

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROHWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending December 31, 1892, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Includes entries for Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Total.

George B. Tschuck, N. P. Felt, Notary Public. Average Circulation for November, 26,059.

TO THE victors belong the spoils and the responsibility. THESE are busy days for the politicians of Nebraska.

A RAILWAY pass in the hands of a legislator is a bribe. Did you pay your fare to Lincoln?

THE supreme court will probably want to fight shy of legislative election contests in the future.

The gains in live stock receipts at South Omaha during the past year seem almost fabulous.

THE farmer who owns a drove of hogs at present has the means of keeping the wolf a long distance from his door.

THE independent steering committee must have been possessed of a few tips from Kansas. They certainly know their lines.

THE prosperity of the country during the past year was not for campaign purposes. It was genuine and the statistics prove it.

MR. SHERIDAN of Red Willow is a bigger man than he was last year. Men become famous in a day and sink into obscurity in a night.

LAST year about this time the legislature was furnishing sensations. Now it is the supreme court. Men wearing the ermine don't often lose their temper.

THE Tammany statesmen are assembling at Albany in behalf of Edward Murphy for senator, and if he is not elected there will be a political row that will last four years.

JERRY SIMPSON says that he will not serve a third term in congress. This should be a rebuke to those pessimists who always maintain that the future has no promise of sunshine.

HON. THOMAS F. BAYARD is not much of a free silver man. He says that the people could better afford to buy all of the silver mines at more than their value than to have free coinage.

WE MOVE that highcooloroom of the industrial legion Vandervoort be given the position of horse postmaster. His experience as mail-coach hustler in the Omaha postoffice fits him for the arduous toil incident to the place.

THE low price of silver and the labor troubles in the Cour d'Alene mines caused a great reduction in the mineral production of Idaho last year. It is now estimated that the riots at Cour d'Alene cost the state \$214,150. The private losses were, of course, far greater, for the total decrease in production in the state is placed at \$6,017,000.

A NEBRASKA farmer sold fifty-seven hogs at the Omaha market yesterday and received for the bunch an average of \$22.53. He carried home just \$1,284.21 in cash by the transaction. The market price of porkers is \$3 more than it was a year ago. These facts are forcible enough to render all comment useless, but there is gratification in noting them.

THE government of Australia has taken control of all the irrigation systems of that country and is rapidly reclaiming the waste land. The time is not far distant when millions of acres of arid lands in this country will be made productive in the same way. Irrigation under government control may be made to perform wonders for the development of portions of the great west which are not now sought by settlers.

MR. BLAND says that the silver purchase act will not be repeated by the present congress, though he would not oppose this action if he could have the law of 1878 restored with the requirement that \$4,000,000 of silver should be coined monthly. On the other hand the careful and well-informed correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says the chance for repeal or suspension is a great deal better than Mr. Bland is willing to admit. The fact that Mr. Cleveland is believed to favor such a proposition adds strength to it and would doubtless win from the free coinage forces, in the opinion of the correspondent, a sufficient number of votes to secure a suspension at least of the Sherman act. It looks now as if the effort is to be made to suspend rather than repeal the law, and the best informed opinion is that the chances are favorable to the success of such a proposition.

REASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS.

Congress will resume its session today, and it is to be hoped the members will return to their duties with the determination to do something, for there are matters of great importance to be acted upon. Thus far the session has been almost fruitless, unless something is to be credited to preparation. During December the house in session a little over forty hours, and as the expenses of the house for the month were about \$500,000 the people paid for the actual time devoted to their service at the rate of \$14,000 an hour. Only two or three measures were acted upon, one of these being a bill to increase the pensions of the Mexican veterans from \$8 to \$12 a month, the force behind this measure being the fact that nearly all these veterans live in the south, served the confederacy, and are loyal democrats.

The present session will expire at noon of March 4, so that there are only fifty-one full working days in which to consider the several important questions that will be submitted to this congress in addition to the appropriation bills. It is plain, therefore, that no further time can be lost, and both houses ought to address themselves to the work before them earnestly and vigorously. Perhaps the subject of greatest urgency is that of a national system of quarantine, for which a bill has been agreed upon by the joint committee of the senate and house. There is a very general popular demand that the federal government shall assume control of quarantine, as the only certain way to insure uniform and effective regulations for preventing the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases. The measure that will be reported to congress does not go as far as it is believed a majority of the people desire, having been framed to avoid conflict with the authority hitherto conceded to the states. It provides that where there are state regulations they shall be enforced by officers of the marine service, and where there are no such regulations the secretary of the treasury in connection with other federal officials designated, shall make necessary regulations. The bill also provides for a temporary suspension of immigration by the president whenever he shall deem the danger of a cholera invasion to be serious. In connection with this matter a bill will be introduced providing for the total suspension of immigration for a year, and Senator Chandler, who is the author of this measure, is said to have expressed the belief that it will pass. The present congress must act upon these subjects, and their proper discussion will occupy time.

Another question that will be promptly presented to the consideration of congress is that of repealing or suspending the silver purchase act. It has been announced that a bill providing for the repeal of the law will be reported from the house committee on banking and currency, and it is understood that a measure for suspending the operation of the act will be introduced in the senate. This question, whatever form it may take, is certain to cause prolonged discussion, because the extreme silver men will antagonize any proposition to stop the purchase of that metal by the government unless they are assured of some other plan equally favorable to silver.

Another urgent matter which this congress should carefully consider and act upon is that of amending the interstate commerce act so as to give it some force and vitality. It is generally conceded that as the law now stands it is practically inoperative, and that if not altogether a failure it is not far removed from it. Amendments to the law have been offered which it is believed would give it the desired strength and usefulness, and it will be unfortunate if these changes are postponed for a year or more. Then there are the questions of raising more revenue and of a uniform bankruptcy law which it would be well to have acted upon by the present congress.

It will thus be seen that there are matters enough of commanding importance to occupy all the time of the present session if they receive proper consideration, and some of them cannot and others should not be left for the succeeding congress.

ADVANCING FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

The fire insurance agents are unanimous in the opinion that the scale of rates on fire risks should be advanced in this city. For a few years past sharp competition between a large number of companies has resulted in a slight reduction of rates and now that the operation of state laws has made insurance business less of a snap for the companies doing business here the number has to some extent decreased. The companies remaining therefore are confident that the time has arrived for a general advance of rates. They cannot, of course, be expected to compare the rates existing in Omaha with those of other cities no larger than Omaha, for such a method of establishing rates would work to their disadvantage. The fact of the matter is that the per cent of loss to the total volume of risks taken in Omaha shows that there is no sound reason for an advance of rates and this is the only test that property owners will permit to be applied whenever a change of rates is proposed.

The mere fact that there has been a loss sustained in the last week of the year would scarcely justify the raising of fire rates all along the line. Facilities for putting out fires are just as good in Omaha as they are anywhere and our fire department is just as well manned as that of any city of equal population. The total loss by fire for the year 1892 up to the middle of December did not exceed \$250,000. Had the Continental block fire happened two weeks later the fire losses for the year would have left a very large margin for the insurance companies after deducting agents' commissions and other expenses. The losses in Omaha for ten years have on the average been ten below those of other cities of equal population and equal rating.

The proposed advance in rates can therefore have no other basis than a desire of insurance agents to increase

their earnings. It would be all right

through for the underwriters to abolish ruinous cut rates, but we cannot see how that can be accomplished by an increase of all the rates. If the companies that are doing business in Omaha had been absolute losers for a succession of years they might justify an advance, but as far as can be ascertained this city has not been a hooloo for fire insurance companies.

A GRATIFYING RECORD.

An exhaustive review of the business failures of the country during the past year is presented by Bradstreet's. Nothing could be more encouraging to the business interests of the United States than the showing made by these figures. The number of failures in the whole country, exclusive of South Dakota, where they are not reported, is 10,270, the smallest number since 1882, with the exception of 1887. The most significant fact, however, is that the grand total of liabilities in respect to these failures in 1892 is only \$108,500,000, which is less than the liabilities of any other year since 1882.

Considering the great increase in the number of business houses in the country this record is remarkable. In 1883 there were 85,000 commercial and industrial concerns, individuals, firms, and corporations of sufficient importance and standing to be recorded, and the number of failures that year was 10,239. But now, nine years later, with business houses aggregating 1,035,000, an increase of 21 per cent in number, the failures are fewer and the liabilities are 40 per cent smaller. In 1890, which was a year of great prosperity, the percentage of failures to the whole number of business houses was 1.07, but during the past year it has been reduced to less than 1 per cent. This striking reduction in the number of business failures has not been due to any unusual extension of credits, for it is well known in business circles that the past year has been one of caution on the part of manufacturers, importers, jobbers and wholesale dealers, who have been influenced by the financial stringency in Europe and embarrassments in other parts of the world which have been thought to portend commercial difficulties everywhere. Business has been conducted in a conservative spirit and has prospered. It has not been to any considerable degree speculative or experimental. This conservatism, taken together with the prosperous condition of the American people generally, must account for the small number of failures and the greatly decreased liabilities.

Among the states mentioned by Bradstreet's having shown a striking reduction of indebtedness on the part of those who failed is Nebraska. Let us hope that the record of this state will be still further improved in this respect during the present year, and that the business interests of the whole country will continue to prosper no less than they did in 1892.

STATE RIGHTS AND QUARANTINE.

Every report that comes from the cholera-infected district of Europe, and every statement from European medical authorities regarding the danger of a cholera epidemic abroad, strengthens and intensifies the popular sentiment in this country in favor of a national system of quarantine. All the argument is favorable to such a system. Everybody who can take an intelligent and unprejudiced view of the question understands that uniform regulations, enforced by a single authority with all the means at command for their proper and adequate enforcement, are indispensable to security against the invasion of a disease. There is not a reasonable doubt as to the exclusive federal jurisdiction over quarantine regulations when and so far as congress shall legislate. The federal government provides for the defense of the seaports, for the improvement of the harbors and approaches, and for the supervision of outgoing and incoming commerce. The principle that gives it jurisdiction in these respects is equally applicable to its control of quarantine regulations for the safety and protection of the whole country. This would seem to be so obvious as to be universally conceded.

Yet the proposal to place quarantine regulations under federal control is being hotly opposed as an interference with the rights of the states, and undoubtedly this argument will be freely used in congress against any measure providing for federal supervision of quarantine. The southern press is using it with a view to influencing the representatives from that section, and the health officer of New York, who so fully demonstrated his incompetency last fall as to be condemned by the Chamber of Commerce of that city, also thinks state rights would be invaded by giving the federal authorities control of quarantine and will go to Washington to endeavor to influence democratic congressmen against the proposal to deprive him of his office, and perhaps he will carry with him the support of Tammany, whose creature he is. Thus in the presence of a danger which every citizen should be most anxious to avert, these sticklers for a most absurd theory, so far as its application to this matter is concerned, are doing all they can to defeat the legislation necessary to protect the country against a possible epidemic of cholera that might cost thousands of human lives and do incalculable damage to the business of the country. It is not easy to be patient with such people, and particularly with those whose motive is wholly selfish.

As a result of the clamor of these state rights' champions there is a likelihood that legislation relating to this subject will not be of a character to meet the demands of the situation, though it is to be hoped there are few men in congress who will permit themselves to be influenced by the ridiculous gabble about interfering with the rights of the states.

THE members of the congressional committee that investigated the Reading combine are said to be perplexed as to what legislation to recommend to meet a combination like that in the anthracite coal business. This is hardly a creditable confession, but it is only another illustration of the general

worthlessness of these investigations.

Ex-Senator Edmunds of Vermont expressed this opinion a short time ago that the Reading combine could be prosecuted under the anti-trust law and his legal judgment is worthy of most respectful consideration. At any rate it would seem to be a very proper course to give the law a trial with this rapacious combination and see whether it has sufficient scope and vitality to reach the case. If so, well and good, and if not then the law can perhaps be so amended as to be made available.

THE superintendent of motive power

on the Russian government railways is now in this country in search of information that will be of use to him in his work, the importance of which may be judged by the fact that the Russian government is now building a railroad from the Ural mountains to Siberia, which will be the longest line in the world. It will be used in the transportation of prisoners to the Siberia, and will be completed in about eight years. While this may reduce the hardships of the exiles in transit it holds out no hope that the Siberian system of punishment will ever be abolished by Russia. On the contrary, it looks as if that system were to be made permanent in spite of the protests of all the rest of the civilized world.

PREPARATIONS are being made at

Arkansas City, Kan., for an invasion of boomers into the Cherokee strip. The idea is to test the claims of both the Indians and the government to title in the lands. It is proposed to send a boomer into the strip to claim 160 acres of land, erect a house, break the land and put in a crop. The efforts of the government to eject him will be resisted by injunction from the courts, and a determination of the title will thus be reached. In the meantime a rush of boomers into the strip is being planned, to take effect about the first of next month. It looks as if there might be some interesting developments in that part of the country.

AN ENGLISH judge has lately decided

that "if one man calls another a liar, a slight blow in retaliation is justifiable." The whole matter now turns on the question as to what constitutes a "slight" blow. A blow that would be considered slight by a pugilist would kill an ordinary man.

The Crack of Murphy's.

There is no question about a deadly breach in the democratic party in this state. The only question is as to how deep and wide it will become.

Training for Annexation.

Canada will soon be fit for admission to the great republic of the United States. The city of Toronto has just decided that women shall be admitted to practice in the courts.

Progressive Education.

A Kansas editor who was horsewhipped by a woman last week turns out to be a Yale graduate. He has very old man and graduated before Yale put football into the list of compulsory studies in its curriculum. You couldn't horsewhip any Yale man of the latter days. So much for educational progress.

A Healthful Showing.

There were few, but business failures in 1892 than there were in 1891, although much more business was done. The chances, on the whole, are that there will never fall a year so profitable as 1892. Notwithstanding the threatening character of the silver act of 1890, the financial outlook for the country is fairly bright. The silver act has been much improved, however, if that law were repealed, and the republicans and democrats who are trying to repeal it feel hopeful of success in their endeavor.

No Dictator in Dana's.

What is not true, but serious and even lamentable, is the assumption that the democrats of the state of New York are not to choose a senator to represent their state, but a representative of the people here and there; the representative, rather, of the bile and malice of a few marplots and scoundrels, and the protection of the few swamps, and of the personal wishes and prejudices of Mr. Cleveland. If for no other reason than as a protest against the degradation of the democratic party, the legislature is bound to carry out not its own will and that of the democratic majority of the voters, but the will of one man, who, however eminent or successful he may be, is at present only a private person, and who has not been elected senator of the United States, and whose duties, if he is elected, seem to suppose. Let us have no more of this dogday foolishness.

Til for Til.

It is reported from Washington that President Harrison has decided to close his administration with a few good words, and to give the privilege enjoyed by the Canadian railroads entering this country of transshipping goods to the coast, and to be taken for two reasons. The discriminations against American shippers and ports are still kept up by the Dominion government. They will probably not be abandoned except under some penalty like that which the president contemplates. The second reason is that under the secrecy of the tariff privilege the roads in question are constantly violating the interstate commerce law to the detriment of the American roads. By common consent the president has decided to give the violators of the statutes and rules of courtesy in his own hands, and if he has decided to apply it he will find the country at his back.

SOME NOTED PEOPLE.

Senator Stewart predicts the election of a populist president in 1896. But General Weaver is ahead of him. Weaver predicted the same thing for 1892.

Ex-Senator Ingalls is now wearing "hand-and-a-half" shoes. He gained national prominence by wearing them, and he is now wearing them because he is so fat that he cannot wear anything else.

Mr. McGraw, who was driving a bobtail car in San Francisco, seven years ago, is today governor-elect of the state of Washington. This should be a warning to all bobtail flash-seekers.

Congressman Tom Johnson of Ohio is always ready for a fight when any one calls him "Thomas." Tom is the proper name given to him by his enemies, and he has been lengthened by any over-proud friend.

Judge Shepard, the newly-appointed chief justice of the supreme court of North Carolina, is said to be a lawyer who has held that position in business life as a telegraph operator in Washington, D. C.

J. Montgomery Sears, the richest man in masson, reputed to be worth about \$400,000, has been doing service on the superior civil court jury of Suffolk county, and will receive \$81 and 90 cents mileage for his twenty-seven days' service.

General Patrick A. Collins of Massachusetts, who had been reported as a probable recipient of one of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet appointments, has announced that he would accept none, would be something of an expert in such a position. He began life as a cabinet-maker.

Harold C. Wallace, who is talked of as the Pacific coast representative in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, is a young Missourian who has attained great success in the far west as a newspaper editor. He gained national prominence during the recent campaign as the "rainbow chaser" of the Far West. The national committee brought him to New York to take charge of the fusion movement in the states west of the Missouri river, and

while nobody seriously expected any results

from his work, he managed to take enough electoral votes from Mr. Harrison in the western states to offset the loss in Indiana and New Jersey. Mr. Wallace is the youngest member of the abominable national committee, and is something of an orator. Captain Samuel Barron, an officer of the confederate navy, who died at Norfolk a few days ago at the age of 97 years, was formerly a captain in the United States navy. He was appointed a midshipman in 1812, and attained the rank of captain in 1815. He transferred his allegiance to the civil war, and was dismissed by President Lincoln, May 22, 1861. He attained the rank of commodore in the confederate navy, and commanded at Fort Hatteras when that stronghold was captured by the union forces in August, 1861. Captain Barron was a son of Captain Samuel Barron, one of the first officers of the navy, who commanded a squadron sent against Tripoli in 1805, and who died in 1810.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

Creditors of J. L. Albrecht of Hooper mourn his departure for parts unknown. Crete citizens have voted to bond the city for the purpose of purchasing the water-works plant.

W. H. Hafford, an old-time resident of Neosho county, died recently near Spokane, Wash., of rheumatism of the heart.

The Kearney Plow company has made the city of Kearney, Neb., the headquarters of a branch factory, if the site and \$400 in cash is donated as a bonus.

The Plattsmouth Herald has suspended its daily issue and will only appear as a weekly hereafter. Editor Knott announced that the patronage wasn't sufficient.

Charles Stroup of Ponca isn't reading very much nowadays. His gun exploded while he was out hunting and filled his eyes with powder. His sight will probably be saved.

While howling drunk Prof. Votjevich of Fairmont attempted to kill his wife by stabbing her with a knife, but she escaped from his clutches without serious injury.

The late Mrs. Eliza Slocum of Nebraska City left her money, after her funeral expenses were paid, to the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ and Latter Day Saints.

The body of Philander Callaghan, who committed suicide in New York, while being taken to Holdrege, fell from the platform of the baggage car near Hastings and no trace of it was reported. It is believed goods have stolen it.

George Holland, a well known hotel man of Red Cloud, received a present of a 5-day-old baby during the holiday week. The infant was deposited in a box and placed in Mr. Holland's hotel corridor, but the party who left the child failed to leave a card.

Frank Purcell of Table Rock, about 22 years of age, attempted to jump from a moving train at Humbolt, fell in a cattle guard, and in order to save his head, threw his foot under the wheel. It was crushed to bits and he was killed. He cannot be moved to his father's house for some time.

Swan Nelson of Ceresco is about to have a lively row on his hands. Suit for seduction, breach of promise and \$10,000 damages has been commenced against him. He was engaged to the plaintiff who was still in Sweden. After she came over to marry him, he changed his mind, and was married to another girl.

CAUGHT A SWINDLER.

St. Louis Victims of a Mining Shark Cause His Arrest.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 3.—By the arrest today of William Whalen, while at the Laclede hotel in this city, some 107 victims of one of the most stupendous mining frauds of recent years got hold of the author of their undoing.

In 1890 Whalen, who was the reported owner of a mine called the St. Peter, in the Lincoln district, came to this city, and by the aid of a smooth tongue and apparently of good references, he succeeded in placing among some 107 persons a large sum of money in the name of a stock of 500 shares downward. Among his victims are Dr. E. J. Lutz, P. J. Fox, Father M. F. Brennan of St. Lawrence O'Toole's church, Father Dillon, Dr. Engle and dozens of others. To keep up appearances until he had sucked the town dry, Whalen had a fine party given at the Laclede hotel, and a stockholder had Whalen arrested, but a compromise was reached and Whalen left the city, and the stockholders were left with a stock full flat and of a holding of a face value of \$500,000, the stockholders had left only a few dollars left, among them Dr. Lutz, who says \$75 from an investment of \$2,000. A day or two since Whalen returned to the city, and was arrested, and now his arrest and now the victims will have their money. It is generally understood that Whalen netted something like \$500,000 in the deal.

Standard Oil Officials.

New York, Jan. 3.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Standard Oil company today the following directors were elected: William Rockefeller, J. D. Rockefeller, P. M. Flader, J. B. Archbold, H. E. Rogers, W. T. Tilford, Paul Babcock, Jr., C. M. Pratt and A. M. McGrew.

Subsequently the following officers were elected: President, William Rockefeller; vice president, John D. Archbold; treasurer, W. T. Warvelove; secretary, L. D. Clark. The only change in the list of directors is A. M. McGrew, who is a new member of the board.

PHILADELPHIA TIMES: Properly speaking,

a drinking song should be sung.

LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL: Opposition

to the whisky trust continues to set 'em up.

CHICAGO INTER-OCEAN: A poker player

is perfectly willing to be reduced to straits.

PHILADELPHIA RECORD: Unfortunately for

the "fellers" with "rocks" are not Rockefeller.

BOSTON GLOBE: The scenery about Ni-

agara now is said to be the grandest in a decade. All the visitors are gone over the falls.

TRUTH: "The bravest the tenderest are"

and this and that is how the epicure selects a warrior gobbler when choosing a turkey for his own eating.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE: Nippen—I tell you, revo-

lution is the best whisky that makes me tired, said Meandering Mullins. "I've tried it on at least a dozen occasions, and I received conclusive evidence that it ain't no such thing."

WASHINGTON STAR: These fellows talkin'

'bout the whisky trust makes me tired, said Meandering Mullins. "I've tried it on at least a dozen occasions, and I received conclusive evidence that it ain't no such thing."

WASHINGTON POST: John L. Sullivan's ail-

ment is rapidly shivering down to a plain case of fatty degeneration of the imagination.

LIFE: "I've got a tongue-tied child, doctor,

and my wife's done for it."

"BOY OF GIRL?"

"GIRL."

"GIRL." I think you'd better not interfere with the workings of Providence, ma'am.

THE WINTER GIBB.

Poet.

She wears a fur collar 'way up to her nose, And the hem of her gown; To the hem of her gown; But the footprints she leaves in the cold winter snow.

GIVE THE LOOKER-ON BLUES.

At the house of the shoe!

MY IDEAL.

Written for the Bee.

I want no duke nor honored earl, No baronet and knight; I want a man who'll turn the stove, And the kitchen fires light.

I want no darning warrior, Before whose sword men fall; I want a loud, little man Who'll answer to my call.

I want no lordly banker, With wealth on land and sea; I want a man whose headings Shall in my keeping be.

I want no handsome, brilliant man Who glances the heart can hurt; I want a man who'll give me love, That none will wish to hurt.

I want no man of learning, Of the mental vast and deep; I want a man who'll give me love, And he knows much less than I.

Grand Island, Neb.

CHAIRMAN CARTER'S VIEWS

He Thinks the Democrats Will Secure Control of the Senate.

FUSION VERY LIKELY TO SUCCEED

Republicans Do Not Care to Enter Into Any Compromising Alliance with Independent Congress—Probable Result of Pending Contests.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 313 FORTIFICATION STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3.

Chairman Carter of the republican national committee, who has been in the city a couple of days and who has given the subject careful attention, gives it as his opinion that the democrats, aided by the populists, will wrest the organization of the senate from the hands of the republicans early in March. He does not share the belief of Senator Warren of Wyoming, Senator Fulton of California and Senator Perkins of Kansas, and other senators from northwestern states, that their legislatures will be able to return republicans to the United States senate to succeed those whose terms will expire with this session. He abandons Montana completely to the democrats and has so entirely given up the hope of a republican senator from that state that he denies ever having been a candidate to succeed Senator Sanders.

In Wyoming and Kansas he thinks that the populists and democrats will join in electing populist senators, and that all of them will vote with the democrats in reorganizing the senate next March.

So far as Wyoming is concerned Senator Warren does not agree with Mr. Carter and will be in Washington tomorrow for the purpose of looking after his interests before the legislature. He believes that he will be re-elected, nevertheless the conviction is growing that the senate will be reorganized and controlled by a fusion between the democrats and populists.

Reports Rather Conflicting. The telegraphic reports of the political condition of the legislatures in the doubtful western states are so confusing and contradictory as to make it evident that the result of the control of the United States senate depends upon the amount of money that the managers of the national democratic party are willing to spend for the purpose. It is a notorious fact in Washington that more than one senatorship in these doubtful states is within the possibility of purchase by the democratic party. There is a general feeling among the republican members of the senate against securing the control of the organization of the senate by any compromising alliance with its populist members.

It is accepted as probable that several contestable cases will arise out of the condition of affairs in the doubtful western states. Should that happen the organization of the senate would be for some time in doubt, pending the investigation of these contests in committee and their discussion on the floor. This question of contested election cases in the senate will be discussed at length in the senate tomorrow, and will then be referred to the committee. Mr. Carter will go to New York tomorrow, and will there consult with Senators Miller, Platt, Clamorgan, Depew, Senator Hibcock and other prominent republicans.

Merely a Diplomatic Move. The statement of Mr. McCreevy of Kentucky, one of the American delegates to the international monetary conference at Brussels, that all of the American delegates would resign in order that Mr. Cleveland might be elected president, is regarded here as a diplomatic method to be employed by the American delegates for taking no further part in the conference. Mr. Cleveland's views on silver coinage are similar to Mr. Harrison's, and the delegates selected by the latter would no doubt be perfectly acceptable to Mr. Cleveland. The mere change of political party in the administration should make no difference since President Harrison when he appointed the present delegates selected them