military career. General Gibbon was every inch a soldier, bred to the camp and disciplined to the hardships and vicissitudes of than appear on the surface. This is army life. As a military commander he probable, but it is not likely that these ranked among the ablest officers of the war of the rebellion. As an Indian fighter he had no superior and few ment of the Platte he was for several 000-reference being had to individual years stationed in Omaha and made a holdings-it will be surprising. If they host of friends in this community, who amount to so much as this there is still entertained for him the highest regard and admiration and by whom his memory will be long cherished.

WHO WILL PAY THE FREIGHT! Two ordinances have been introduced into the council revising the regulations for the inspection of boilers and elevators, with the avowed purpose of increasing the revenue of the boiler inspection department. Under the present ordinance the inspectors appointed by the various boiler insurance companies are commissioned by the city boiler inspector as deputies. It is alleged that about 75 per cent of the boilers in use in Omaha are examined and tested periodically by these insurance company inspectors, and records of all examinations are filed with the city boiler inspector, who is thus relieved from the work of inspecting these boilers. It is now proposed that the city shall require each of these insurance inspectors to pay into the city treasury \$2.50 for each boiler inspected by them. It is estimated that this will yield a revenue of \$800 a year at the expense of the insurance companies.

It is also proposed in the revised boiler inspection ordinance that the icense fee paid by each stationary engineer for a certificate of competency shall be raised from \$3 to \$5, and that all engineers shall renew their certificates annually and pay \$3 for each renewal. This change, it is estimated,

will yield \$700 a year more. Applying the same scheme of revenue shall be turned into the treasury by the insurance companies, although the work of-inspection is performed by their own

It is also proposed that owners of from \$5 to \$100 per day for employing an engineer who is not regularly licensed. In view of the fact that the city is employing a general boiler inspector who has never had an engineer's license, this proposition stands

out in bold relief. While any revision of the boiler and elevator inspection ordinances that will the readers of the Chicago newspapers also we predict that a material increase in cirmake life and property more secure culation will follow. must commend itself to the public, we cannot comprehend how this can be accomplished by increasing the fees and imposing charges upon the engineers for needless certificates. It does not stand to reason that an engineer who is competent this year will be incompetent and disqualified from holding a certificate next year. As well might the bar require each practicing lawyer to pass an examination every year, or the Board of Health compel every physician to secure an annual renewal of his diploma at so much per renewal

Now, who is to pay the freight? Surely not the insurance companies They will see to it that every cent they are required to pay into the city treaswith increased taxes in a new form?

threatens to revoke his orders suspending the patents on forfeited Pacific railbe successful at the present session, road land grants and to patent the lands of the roads unless congress takes legis cogent that there can be no doubt it lative action in the matter. This doubtless means that the railroads will exert reader's benefit, but all for that of themselves to prevent congress from labor is devolved upon the senate appro- acting and to induce the secretary to carry out his threat. But is it not a pretty spectacle to see a secretary of the interior threatening to concede to the land grant railroads rights which they consideration of the various items and have forfeited in order to put pressure

mind, let some inquiry be made into sibility and increasing expenditures, the assessment of the Omaha Bridge

WHERE WILL THE GOLD COME FROM! has made it practically impossible for Motor company, which uses the streets The question as to where the gold its members to either properly consider of Omahif under contract with the will come from to pay for the new the bills themselves or participate in Omaha Street Railway company. The other important legislation occupying bridge company has long enjoyed a the attention of the senate while the valuable franchise in this city. What ported from Washington that it is ap- appropriation bills are pending in the does it pay for it, and, if anything, Diet are little more than sufficient to keep

> Spasmodle Reform Minneapolis Tribune

The Iowa legislature has decreed that the cigarette must go-but it undoubtedly won't. These reforms that begin at the top and try to effect by legislation what early education and careful training ought to do are spas-modic and worthless as to lacting results.

Reform of the Senate Demanded.

New York World. Collectively the senate represents the high est lawmaking power of the sovereign states. Individually it represents in theory the ultimate statesmanship of their legislatures. And yet in recent years there has been a growing demand that the system of sepatorial election established by the constitution should be set aside and that a popular election should be substituted. Against this grow-ing sentiment all sophistry is impotent. To Ing sentiment all sophistry is impotent. To argue against it is merely to conjure up the ominous array of returning-board senators, of corporation senators, of rotten-borough the purpose of the loan, for, although change was made in that body provid-brush senators, of money-bag senators and of sage graced the proud record of our highest legislative body. Cinptrap in Congress.

New York Commercia Sanity is the first requisite of statesman-This ascertion might have seemed altogether superfluous six months ago. But the fundamental truth which it embodies seems to have been entirely forgotten by a large number of American legislators. At present the chief rivalry among our senators and representations. and representatives is apparently not to see who shall work most efficiently in promoting the national prosperity and security, but to see who can shout the loudest and utter the most feroclous threats against nations with losses upon the Turks who have besieged whom we are not at peace. We do not find and falled to storm that town. It seems among our shricking senators any concerted that the sultan's troops have suffered greatly. among our shricking senators any concerted effort to remedy the deficit in the revenues, to place the finances on a stable footing, to make wise provisions for coast defense, to push forward energetic measures for strength-ening the navy. These objects of legislation are not spectacular. They demand for their successful accomplishment a great deal of hard, inteiligent, conscientious labor. It is much easier, much more provocative of much easier, much more provocative of "cheers from the galleries," to threaten the wretched Turks with bombardment from a fleet we do not possess and to hurl sounding defiance to Great Britain through three thougand miles of space.

Our Masters-the Bosses.

Chicago Tribune. The old-fashioned way of getting an office was to court the voters, and endeavor to gain their affection or their respect. The present way, which is an easier one, it does not call for much ability or intelligence, is to be a member of the gang of the dominant party, or to be the faithful, zealportant ones are distributed among its servi-tors, the preference being given, not to those those who can serve the appointing power the

For a man to get a lucrative office he must be a part of the "machine." He cannot attain that distinction unless he is a commit-The latter is the person who elects teeman. ward delegation to a convention. He does it through what is called a primary, at which judges chosen by him throw out votes cast against his delegate ticket, if necessary, and certify that it was elected, whether it was or was not.

A group of these committeemen, who when united have, it in their power to elect a major ty of the delegates to a convention, constitute the "machine." That organization picks out the candidates the members of the party must vote for, and thus saves them the trouble of bothering their brains about the matter, jett [

PETER FUNK JOURNALISM. bandonment of Cheap-John Device by Publishers.

San Francisco Argonaut. The pleasant intelligence comes from Chicago that all the newspapers there have united in an agreement that after February 1 they will abandon the use of chromos a various guessing prizes and other cheapjohn devices for attracting the weak-minded and increasing their circulation.

The proprietors of the Chicago journals have discovered some facts that ought to be instructive to the press of the whole country. When one of them began offering pic-tures or lottery prizes, its competitors followed suit. Therefore, none derived a speraising to the inspection of elevators, it is proposed that four inspections shall pre-eminence in this line that some of the be made of the elevators each year, and that one-half of the inspection fees for a single number. The proprietors met recently and compared experiences. The figured out that they were paying \$600,000 year for these stimulants to subscribers, and getting next to nothing in return, as people thus induced to take any given paper were not of a class who could be held. Each paper as it bid for them got them in steam plants be made liable to a fine of turn. The net result of giving away more than a half million dollars a year was sta-tionary subscription lists and poorer newspapers. So these able editors have deter window and use it in improving their news-

publishers on their late awakening to a state of facts that ought to have been ous without an illuminating resort to ex-periment. And the congratulations go to

At present all the "great dalies" every-where, from New York to San Francisco, are practicing the folly of which the Chicago press is about to cure itself, and the public— the civilized public—is more than weary of it. Newspapers must be taken. They are necessary to existence as the visits of the butcher and baker. But when a man subscribes for a paper in order that he may keep himself informed on what is going for-ward in the world, he would rather be spared pages of matter which shout to him that the publishers of the sheet are engaged in other lines of business than journalism. Appeals to him in black type to solve "mystery pages," guess at the number of letters in a forthcoming mammoth edition, endeavor to tell how a half-finished stor game by cutting out a coupon and inclosing Manifestly the object of these proposed changes is not to better the protection of the public, but to make-boller and elevator inspection a source of evenue. of country fait as a side show, with the equivalents of thimble-rigging, roulette, faro and pool-box all complete. The published who does this takes as great a liberty as would the sautcher or baker who, after delivering in the area what had been or dered should mannet the front liberty. ury will be taxed up to the owners of buildings of buildings. The owners of buildings already bear the brunt of municipal taxation. Why should they be saidled with increased taxes in a new form? addition to his bakery or butchery. Should one's hatter or tailor hire a brass band to go around daily and serenade his patrons, the joyful procession including transparenthe joyful procession including transparen-cies urging them to purchase tickets in raffles for watches and turkeys, the proceeding would be as seemly as is the con duct of the newspaper proprietor who bel lows through his publication demands or defenseless readers to play at his various games—none of which is intended for the modest proprietor.

The return of the Chicago press to jour

The return of the Chicago press to jour-nalism will, let us hope, provoke emulation. There will be a widespread desire to see newspapers that are simply newspapers— journals that have no attrect fakir attach-ments. It must be that a marked gain in dignity and interest will result. The cur-rent newspaper has no dignity since most have forfeited in order to put pressure of the intellectual energy employed in its upon congress to accede to his requests? production exhausts itself in efforts to im-Now that the subject of municipal taxation is uppermost in the public mind, let some inquiry be made into through jungles of tangled typography and OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

desire for a strong navy, a Berlin correspondent says the annual credits voted, and generally voted with reluctance, by the imperial up the present standard of strength and officlency, and to recure such an increase as that contemplated it would be necessary to procure the sanction of Parliament for a comprehensive measure similar to the British haval defense acts. A measure of this character, providing for a total outlay of 200,000,000, er, at any rate, 100,000,000 marks, has been for some time in preparation. But cpinfone are believed to be considerably divi-ded, even within the government, not only as to its practicability, but even as to its expediency, while in parliamentary circles even those most desirous of meeting the emperor's wishes have been unable to hold out much hope of their fulfillment. The German government has never failed to obtain the supplies which it has from time to time been compelled to demand for increasing the army, though it has sometimes had to appeal for the purpose from Parliament to the country, because the country, as a whole, fully recognizes that in the present condition of Europe a strong army is the best guarantee of peace. Except for the purpose of indispensable self-defense, it has never been accessible to any arguments in favor of a powerful mavy, and the chances of an appeal on such an issue from the present Reichstag to the nation would not be improved by the suspicion that a sud-den and unprecedented increase of the navy was intended to subserve a new and adventurous policy beyond the seas.

All civilized nations and many people within the sultan's dominion will be glad to learn that the Armenians who selzed the city of Zeitoun, while their brethren in other parts of Armenia were being murdered, robbed, and subjected to unspeakable horrore, have succeeded in inflicting severe It is claimed that about 1,000 of the wounded Turks have been taken to one other in the vicinity, and hundreds were killed, no doubt, in the unsuccessful asmult upon stronghold of the Armenians. In the end Zeitoun will doubtless fall, and then there will be a terrible slaughter of the defenders of the city, but the Armenians have at least the satisfaction of knowing that the brave garrison will not die altogether unavenged. If more of the Christians in the remote dietricts of Asiatic Turkey had been as full of fight as the men of Zettoun there would have been less engerness among the Turks for pillage, outrage, and murder in Armenia.

According to the Dalny Vostok (Far East), a Russian journal printed in eastern Siberia, the Chinese government has decided to establish a university at Tien-Tsin after the European model, with European lecturers, who are to be assisted by Chinese graduates ous servant of the machine, thankful if given a crumb and not rebelling if unrewarded. ber of preparatory colleges, subordinate to The most important offices—that is, those which pay the best—are divided among those who compose the "machine." The less im- Unless Chinese initiative shall be exhausted, in the usual Celestial fashion, by the formators, the preference being given, not to tose tion of a great plan on paper, the inference who can serve the public the best, but to from this cheering news would be that the Middle Kingdom was about to arouse itself from its self-sufficient intellectual torpor. The native intelligence of the Chinese equal to that of any nationality; and their hidebound prejudices could only pierced the myriad population of the Celestial empire might afford a rich field for the in structors of the arts and sciences of the west. The best way to avoid the danger anticipated in some quarters that the civil-ization of the white race might be subverted by the multi-million yellow barbarians of the east is to convert the barbarians into disciples of western civilization.

vith the Austro-Hungarian Ausgleich have begun. Thus far the proceedings have been confined to generalities. Among the more important questions is that concerning the annual contribution of Hungary toward the expenditure of the monarchy. At present Hungary contributes 30 per cent toward the general expenses of the empire, while the remainder is paid by Austria. For some ime past, however, a strong feeling has exsted in Austria that the share of Hungary should be raised, and speeches to that effect have been delivered in the Reichsrath. On n view of the economic conditions prevailing n the Transleithan half of the monarchy the contribution of 30 per cent is equitable. Moreover, it is affirmed that, should an increase be decided upon, the octroi duties sumption largely exported from Austria to Hungary will be raised in proportion. In that case certain important branches of Austrian trade and industry would suffer severely. Furthermore, Hungary desires a thorough regulation of the existing freight traffic of the Austrian state rallways plea that, as matters now stand, Russian cereals can be transported to Austrian markets at as cheap a rate as those of Hun-

A body of 800 men, in the service of the Chartered company of Asiatic Russia, crossed the Afghan frontier on January 1, and, by forced marches, succeeded in entering India. forced marches, succeeded in entering India. down the integrity of the currency unit It is said they expected that the entire It shows a determination on the part of the disaffected native population would rise upon hearing of the invasion. Two thousand men belonging to the British army however, intercepted the enemy, and, hav-ing fought with the marauders for thirty-six hours and killed fifteen of them, the rest surrendered at discretion. Upon hear-ing of the raid the emperor of Russia at once dispatched a telegram to the queer disayowing all responsibility and expressing grave regret for the outrage. The emperor of Austria also telegraphed to her majesty congratulating her upon the successful re-pulse of the audacious marauders. The Britsh government, with much moderation handed all the prisoners over to the Rus-sim authorities. The expedition was chiefly interesting as showing how easy it would be for Russia to invade India if she so de how easy it would

Germany and Austria have much reason for their apprehension that Italy will leave the Triple Alliance. Italy is the weak mem ber, but her membership is indispensable, nevertheless. The trouble is that while her effort to keep up her "end," or more prop erly her angle, costs enormously and weighs down upon the people grievously, it rec-emmends itself to the Italian people dubiby the tripartite agreement; less easy, bu

The Tin Plate Industry. After the tin plate works in the United States had begun turning out their product in considerable quantities, we began to hear bitter complaints from the Weish mill owners that the Americans had taken away their trade and they were no longer able to carry on a profitable business. Recently there have been many reports that the American mills were having a hard time of it, and the new tariff law, which reduced the duty or tin plate, was blamed as the cause. If so, the business of the Welsh producers should have brightened up, but it seems they are still unfortunate, and our consul at Card freports that, during the time the present tariff ports that, during the time the present tariff act hus been in operation, their business has gone from bad to worse. It appears, then, not that one set of tinplate producers is benefited and the other injured by the operations of the tariff, but that all suffer together and that the industry, as a whole, is decreasing. Is it possible that the cause can be found in the increased use of aluminum and granite ware for purposes for which tin was formerly used? If not, how is such a general decline in the trade to be accounted for? in the trade to be accounted for?

Industrial Colony Failures.

Such enterprises are more or less depend-ent upon artificial conditions instead of being ent upon artificial conditions instead of being largely governed by those general laws which aid the material development of communities. There is no successful way of making life easy, and men cannot get ahead of this firmly fixed old world. It has its own special way in which it must have things done, and it will not change its habits for the fluest spun and most intellectual theories.

HARRISON AND HIS HEIR.

Courier-Journal: The withdrawal of Mr. Harrison from the field of republican presidential candidates makes that field all the poorer, for he was decidedly the best man Speaking of the German emperor's evident New York Mail and Express: At the right

hand of that president, whoever he may be, should sit the man who is better qualified than any other American citizen to direct the foreign relations of the republic. nominate for secretary of state in the cabinet, General Benjamin Harrison.

Indianapolis Journal: The cartoonists who have been making merry with General Harrison since the announcement of his marriage engagement by picturing Cupid crowding the presidential bee out of the "grandfather's hat" evem to have come nearer the than they knew. The bee is not in it. the truth Chicago Tribune: General Harrison

many friends among republicans who will regret his determination. The Indianians will feel lost without a "favorite son." They deplore his action. which is received. republicans who are in search of the nomination and by their friends. They think more highly of him than they ever did before. Davenport Republican: Mr. Harrison's withdrawal will have no bad effect on Iowa's

candidate. His friends are in the main Allison's friends and Allison is the kind of man they would naturally choose, for Allison, like Harrison, is no extremist. Both are safe men. Of the two, Allison would generally, perhaps, rank as the greater states-man, but both belong to the class of sensible and trustworthy men, to be depended upon in all circumstances. Chicago Post: So far as the ex-president's

personal preferences are concerned, it is claimed by Iowane that Senator Allison is his favorite; but the likelihood is that he will not take an active part in the choice. On general principles, and having regard to the importance of the interests which the manufacturing districts of Ohlo Indiana and Pennsylvania have in the next election, Governor McKinley will probably get the most benefit from Harrison's withdrawal Cincinnati Enquirer: Benjamin Harrison

is probably not a revengeful man, but he has a sense of symmetry that may move him to keep things even, as near as may be. He has declared himself out of presidential consideration, but the announcement that this performance will be to the advantage of ex-Governor McKinley may well be doubted. General Harrison and his friends are entitled to remember how they were treated by the Ohio delegation at Minneap olis in 1892.

New York Sun: The people of this country must thank Benjamin Harrison for closing officially the efforts of a faction of the republican party to make him again a candi-date for president. We have no patience with any challenge to General Harrison's motives, Certain circumstances, occurring during the past four years, have made his refusal to become a candidate again after he had once before been renominated and retired from the white house, an act of unqualified and timely patriotism.

A POPULAR LOAN.

Milwaukee Sentinel: The success of the new loan will probably warn future presilents and secretaries of the treasury resh incontinently to bond syndicates whenever they are in need of gold. St. Paul Globe: The popular loan is a

success. If the people could have their way n legislation as quickly and as surely as they have in the placing of this great loan the necessity of issuing more bonds purpose of an endless redemption of treasury otes would never occur again.

Chicago Post: To Europe we have given a demonstration that are as strong financially as we are wide territorially. the occasion arises when the United States needs money this will be forthcoming without appeal to foreign powers. Syndicates are useful, but we can get on without them, and our status in the world is higher than it was yesterday. We have proved our latent power and can afford to view the situation erenely like a strong man. St. Paul Pioneer-Press: It was a

bing, too, in this: That it was just the thing needed to inspire a strong confidence in the stability of the conditions of re-turning prosperity. The event of yesterday was undoubtedly the turning point in the long and dreary road over which the country has been traveling through the woods to reach the open. The times will be better for it. Money will be cheaper and more abundant. Business will improve.

Chicago Times-Herald: The next bonds should be in small denominations at a fixed price and be offered at the windows of the order divisions of the They will be promptly taken up. can people can carry on the government he nation without help from foreign capital ists, syndicates, national or international, or even banks. Let the people become the creditors of the government and they will lcok more closely into its monetary system When they do that the system will be speedily reformed. Such a result would no be the least of the benefits following a really popular loan.

Chicago Tribune: The result of this at peal to the American public is gratifying a far higher degree than the mere replenish-ment of the treasury reserve, which was its immediate object. It will tend to an important restoration of confidence on the the consequences of the frothy vaporings indulged in by the free silver extremists and their efforts to organize a party to break many that the parity must and shall be preserved, as demanded by both the great parties in their latest national platforms adopted by their conventions in 1892.

Minneapolis Times: One thing is evident and that is there is no distrust either abroad or at home of the ability of this government to meet all its obligations in the recognized money of the commercial world. The bonds are issued payable in "coin," but the foreign bids have undoubtedly been made in the belief that the government will, as heretofore, pay its coin obligations in gold. It is pretty good evidence of one of two things, either the foreign capitalists do not believe the danger of free silver legisla-tion in this country to be imminent, or they do not believe that such legislation wou eriously affect the prosperity or credit of this country.

KENTUCKY'S SENATORIAL FIGHT

Another Ballot Taken with Change in the Result. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 7.-A special to the Post from Frankfort, Ky., says: Public interest in the senatorial race was tame today. The war scare was over for the pres ent and the ladies filled the lobbies.

President Pro Tem Goebel called the join session to order, Lieutenant Governor Worth ington being absent. The roll call showed Hayward and Hissem, Stege and Noe paired leaving 134 present, sixty-eight being necessary to a choice.

Weissinger and Carroll voted for Carlisle Speight, Violett and Walker voted for Mc Creary. Poor voted for Bate. The ballot resulted: Hunter, 66; Blackburn, 62; Mc Creary, 3; Carlisle, 2; Bate, 1.

The assembly adjourned without and un usual scene or incident having occurred. Governor Bradley denies today the reports published in morning papers about him hav ing contemplated taking steps to call out the state militia to suppress the threatened disturbance in the legislature growing out of a contest for the election of a United States senator. Governor Bradley says this propo-sition was under discussion in the joint republican caucus last night, but he had not been consulted on the subject or advised of such a decision. He had not even looked up the law on the subject and had no assurance up to this time that he had authority to call

out the troops for any such purpose.

TRIFLES LIGHT AS AIR.

Chicago Tribune: "My dear Miss Flory, you look as fresh this morning as..."
"Mr. Whackster, I am your typewriter strictly for typewriting."

New York Recorder: "You can't tell whether a man is a bachelor or a father of a family simply by his looks."
"Certainly not; but there is one infallible method of finding out."
"What may that be?"
"Give him a young baby to hold."

Detroit Free Press: "Hannah," said the mistress to her new girl, "you can take that brown serge dress of mine and put it in souk." "Yes'm," sald Hannah, "who's your fav'rite pawabroker?" Richmond Dispatch: Wife—They say that Sarah's suitor is a man of very indoient habits. Is that so? Husband—On the contrary, my dear, ht is a hard worker. Wife—In what line? Husband—Well, he has the hardest kind of work trying to live without doing anything.

Brooklyn Life: "No, papa," said the Chi-ago girl, "this book wouldn't interest you. You don't take any stock in abstract spe fation."
"Well," said pa, "I made my pile mostly in corn and wheat, but I'm ready to take a hack at anything there's any money in." Indianapolis Journal: "What makes you women kiss when you meet?"
"It is a sort of apology in advance for what we mean to say about each other after we part."

Cincinnati Enquirer: "How tedious it is playing whist with such a partner as that Miss Gadabout!" "Yes, I believe that girl would ask the angel Gabriel 'what's trumps?"

Chicago Tribune: "Isn't it queer," said Gonrong, "that I've always been mistaken about my age? I thought I was @ last December, but I got hold of our old family bible the other day and discovered I was only 65." "I have always told you," observed Plunk-ett, "that you've been living too fast."

DOUBLY EXPRESSED.

Washington Star. "Mine is a fate," the statesman said,
"That is surpassing sad,
When e'er I have not made a speech,
I always wish I had.

"And one more element of gloom
Comes to my mournful lot,
When e'er I've gotten up and talked,
I wish that I had not."

RECONCILIATION. Roy L. McCardell.

Laws sakes, I'd rurther hev him here His ownself kind and ready, A pott'ring rour' an' whis'ling clear Jist as he was yesteddy.

To think that thirty years and more Has gone a-rollin' by, An' never a fuss tull this before Has come 'tween him an' I.

Three sons and darters merried now, An' two of our boys is dead; An' he an' I to hev this row W'en bitter words is said. The house seems all so quiet, still, The sun has left the mark; An' soon I'll hear the whipper-will Call through the lonesome dark.

The clock keeps going tick, tick, tack, I wisht that I was dead, 'Not crying here an' rocking back, My apron o'er my head.

Eh! what's that noise at the door? Oh, Paw, it's you, it's you! I'll never scold you enny more, No matter what you do. Fer real old folks like us to fuss It seems a dreadful sin— An' you've got the kitchen all a muss With yer muddy boots agin!

LEADING SPECIAL FEATURES.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE AARON, SON OF BEN ALI:

AARON, SON OF BEN ALI:

A new serial story by Joel Chandler Harris—Mr. Harris tells this story of life as it was lived on "Abercromble Place," in middle Georgia, "before the war," and while the civil struggle was in progress, in the same quaint style that pleased his readers so much when he was telling of Brer Rabbit and the other denizens of Mr. Thimblefinger's queer country—Buster John and Sweetest Susan and Drusilla are in the story,

RECOLLECTIONS OF LINCOLN: An interesting article on the martyr president by ex-Congressman Henderson of Illinois, particularly timely in view of the approaching Lincoln birthday anniversary—Characteristic incidents of the early life of the great president—Stirring episodes of the state and national campaigns in which he played so prominent a part. SORROWS SHADE ON ROYALTY:

Unfortunate matrimonial alliances of members of Queen Victoria's family—Death of Prince Henry of Battenberg recalls some of the other shadows that have fallen with heavy blows across the path of the reigning royal family of Great Britain.

HOW GEMS CHANGE COLOR: Another of George F. Kunz' contribu-tions on precious stones, giving in plain popular language an expert's opinions and explanations of the changes in val-uable gems—Some common riddles about precious stones solved.

HAILING THE STREET CAR: Various methods employed by different people to make the conductor understand that they want to take a street car ride—Changes that have taken place in street car etiquette—Some interesting and amusing anecdotes.

IN WOMAN'S DOMAIN: Sleeves and skirts—Spring styles show some radical changes in their composition and appearance—What Yvette Guilbert thinks of the women of the United States whom she has observed—The woman nurse who has been put in charge of the British hospital ship—The fair model who posed for Leighton's greatest pictures—Notes of the latest fashions—Gossip about famous women.

THE WEEK IN SOCIETY:
All social events of the week revolved about the brilliant Kountze-Burns wedding-Functions given for the participants in the marriage ceremonies-Many out-of-town guests-Small kensingtons and card parties still in evidence-Movements of members of the Omaha society set

FOR THE THEATER-GOERS: Wherein last week differed from the week before, and wherein it resembled it—Some thoughts, including some contributed verses, suggested by Miss Irwin's engagement—Dixey's meager business—Mansfield's approach—Coming eyents—Talk of the stage. THE COMING GENERATION:

John Smith, First—The story of the very first of all the John Smiths, showing him to have been brave and gentle and a hero to whom all the Smiths may point with pride—Trilby, the poet's cat, with a generous impulse—Prattle for the youngsters—Good reading for boys and girls. ROUND ABOUT ON WHEELS:
Many midwinter features evolved by
the whirring cycle makers—Fashion devises a new sport—Gossip about the coming American league meeting and its
probable action on various matters of
general interest to wheelmen—What the
local bicyclers are doing.

THE WORLD OF SPORT:
Review of the week's sporting events
-Preparations for the great fistic tournament booked for El Paso the coming week-Activity with the gun and rod-Gossip about the base ball players
-Timely news for isportsmen of all kinds.

UNEXCELLED NEWS SERVICE: Full Associated press foreign cable and domestic telegraph service—The New York World's special foreign correspondence—Unrivalled special news service from Nebraska, Iowa and the western states—Well written and accurate local news reports.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE THE BEST NEWSPAPER.

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

