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Concerned.

THEOMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. HOSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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STATEMENT OF CINCULATION.

STATEMENT OF CHRCULATION. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Pub Bishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printer during the month of April, 1894, was as follows

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18.062 Total sold. . 680, 323

Daily average net circulation 22.67 GEORGE H. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pres ence this 2d day of May, 1894. (Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Congressman Bryan was not at all surprised at the call for a conference of free silver Nebraska democrats. Of course not.

The democratic assault upon the Civil Service commission still continues. An indignation meeting by the mugwumps is in order.

The revival of the bank robbing industry in the south points unerringly to a general form wait until it can be handled more inreturn of confidence in the banks of the country.

Minnesota manufacturers have organized for a home industry patronage campaign. The west is paying altogether too much tribute to eastern and foreign manufacturers.

If Mr. Wiley can supply the city with electric lights at \$106 per year at a profit to himself what has he been making out of the lights for which he is getting \$175 per fail to restore the prosperity which preyear?

The recent unparalleled floods in Pennsylvania are not a circumstance to the tidal wave that threatens to overwhelm the Pennsylvania democrats at the next state

How much trouble and worry Mr. Wiley might have spared himself if he had only condescended to make a reasonable price for electric lighting when the original bids were invited!

Judging from the recent call for a conference in Omaha, the democratic party is rapidly reaching that point in its history where it is divided into democrats, pleand most urgent. If it be assured that biters and cuckoos.

to hasten it forward to its passage as rap-A more even distribution of spring rains idly as practicable and relieve a suspense throughout the country would be more satisthat is most damaging and demoralizing factory not only to the flood-ridden districts to all interests? This seems to be the view of the east, but also to the drouth-threatened regions of the west.

2.00 - 20. lay the tariff bill upon the table. The vote A PARENTLESS MEASURE. Senator_ Hale's vigorous characterization of the tariff bill as a measure that has no responsible parents-"the result of the intercourse of those who had abandoned party principle with the easy virtues of a few protected industries and the habitual prostitution of the trusts"-was none too strong. As a matter of fact no one has had the temerity to claim responsibility for this extraordinary bill and doubtless no one will do so. Senator Gorman, who probably had as much to do as any senator on the dem cratic side with putting the measure in its latest form, while he defended it in his recent speech, did not make any claim to having assisted in its formulation. Senator Brice, who is also understood to have had something to do with putting the bill in its present form, has not yet spoken on it, but it is safe to say that if he does so he will also avoid assuming any responsibility for it. The name of Jones of Arkansas, a member of the subcommittee of the senate finance committee, which made the first re-

vision, appears most frequently in connect

tion with the amendments proposed, but

everybody understands that that renator is

simply a mouthplece. Harris of Tennessee,

who was charged with the management of

the bill, is not at all identified with its con-

struction and doubtless would resent the

imputation that he is in any way respon-

sible for it. Thus it stands parentless-

the unclaimed progeny of corrupt and un

principled politicians, a patchwork of in-

iobody.

into power.

consistencies and contradictions that satisfies

It is only natural that such a measure

should receive denunciation on every hand

and that the most earnest tariff reformers

hould join with protectionists in demand-

ing that the existing fiscal policy be per-

mitted to stand rather than adopt such

substitute for it. One of the ablest advo-

cates of tariff reform, the New York Com-

mercial Bulletin, declares that this bill un-

settles everything and would settle nothing.

It is simply a pledge and a provocation of

indefinite agitation and interminable amend-

ment, and that paper expresses the opinion

that were the people appealed to now all

signs show they would decree that the re-

telligently and upon its intrinsic merits.

As to the inconsistencies of the measure

they abound in almost every schedule, and

in order to correct them a complete revision

of the bill would be necessary. This, of

course, will not now be done, and the pros-

pect is that the bill will be passed with lit-

tle change from its "compromise" form

which, if in some respects better for a por-

tion of the industries of the country than

the Wilson bill would have been, must still

vailed before the democratic party came

There is undoubtedly a greatly prepon

derating popular sentiment in favor of leav-

ing the fiscal system of the country as it

is, but to this the party in power will give

no heed. It is determined to pass a tariff

bill, and this it seems able to do. The ques-

tion is how far the minority may justi-

fiably go, with a due regard for the general

welfare, in delaying that consummation

Every business interest in the country is

suffering, the ranks of unemployed labor

are increasing, and the industrial situation

grows steadily more serious and more

perilous. The demand for relief is general

the country is to have the infliction of this

democratic tariff bill would it not be best

simply shows that there are still a number of senators who desire to fill a few pages of the Congressional Record with their views. The views will come in handy in the next winter campaigns.

ORGANIZED LAWLESSNESS. Whenever Isaac S. Hazcall has been a

member of the city council we have always had a reign of lawlessness and jobbery. Years ago, during the memorable raid of the Holly water works jobbers, Hascall, as bellweather of the gang, embroiled the city in perpetual turmoil, and had finally to be driven from the council by the united efforts of exasperated taxpaying citizens. The last time he held a seat in the council Hascall organized lawless resistance to the mandate of the charter that conferred upon the police commission the exclusive control of the police and fire departments. For nearly a whole year the city was all torn up over the attempt of Hascall and his crew of organized outlaws to starve the police and freeze out the police commission by refusing to vote appropriations for their maintenance. In order to sustain the law and secure proper police protection funds had to be raised by private subscription and the power of the courts had to be invoked at great expense. And now Hascall is again in the saddle

as a leader of organized lawlessness. As the champion of the fifty-year gas job he railroaded an ordinance through the council that would, if it had gone into effect, have taken fully a million and a half out of the taxpayers of Omaha. When this monstrous

piece of jobbery had been vetoed by the mayor Hascall sought to override the voto by slamming, the doors of the council cham ber in the face of the mayor and shutting out the veto message. Again the power of the courts had to be invoked to resist the reign of organized lawlessness, But the rebuke administered to rascality appears to have had no more effect than pouring water on a duck's back. The gas job has been followed by the electric lighting jugglery, the repeal and re-enactment

of the city electrician ordinance, and the high-handed assumption of executive powers in the appointment of an acting city trol over its property. It would have reelectrician. With his notorious recklessness and disregard of all law Hascall has concocted a

scheme to usurp the executive functions in other departments and to abrogate the charter and the ordinances by resolution. Although the charter expressly provides that the Board of Public Works shall fix the compensation of all inspectors and wages of employes that are under the supervision of said board, the piratical chairman of the judiciary committee proposes to take that power away from the board by resolution.

More pernicious even than this attempt to override charter provisions is the assumption by the council, under the lead of Bellweather Hascall, that it may suspend the provisions of a general ordinance by resolution. The sidewalk ordinances require all owners of property within the fire district to lay permanent sidewalks. But the council, by resolution, undertakes to exempt designated blocks from this requirement. Now if the council has power to suspend any part of an ordinance by resolution, what is to prevent it from suspending a whole ordinance? If it can exempt any property owner or set of property owners from complying with a general ordinance it can suspend the building ordinance for the benefit of favored property owners, and for that matter any or all ordinances or parts of ordinances which somebody with a pull wants to evade. When the lawmakers of a city become lawbreakers, when the men who are

expense of prochiling wales. A new machine, invented in Nebraska and now being manufactured in Omelas, will enable the farmer of small means to prigate small tracts of land, ranging from ton, to eighty acres, at a comparatively small expense. The new invention brings insightion within the reach of almost every farmer in the state. Its general use will give Nebraska farmers practical independence from the weather bureau.

PENALTIMS FOR SEIZING TRAINS.

The severe shitences of four and five months imprisonment passed upon the men who were apprehended by the federal authorities for illegally seizing upon a Union Pacific freight train in Wyoming will doubtless put an effectual quietus upon further efforts of the Industrials to travel as unbldden guests upon the trains of roads in the hands of a receivership. The reason why the proceedings in these cases have been so summary is that the prisoners were arraigned not for any statutory offense, but for committing contempt in interfering with the operation of a railroad conducted by judicially appointed receivers. In this way acts done without any idea of reflecting upon the authority of the court, and doubtless in ignorance of the court's real authority over the road, are construed to be contempt and punished by summary process. Tho judge, in passing sentence, stated it to be his business so long as the property remains under his control to use every possible means to uphold the authority of the receivers, even to the extent of using "all the power of the government at his command."

Had this train seizure occurred on e solvent railroad the men implicated would by no means have fared so badly. They would have been entitled to a regular jury trial upon an information or indictment charging them with some specific crime or misdemeanor for which a statutory penalty is provided. Indeed, it might have been difficult to find a clause of the criminal code that would exactly fit their cases, because while they took forcible possession of the train there was no intention to deprive the railroad of more than a temporary conquired a stretch of judicial interpretation to extend the ordinary laws governing the conversion of property this far. In other words, the insolvent railroad that is in the hands of receivers has clearly the advantage of the solvent railroad still run by its owners when it comes to dealing with men who illegally seize their trains. Nothing could point so plainly to the necessity for statutory legislation on the subject which shall make it equally hazardous to take possession of railroad trains whether belonging to solvent or insolvent corporations.

It is entirely gratuitous for the city at torney to volupteer the information that the coal dealer's Hicknee case decided against the city last summer was tried by the attorney for the school board and on that account was not properly defended. As a matter of fact-there was practically no defense on the part of the city. The attorney for the school board appeared to protect the interests of the school board, which had been made a party to the suit, and his success, so far as his clients were concerned, was seen in the judgment of the court, which threw the responsibility upon the city and relieved the school board of all obligations in the matter. As a matter of fact the brief filed by the assistant city attorney virtually admitted all that the plaintiffs claimed. "Inasmuch as the

supreme court has rendered several decisions upholding the power of cities to impose and collect license taxes there can be jam II. were thoroughly reconciled, that

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The protest of the prelates of the Anglican church against disestablishment in Wales is a peculiar document. It sounds very strangely in this ulnetcenth century. The whole issue is whether tithes shall continue to be paid to the Anglican church. The majority of the Welsh people do not belong to that body and claim that they should not be required to support it. The tithes were laid on the lands some centuries ago by their owners and constitute a lien on the property, which is taken into consideration at every transfer. The Anglican prelates claim that disestablishment would weaken the unity of "the church" in depriving it of the ancient monuments-meaning the mediaeval churches and cathédrais-a consideration which does not move Welsh dissenters. The second claim, that dissetablishment would "deprive the poor of bals bard reference. their legal rights to seats in churches and of the ministration of the clergy to their sick and dying," is hardly one that will carry conviction. In this country it seems very uncomfortable to think that ministration to the sick and dying dep on tithes which oblige the clergy rather than considerations of Christianity. It may mean that without such tithes no clergy could be maintained to perform those sacred offices, but that is not the impression the language of the manifesto. The Welsh people claim that the Anglican church ought to be able to maintain itself, inarmuch as the dissenters not only have to maintain their own, but also the one with which they are out of sympathy. They deny the potency of a lien which has survived revo They deny the lution in nearly every other phase of British life. They hold that Wales never had its just share of the benefits of the union with England, and that disestablish-ment is not only right, but the highest right.

.... King Alexander of Servia, under

father's direction, has abolished the constitution of 1888 and restored that of 1869. He had, of course, not the slightest legal right to do this. He was as much bound to obey the constitution as the humblest peasant in the kingdom, and had no more right than such a one to set it aside. That the Servian people will submit to his doing so is scarcely conceivable. If they do, they will submit to their own enslavement. Under the constitution of 1888 Servia has had one of the most liberal popular governments in Europe. The king is merely the chief executive. All legis-lative power is vested in the Skuptschina, elected by the secret ballots of all taxpaying Freedom of assembly, of speech, of the men. press, and of conscience is guaranteed. But under the constitution of 1869, which the king now seeks to reimpose, all those things are changed. The king is himself the chief lawmaker, and what is left of the Skuptschina is either appointed by him or chosen by a limited suffrage without secrecy of ballot. Freedom of assembly, of speech, of the press and of conscience is abolished. The nation is turned back, in brief, not only twenty-five years in time, but from liberal popular gov ernment to a czarism comparable with that of Russia itself. How far the people will acquiesce in this, or how far they can be compelled by force to do so, is a matter of uncertain speculation. The one significant fact on which to base a reckoning is that the king has placed himself in opposition to the radical party. Now that party comprises a very considerable majority of the people

the kingdom, including most of the really able political leaders. Its growth during last year or two as been remarkable. At the election of March 11, 1893, owing to pressure exerted by the government and the army, only fifty-two radicals were returned to the Skuptschina, against seventy-one liberals (government party) and four progressists. But when that corrupt body was dissolved and a new one elected, on May 31 following, the people took matters into their own hand and returned no less than 121 radicals, while the liberals held on to only a single seat. members. That is the legislature which the king now dismisses. It will be most surprising if a popular party, which a year ago elected a nine-tenths majority of the national Skupts china, allows the king or the ex-king to set its will aside, overturn the constitution and make himself an absolute tyrant.

The international relations of Germany have undergone a signal improvement since it became known that Bismarck and Will-

to cast their ballots against the measure, The opponents of the bill resorted to even less reputable measures, for the supporters of the government received postal cards warning them that the Chamber of Mag-nates would be blown up before the bill of the nates would be blown up before the bill should be permitted to become law. A most unfavorable impression was made public opinion by the partisanship exhibited functionaries of the court who did n't hemitate to appear in open op ositio the Hungarian ministry. Other members of the house who have always been active supporters of the ministry absented them-aelves allogether and left the field open to the enemies of the bill.

THE MASK OF REFORM.

Minneapolis Tribune: By an emphatic majority the democratic house yesterday de-ided that civil service reform is a nuivance Buffalo Express: The blow has been dealt in a most cowardly, underhand way. Instead of bringing forward a direct repeal bill the democrats have attacked the commission through an appropriation measure. It will be a significant ending of the career of Grover Cleveland if his second administration should see the overthrow by his party of the doctrine to which he owed his first success in national politics. The demo-crats of the house, whether their scheme is carried out or not, have furnished the republicans another issue on which to win the next election.

Kansas City Star: It is just this inability on the part of the leaders and managers of the democratic party to comprehend the signs of the times, to understand that a thing may be new and yet be good, that ost the democratic party years ago millions of its younger voters and banished it from power for a quarter of a century. It was power for a quarter of a century. In the hope that the democratic party had be come a party of progress and reform, and would remedy the abuses that had crept in under the rule of the republican party, which had become fossilized during its long reign of unlimited power, that drew to the demo cratic party thousands of republicans and new-voters and made the first election Cleveland possible. It would seem that the most limited capacity should see that the future prosperity of the democratic party depended on its keeping its promises, and keeping its face to the front, and it being true to progress and reform; and yet we hear these Eploes of Tennessee and these political saurians of Missouri urging that the good the party has done be undone, and

that the party execute a counter march in the face of the enemy. Courts Inviting Contempt.

Courts Inviting Contempt. Buffalo (N. Y.) Inquirer. In Albany, Judge Clute of the county court, has imposed a fine of \$100, with the alternative of thirty days imprisonment, on the proprietors of the Albany Express and the Albany Journal because they did not successfully conceal the contempt they felt for his court. In Buffalo, Judge Hatch of the superior court has begun a third suit against the Buffalo Express, each one claiming \$25,090 damages for the judicial sensibilities that the paper has wounded. Down in Schoharie, Judge Maham of the supreme court has issued his mandate to the constitutional convention prohibiting that body from inquiring into the qualifica-tions of its own members unless it first re-ceives his august permission to do so. In Ulster county, Judge Parker of the su-preme court is considering whether he shall not prohibit the constitutional con-vention from taking any notice of the effect upon its membership of the Graves-end election frauds for the commission of which Boss McKane is now imprisoned in Sing Sing.

which Boss McKane is now imprisoned in Sing Sing. Are not some of our judges trying to ex-tend their functions unduly? Is not an ap-parent effort on the part of the courts to regulate the affairs of the universe more likely to bring the courts into further con-tempt than to produce any other result? The divinity that doth hedge a judge is a very screed thing, no doubt but there are very sacred thing, no doubt, but there are also a few other things for which the peo also a few other things for which the peo-ple of this state have some regard, and among them are the liberty of the press and the right of a deliberative body to determine the right of a deliberative body to determine the qualifications of its own wombers

Coxey's Fatal Mistake. Chicago Herald.

Chicago Heraid. Coxey appears to have made a mistake. He tried to present a petition to the United States senate and got himself into jall. He ought to have tried bribery. Major Buttz, it is to be noted, does not yet languish in a

GIRLS, AS YOU GO ALONG.

Washington Star. Come all you young housewives and listen

THE SUNDAY BEE.

Readers of The Sunday Bee will be provided in the next issue with a sumptuous bill of fare. It will be a Memorial day number, but in addition to that timely feature it will contain a long array of specially written articles on many topics f varied interest.

Emil Zola's exciting story "Lourdes" will e continued and those who have read the earlier chapters of this realistic tale from the pen of the most thrilling writer of the day will be ready enough without any further warning to look out for what is still to come of the tale.

Frank Carpenter treats of the rallways of the Celestial empire-those that are and those that will be in the future. Writing from the Chicago of China he tells of the building of what will in a few years rank as the greatest trunk line of the world. His inimitable descriptions of the present day methods of transportation in the oldest empire are peculiarly fascinating. Memorial day is next Wednesday, and the

ubject thereby suggested is treated in specially written article conveying a mass of information regarding the graves of de-parted heroes of the war and descriptions of the cemeteries where the most distin-guished of them are buried.

Next Wednesday, besides being Memorial day, is also Nebraska's fortieth birthday. It was on the 30th of May, 1854, that the Nebraska and Kansas bill was approved by congress. The Sunday Bee will furnish its readers with a highly entertaining historical narrative of the fight for the passage of that bill through the house and the sen-ate, and the effect that it had on the poli-tics of the country at that early period of the nation's history. Rev. Washington Gladden has made a spe-

cialty of the subject of rottenness in city government. He declares that the best citizens prefer wealth and comfort to form in municipal matters, and that if the people want reform they can have it.

Unrivaled society, sporting and market pages will contain faithful records of the week's events in their respective departments, while secret societies, music and the drama will be adequately and comprehensively dealt with.

For the general news of the world The Sunday Bee has a reputation that is un-equaled west of Chicago, and this will be fully sustained by the coming issue. Special cablegrams from the principal European centers; full Associated press service by leased wire from all points on this continent, together with the general news of the eastern continent by cable; special tele-grams from towns in Nebraska and surounding states, and from Chicago, Washngton, St. Louis and other places combine to furnish as complete a service of news as it is possible to obtain. Everything that has transpired in the city is treated lo-cally by a completent staff of reporters. Read The Sunday Bee.

Weak Aspirants to the Rear. Globe-Democrat.

Globe-Denocrat. The republicans should be on their guard everywhere this year against the danger of nominating weak candidates for congress. It is always a mistake to take chances of that sort, and the present situation par-ticularly calls for the selection of the strongest men who can be found.

PEPPERY POINTS.

Puck: The man who won't see his own groups is playing with himself with loaded

Boston Transcript: No man deserves to win a woman who has not the sense to first secure an offensive and defensive alli-ance with her little brother.

Harvard Lampoon: George-Amelia, dear, do you believe that love is blind? Amelia-Yes, George, darling, George-Then, dear, I do not see any need of our keeping the gas burning.

Detroit Free Press: Briggs-Do you think Miss Yardly is very bright? She talks only in monosyllables. Griggs-She knows enough to say "No."

Somerville Journal: Boreton-Just take this along, will you, old man, and look in over at your leisure. Busy Editor-Leisure? What's that?

Chicago Tribune: Enthusiastic Author-Yes, sir, I don't expect to be able to write the half that's in me in this world. When I get to the next world I expect to keep on writing just the same. Cynical Friend-Words that burn?

"Very well," replied the cold-blooded citi-ten, "so long as you pay what you owe me, don't object to you owing what you pay ne."

IN CHURCH.

444444

American Industries: "But, my dear sir," said the man who procrastinates, "if I pay you this money I will have to borrow it of some one else."

election.

The local democrats who were not in vited to subscribe their names to that free silver call are wavering in doubt whether they ought to feel insulted or complimented by the inexcusable neglect.

A prominent politician, when asked his opinion of the movement for a conference of Nebraska democrats in the interest of free silver, is quoted as saying: "It looks like fusion or confusion." Confusion surely, fusion only on a contingency.

The large number of republican clubs being organized in Nebraska this year proves that the rank and file of the party are taking a personal interest in the issues of the campaign. The republican sentiment in Nebraska does not bear the machine brand this year.

If Hascall's acting city electrician really needed a bond, how did he come to take possession of the city electrician's room in the city hall building before that bond was approved? But then a little irregularity like this doesn't count with Hascall as chief expounder of the charter.

Many of the men who are advocating the increase of the currency to \$50 per capita favor the proposition only because they hope by reason of the distribution to become for once in their lives the possessors of \$50 at one time. The per capita delusion is a most convenient scapegoat for the sins of demagogues.

Omaha has to make up her mind to do without the pension agency now located at Des Moines, at least during the present administration. The president's determination not to remove it to this city, however, can be but a temporary delay. The next time the office of pension agent becomes vacant Nebraska must insist upon securing it.

Open doors suffice for the armor plate investigation which concerns the reputation of the government contractors, but secret sessions behind closed doors are needed to protect the delicate characters of the accused members of the senate. Before long we shall have to keep our senators under glass cases and in darkened rooms to prevent them from being injuriously affected by the elements.

From the course pursued by Senator Alten in offering amendments to the tariff bill, and his success in having them accepted by the democratic majority in the senate, the inference to be drawn is that he expects to vote for the bill on its final passage, unless it is too greatly distorted by the amendments incorporated into it. Senator Allen has persisted in remaining noncommittal as to his attitude on the tariff. doubtless in the hope that the proposed measure would before its passage be put into a shape with which he would be practically satisfied. In domanding a concession on barbed wire by having that article placed upon the free list he is advocating what he believes will result in cheaper wire for the farmer. Yet the effect of this change on the price of barbed wire can only be problematical, because our factories turn out all the wire used in this part of the country. Senator Allen ought to strike for more valuable concessions.

republicans, if jority of them.

THE QUESTION OF MORE BONDS.

It is beginning to look very much as if the treasury would be compelled to make another issue of bonds in order to replenish the gold reserve. That fund is now nearly \$20,000,000 short and is steadily going lower. There was a loss of \$6,000,000 last week and if this rate should be maintained for the ensuing three weeks the reserve ernment. would again be down close to \$65,000,000 which the treasury officials regarded in Upon the defeat of his efforts to retain February as the danger point. It is said that some surprise is felt at the treasury that so much gold is taken for export when there is an accumulation of nearly \$160,000. 000 in the Bank of England and when the banking reserve of that institution is nearly

\$120,000,000, being the largest recorded in fifty years. The constant outflow from this country is attributed in part to the accumulation of idle money in New York, but especially, also, to the excess of disbursements by the government over receipts. This excess, it is observed, is equivalent to a constant addition to the circulation. which offsets the contraction that might otherwise result from the withdrawal of gold.

It is hoped by the treasury officials that gold exports will come to an end by the close of the present month, but it is not apparent-upon what the hope rests. Gold has been steadily going out of the country notwithstanding the fact that the trade balance is largely in favor of the United States. and in view of this anomalous condition. maintained for months, it is not clear why it may not continue for months longer. So far as the treasury is concerned the passage of the tariff bill would doubtless have the effect to increase its gold receipts, but an enlargement of imports to anything like the amount looked for might reverse the trade balance and thus call for more gold to go abroad, the demand for which would have to be supplied, in part at least, from the treasury receipts. A possibility to be taken into consideration is that the withdrawal of money from the banks might be made to an extent that would raise the rate of interest here to a point that would attract gold from abroad, but this cannot be counted upon with any degree of certainty, and at any rate could not take place for some time. Reliance upon the passage of the tariff bill, however, to effect the desired changes in the situation is very uncertain, because nobody can say when that will be accomplished. While there seems to be no doubt that there is a majority in the senate for the bill, it is perfectly plain that it must wait upon the will of the minority, and the latter is not disposed to hurry things. As yet only a small part of the measure has been considcred, the more important schedules, over which the sharpest discussion will be waged, awaiting consideration. It is possible the bill will become law before the close of the current fiscal year, but it is hardly probable. Meanwhile no disposition is shown in congress to give the secretary of the treasury other authority than he possesses under ex-

isting law to issue bonds, and if he should be compelled to again sell bonds in order to replenish the gold reserve he will probably have to do so in pursuance of the authority given him by the resumption act of 1875.

After all, there was but little significance in the vote on Senator Teller's motion to

presumed to protect the city against jobbers and public plunderers not only wink at lawlessness but set the example, it becomes

the duty of law-abiding citizens and tax payers to band together for self-protection. This has had to be done every time Hascall has been a member of the council and will have to be done again, and that speedily. If the promoters of the proposed municipal leagues are in earnest they now have the opportunity to strike a blow for good gov-

THE EXPULSION OF POWDERLY.

perpetual hold upon the office of general master workman of the Knights of Labor, Mr Powderly's uselessness as a member of that order because so apparent that his reported expulsion from the organization will not greatly shock those who have watched his career. Even while directing the knights from his position as the official head of the order his services were for a long time of

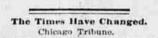
doubtful value, and had he succeeded in keeping his place in office the continued existence of the organization would have wavered in the balance. Without discussing the ability of his successor it is none the less plain that the organization could not suffer from any change in its governing officers. The expulsion of Powderly from member

ship in the Knights of Labor seems to be still shrouded in considerable mystery. Some will have it that he has not yet been expelled, but that it has been determined to expel him unless he can clear himself from charges that have been brought against him Another version has it that he has by his action expelled himself, and that the general executive board has merely made a declaration of this fact. According to the constitution of the Knights of Labor any member of the order advocating its disruption or the withdrawal of any local assembly or other assembly from the order shall by that act stand expelled from the order. It is charged that Powderly, during a labor conference at Philadelphia in April last, advocated the withdrawal of a number of local assemblies from his own organization for the purpose of affiliating with the American Federation of Labor. By this alleged violation of the selfexecuting provision of the constitution nothing more than a declaration by the proper authorities is required to deprive him of his standing as a member of the organization From still another source it is darkly hinted that the reason why Powderly's presence in the Knights of Labor has suddenly become more offensive than usual is to be found in the suits which he and some of his former associates in the executive offices have instituted to receive back salaries for several years, as well as certain long bills of expenses claimed to have been incurred for the benefit

of the order. If this will only mark the permanent exit of Powderly from the world of labor agitators the public, which sympathizes with the cause of labor, will have good occasion to rejoice. There was a distinct gain when he was ousted from the official position which he had so long abused. Expulsion from the Knights of Labor ought to deprive him of the power to pose as a labor representative before any intelligent body of workingmen in the future.

A new industry has been established in Omaha, and one that cannot fail to be of great henefit to the state of Nebraska. Heretofore the one great difficulty in the way of successful irrigation on a small scale has been the

little doubt that it would reverse the decision in this case whenever a test case is made.



There was a time when men who ap proached United States senators with bribkicked down stairs. But this in ancient history.

> A Provincial Party. Cincinnati Commercia

Cincinnati Commercial. The tariff bill and the discussion thereon reveal the provincialism of the democratic mind. It has no breadth; does not know the necessities of a composite population nor how to provide for them; it considers itself, not the country. A provincial mind is weak and egotistical; a provincial party is without the ability to govern a great, vigorous people operating on the lines of modern methods. The United States has grown away from the democratic party. Deformed Reformers. St. Paul Pioneer Press.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. While the democrats in the house sunk their party yesterday into a deep hole on the question of civil service reform, those in the senate took another stride towards republican ground on the tariff qu stion so far as it concerns a certain portion of the iron schedule. The numerous pir-tial concessions made in the senate to republican views on the tariff, while they bring out into bolder relief the inconsis-tencies of the bill, are by so much a gain to the industrial interests of the country.

No Mora "Docking." Chicago Post.

Chicago Post. The alacrity with which congress has rescinded the "docking" rule by declaring it heretofore repealed is highly significant of the attitude of congressmen toward their jobs. What are they there for unless it is for the salary? Heaven help the intellect-uals of the citizen who believes they are there to vote. The question now is, how can the presence of congressmen be se-cured? We see no way clearly but the dem-oeratic leaders might try to lure their folocratic leaders might try to lure their fol-lowers back by providing more cuspadors.

An Extraordinary Blunder. New York Evening Post.

New York Evening Post. The decision of the senate committee or investigation to hold its sessions in secret is a most extraordinary blunder. It is equally hard to understand why so able and just a man as Mr. Gray should have proposed the policy, and how the two re-publicans and one populist on the commi-tee could have followed the lead of the democratic chairman-for it is announced that the decision was a unanimous one. Apparently it is another exhibition of that curious blindness to the relation of things which seems more and more to character-ize thte senate, without regard to party. ize thte senate, without regard to party.

> Reflection on Mr. Bryan. St. Paul Globe (de

A paragraph is noticed tumultuously fil-tering through the S. o. p. press to the effect that "Congressman Bryan, the brilliant Nebraska budding statesman, declines a renomination from the democratic party. He says he has some doubts as to the fu-ture of his party," and so on. It has not been certain that Mr. Bryan was possessed of the well understood tenets of decro-cratic belief. He tame to congress wear-ing the democratic label, but his course has been that of a missift. His retirement will be less of a loss, or no loss at all, if he may thereby come to some sensible understanding with himself, so that, sh.u.d he re-enter public life, it will be clear to him that he is not she party, that the un-dying principles of democracy are not of the chameleon character of his present imagining. liant Nebraska budding statesman, decline imagining.

the advice of the ex-chancellor might be freely solicited and would be freely given, and that henceforth his foreign policy, both as regards aims and methods, would be followed at Berlin. Count von Taaffe has re to private life, and his place at the head of the cis-leithan government has been taken by one who mainly relies upon the pro-German party and is himself a hearty friend of the league with Germany. Rome Signor Crispi, the inflexible supporter of the triple alliance, has returned to power and is seemingly destined to retain it for a considerable time, either as a parliamentary premier or as a dictator. But the most striking revolution of sentiment has taken place at St. Petersburg, where the pro-German party has recovered something like the preponderance which it possessed in 1866 and 1870; where the czar was pr vailed upon to make the surprisingly liberal concessions to German manufactures which rendered possible the conclusion of a com-merc'al treaty, and where, finally, assent has been given to the betrothal of the czare witch to a first cousin of the German emperor. It may not be possible to trace the direct influence of Bismarck in any of these events, but few close observers will asser that all of them would have occurred had the ex-chancellor remained estranged from William II. The truth seems rather to be that so long as Bismarck lives, provided it is believed that his wisdom and experience

are at the service of the Berlin govern-ment, and that the policy which he devised will be pursued with respect and assidulty. cannot help being a source of strength and safety to his country,

Undoubtedly the relations between the vatican and the French republic have for a long time been strained, and the tension has just been increased by the necessity the French government has felt itself to be under of remonstrating with the papal nuncio for not having avoided the appearance of interfering in French domestic polltics. But the course the vatican has taken concerns the church in France much more than it concerns the state. Although the majority of the republicans are perhaps prepared to persecute the church, with the approval of their constituents, the church is still a great political power in France, especially in rural France. If the French clergy are to be left out of the rewards in the gift of the papacy, after fighting its battles and showing themselves willing to be disliked at Paris for the sake of becoming welcome at Rome, then their zeal for the papacy will necessarily cool. They will be as stiff as ever in defense of what they conceive to be the rights and prerogalives of the church and of their own but this zeal will be apt to take the form of Gallicizing. If not of nationalizing, the French branch of the church. That would not be a bad thing for the peace of Franca, but it would not be a good thing for the papacy.

The most extraordinary efforts were made by the cierical authorities and ultramontane peers to bring about the defeat of the civil marriage bill in the Hungarian Chamber of Magnates. In order to secure votes, some of the clerical aristocratic families even went to the length of distributing estates among younger sons, while members who had taken no active interest in politics for many years were dragged from their retirement

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

Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

unto m (I mean those lucky ones who are from servant bondage free), And some advice I'll give you in a simple

With the simple little chorus-Girl's, as you go along. O, as you go along, Leave everything where it should be, girls, as you go along.

Baltimore American: Some pessimists may still contend that marriage is a failure, but in the bright lexicon of the operatic prima donna there is no such word as fail. You take a fancy for a cake, late in the

afternoon, And flour, butter, sugar, eggs, and milk, and bowl, and spoon, And other necessary aids the kitchen table Indianapolis Journal: Old Walker-You go up and strike the house for a bite to eat and I'll wait fer you down here in the road. Young Walker-Why don't you go? Old Walker-I'm no good. It'll kinder pacify the dog if he kin git holt of some-thing he ain't been used to. throng. Don't let them stay; clear them away, girls,

as you go along. O, as you go along, Put each one back in its place, girls, as you go along.

Life. Across the aisle I see her kneel, While her pure thought to heaven wings. There is no sign upon her brow Of worldy care or temporal things.

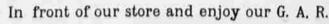
And then you'll find how easily a great deal can be done,
Without you're being "tired to death" at setting of the sun,
And though sometimes, in spite of care, things seem to turn out wrong,
"Twill always pay you to smooth the way, girls, as you go along.
So never leave your work behind, girls, as you go along.

as you go along.

4-



Post yourself--





window on Douglas streets Get a look at it while it is new and fresh. The same rule will apply to our suits-get one while they are new and fresh. They come in all sorts of colors and in the very latest styles. We sell some of them as low as \$8.50 and never much more than

half a tailor's price, with all the other good qualities of a made-to-your-own-order suit. We'll fit you as well, give you as good material, that will wear as long and look as well as any tailor can make it. A boy's nice suit \$2.

