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tation may be avoided. The question now is, How can all the vice presidential candidates be accommodated on one ticket?

By using logarithmic tables much of

the laborious work of first ballot compu-

Senatorial dignity apparently does not extend to members of the house of representatives even if the member in question is a senator-elect.

In acquiring the Big Horn hot springs the federal government has evidently driven a hot bargain with the Indians and will soon be in a position to show that it has secured possession of some hot stuff.

Congressman Mercer's energetic work got the Fort Omaha military training school measure through the house. Nebraska's representatives in the senate ought to be able to do at least as well with this bill as did Mr. Mercer.

Live stock business, telegraph business and postal business are gradually increasing. The weekly clearance tables give evidence of the increased volume of tions yet to be held will do so. But trade. We have reached bottom and even if they should not the proposition their knowledge of facts and events. are now gradually getting out of the

President Cleveland cannot repress his great admiration for the late Wil-Ham Shakespeare. If Shakespeare were only restored to life for one brief period he would reciprocate the attention by immortalizing Mr. Cleveland in one of his dramatic masterpieces.

Mayor Broatch vetoed the resolution for an extra \$90-a-month assistant building inspector. His motive in so doing has, however, been impugned. Let him now veto the ordinance raising salaries in the treasurer's office as an additional guaranty of good faith.

It will be noted that the Pennsylvania republicans have eliminated all trace of the \$40 per capita folly and are this year planted solidly on the foundation of honest money. The republican party everywhere is the party of stable finance and unimpaired public credit.

So the senate is to have a steering committee to apportion the remainder of the session to the consideration of different measures of importance. In that case the bill that wants to get through before congress adjourns will have to have friends on the committee.

If the prohibitionists are the first to incorporate a 16 to 1 free silver coinage plank in their national platform will they not have a first claim upon those free silverites who have been asserting that they place their devotion to free coinage higher than their party allegiance?

The people of Lincoln should not get excited over the prospect of a railway tariff framed without discrimination in favor of any commercial center. Their merchants ought to be able to compete for business on equal terms with other cities and without depending on special railroad favors.

Ex-Governor McKinley's friends point to the longevity of his parents as an argument in favor of his nomination for the presidency. Ex-Governor Mc-Kinley's competitors are pointing to the same fact as an argument why he can afford to defer his presidential aspirations to a later period.

What is Johnny Thompson to get if Webster becomes vice president? The vice president has the appointment of just one man, and he bears the proud title of messenger in charge of the vice president's room. The pay is \$1,440 a year, with an average of six months vacation. Is this the plum?

The Omaha Woman's club has just celebrated the third anniversary of its founding. This thriving organization has accomplished much for the advance ment of woman and the development of the community in the short period of its existence. It is entitled to well meant centage of exports of manufactured wishes that it sees many recurrences of its natal day.

The boller insurance is about to be renewed by the city. In view of the fact that certain officials of the government are insurance agents it might be well for the law department to render which forbids any city official directly or indirectly to profit from any contract with the city. An insurance policy is a contract.

not giving themselves any serious concago is to be averted and it is promised that from this time forward there nt the close of the session of congress, be no such plank in the Chicago platform and there will be no free silver candidate nominated. It is thought probable that Schator Gorman and ex-.564,584 Secretary Whitney will take the field actively in the interest of sound money and reconsider their purpose not to attend the Chicago convention.

There is manifestly an urgent demand upon the sound money democrats not to waste any time if they would save the national convention from free silver domination. The silver men are actively and aggressively at work and they intend to keep up the fight until the last delegation is chosen. At present they are confident and have very good reason for feeling so. They are sure of a very large majority of the they have a good fighting chance of securing the delegations from Ohio, In- the profession of law been disgraced diana and Illinois. Conservative estimates accord them a majority in the been attempted by the attorneys of national convention and if they secure Henry Bolln, now on trial on the charge this a free silver platform with a candidate in full sympathy with it will be inevitable. It is doubtful whether the honest money democrats can avert this

DISCRIMINATING DUTIES.

The republican national convention will probably be asked to declare for discriminating duties in favor of American ships. Four state conventions, those of Massachusetts, New Jersey. Pennsylvania and Oregon, have pronounced for this policy and it is to be in court the characters of reputable expected that other republican convenis very sure to be presented to the national convention and to have strong support there. The Massachusetts platform says: "We believe the time has come to return to the policy of Washington and Hamilton, which, by discriminating duties in favor of American bottoms, secured 90 per cent of our carrying trade to American ships, and they approve the policy of national protection to our ship owners and the ship building interests by discriminating duties in favor of American shipping in order that the American flag be restored upon the high seas.

As a means of restoring the American merchant marine this proposition merits serious consideration. One of the earliest acts of the first congress was to impose discriminating duties on imports in favor of American vessels and it is unquestionable that the effect was highly favorable to the building up of a merchant marine. When the policy was inaugurated only 25 per cent of our exports and imports was carried in American bottoms, but under that polforty years, American vessels finally carried about 90 per cent of our exports and imports. Is it probable that a like result would follow a renewal of that policy? It is to be borne in mind that there is a very wide difference between the conditions that prevailed at the beof the present. Then discriminating duties were common with other counof that policy by the United States would invite damaging retaliation? The matter is of sufficient importance to demand careful consideration.

THE FOREIGN MARKET DELUSION.

One of the democratic platforms of the present week congratulates the country that under the Wilson tariff law our foreign commerce is rapidly increasing, as evidenced by the treasury reports on exports of agricultural implements, cotton manufactures, oils and other articles. It is a fact, and a gratifying one, that the exports of some manufactured products have increased within the past year, but there has been no such growth as to warrant exultation on the part of the supporters of the present tariff law, which has had very little to do with the matter, the article which figures most largely in the increase, refined mineral oils, being entirely unaffected by the tariff.

It will be remembered that some thre months ago the secretary of state, in transmitting to congress the reports of American consuls on the commerce and industries of their respective districts, said that the recent increase in the perarticles as compared with the total of our exports seemed to indicate that the United States is upon the threshold of a great development of this important branch of international trade. An examination of the statistics of exports of domestic manufactures available at that time showed that there had been an opinion on the charter provision an increase in the preceding year of about \$20,000,000, and of this amount nearly three-fifths consisted of refined mineral oils, the balance representing

HONEST MONEY DEMOCRATS AROUSED. a score of other manufactures. It will strong educational institutions of the The danger of the Chicago convention hardly be pretended by anybody fabeing dominated by the free silver millar with the matter that the large keeping abreast the times in the teachdemocrats is fully realized by the honest increase in the exportation of refined ing of medical science. money element of the party, which is mineral oils was due in the slightest beginning to manifest more interest in degree to the present tariff. The forthe situation. Until recent develop- eign demand for these oils would have listers have been members of the Board ments the democratic leaders opposed existed if the last congress had not to the free coinage of silver were not made a single change in the tariff. The apprehensive that the silver men might fact that there has been a somewhat bet. thus deprived of an opportunity to go get control of the national convention. ter demand abroad for our agricultural before his constituents a second time If not actually indifferent, they were implements, machinery, builders' hard. and ask for popular approval of conware and some other articles is testicern, and a number of them had de- mony to our greater ingenuity and skill cern, and a number of them had de-cided not to attend the convention. In the making of these articles and has by accepting public office. Both men, of other states to adopt the same system.

After the Pressian constitution of 1850 had men has, it is said, aroused such lead- There has been a slight improvement in ers as Senators Gorman and Brice and our exports of the manufactures of iron William C. Whitney to the necessity and steel, but the rate of progress has for vigorous work if the danger of the not been such as to encourage the idea ascendancy of the silver men at Chi- that under the present tariff we are going to capture a large share of the world's markets for our manufactures. will be a contest for the control of the Eliminate from the statistics of innational convention. Senator Brice had creased exports the articles of domestic planned to go abroad with his family | manufacture which have not been af fected by a change in the tariff and but he has been persuaded to remain there will be extremely little left to and assist in the honest money cam- justify democratic congratulation or paign. He is reported as saying that warrant the opinion that the United while there will be a good deal of talk | States is upon the threshold of a great about a free coinage plank, there will development of this important branch structed? There is Hobart of New Jerof international trade.

The truth is that the idea of the tariff manufactured products has been demonstrated to be a delusion. Even if all the gain in the exports of domestic manufactures were directly due to the democratic tariff it is utterly insignificant in comparison with the loss American manufacturers have experienced from increased foreign competition in the home market.

AN INFAMOUS DEFENSE.

There have been a great many wrongs and infamies perpetrated in the name stone of that structure was laid has by a more infamous defense than has of embezzlement of public funds.

Every man accused of crime is pre sumed to be innocent until proved guilty and is entitled to the benefit of every legitimate defense that the law allows. But no honorable lawyer will go beyond the bounds which the law prescribes. It is left for the scoundrel to invent excuses for clients by charging their misdeeds upon others and relying upon his privilege as an attorney to give utterance to libels which he would not dare to print and to vilify men who have been forced to appear and give testimony under oath as to

It remained for a conscienceless scoundrel like McFarland, who has been smirched with garbage deals and jobbery, to charge in open court that Henry Bolln was the victim of a conspiracy concocted by the editor of The Bee and sought to be consummated through the agency of perjured witnesses. It remained for his associate, West, to join which, if now restored, would again in the cry of crucifixion and to assert revive our shipping and cause American | that Henry Bolln was the ganocent obfreights to be paid to Americans," The ject of persecution, when, as a matter Pennsylvania republicans declared that of fact, he and everybody in the compublic defaulter has ever received such lenient treatment anywhere at the hands of the authorities and the press. They know that if there has been any conspiracy it has been the conspiracy of public thieves and public robbers. banded together against the honest taxpaying citizens, to prevent the exposure and punishment which impartial justice metes out to custodians of public funds

who betray their trust. Instead of being maliciously hounded, Henry Bolln has been shielded through out by the suppression of publicity of his shameless debauches. In all the months since Henry Bolln left the telltale note in his office announcing that ley, which was maintained for about he could not survive the shame of exposure which he foresaw as inevitable to the present day, his sins have been covered with a mantle of charity. His gambling and licentious living have been hardly alluded to except in explanation of his fall. Why, then, should his lawyers have the brazen audacity to ginning of the government and those charge openly in court that he has been compelled to stand trial for looting the treasury which he was sworn to guard tries and our adoption of them was in order to gratify the personal malice largely a matter of self-defense. Is it of an editor who never had any quarrel not to be apprehended that a revival with him personally or politically, and in furtherance of the political aspirations of one of his own bondsmen who stood up for him when he needed a surety?

Did the editor of The Bee ever ask Henry Bolln for a loan of public money or any other money? Did Henry Bolln vacate the office of treasurer at the dictation of the editor of The Bee, or did he not vacate because his retention had become a public scandal and an impossibility under the laws of Nebraska? Did the editor of The Bee command him to deed his property away o William A. Paxton as trustee for the indemnification of his bondsmen? Would there be anything calling for indemnification if there had been nothing stolen? Nobody connected with The Bee had appeared as a witness. No witness that did appear made any mention of The Bee or its editor. Nobody cited on either side could truthfully say that he had talked with the editor of The Bee or had been directly or indirectly approached by anybody connected with The Bee. What right, then, had either of Bolln's lawyers to charge the prosecution of Bolin upon this paper and to seek to conjure up popular prejudices to influence the jury

in behalf of their client? There is a boundary which no decent lawyer will overstep and the attorney who goes beyond that line merits not only the reprobation of his own profession, but the contempt of all men who respect the law, love justice and abhor

Another class of twenty doctors of medicine has been launched upon the sea of professional life, this time from the Creighton Medical university. This the increased exportation of more than university is recognized as one of the

Within the past few years two minof Education, and both resigned before the expiration of their terms. Each was duct in office. Neither enhanced his reputation as a scholar or as a preacher disappointing to their friends and posthe role of public official. The deeprooted sentiment favorable to the positive separation of church and state does not disqualify a minister for public office, but he could well afford to leave all public business to the laity.

What does Nebraska really want? Will it project John L. Webster into the race for the vice presidency when hands whose delegations are not invotes than Nebraska at his back. Then country would realize a remarkable in- Maryland, and two possibilities in New crease in the foreign demand for its England who are willing to be sacrificed if Reed gets out of the way. Is the Webster flag to be raised only to be lowered?

So far the agitation in favor of reduced insurance rates has not been without some good effects. In many instances unequal rates have been made uniform and complaints have been given a respectful hearing, which was not the case before the business men started the crusade for fair treatment. There is ground for the prediction that sooner of justice under the dome of the county or later our property owners must predelegates from the south and west and court house. But never since the corner- rail in their demand for equitable and reasonable fire insurance rates.

> That is a terrible tale that comes to us from Honolulu. The American minister is said to have neglected to observe the Hawaiian independence day and also to have failed to invite the officials of the Hawaiian government to participate in his Washington's birthday exercises. Nothing short of a high court of arbitration appointed by all the various nations will serve to settle these grave and ominous international differ-

> The contractor for gasoline lamps, which are alleged to illumine the pathway of belated suburban residents. promises to remove every cause for complaint and fulfill every promise of his contract. There is every reason to believe that he will be compelled to do so or forfelt the contract. There are other people in the illuminating business camping upon his trail, and they are known to have something of a pull.

> The Municipal league should begin agitating for charter amendments and lead off in a movement to arouse the public mind to the necessity for thorough discussion of the subject. Unless charter amendments can be made an issue there is no telling whether the legislature the coming winter can be induced to concede the amendments essential to the welfare of the city.

> > The Patriot of Brule.

Hon. Chaelng Crane, a distinguished and pparently a humorous tribesman of the oux of the Lower Brule division, has put n a claim for a government pension. ias not been fighting for the United States but he has been eating for it, and he assert that his health has been damaged by his onsumption of the rations furnished to him. Hon. Chasing Crane has what is poetically escribed as a great head. Whether or no his petition succeeds, the country will be proud of such a mind; nor has any Lower Brule statesman brighter hopes than he, if he doesn't eat too much.

Wabbles on Its Hyphenbar,

A free silver populist sheet printed in Omaha undertakes to combat Secretary Car-lisio's speech. It says: "He knows that the law of supply and demand applies to money as well as to all other property, and yet he never considered the effect which the open ing of our mints would have in increasing the demand for silver." In other words, Mr. Carlisle does not suppose that a demand can be created and maintained by flooding the country with silver. Very likely. There is never much demand for anything of which there is a big oversupply. The more the silverites aftempt to answer Mr. Carlisle the worse they make their case.

President Cleveland is aging very rapidly People who saw him at his last inauguration would scarcely know him now if they met him face to face outside of the white house. His moustache is no longer dark; his former erect stature has given way under the weight of his official care and old Time; his neeks are flabby and colorless; the has look ne spring to his step, and he now goes buffling along like a man many years old than he is. His health is no longer robust, as the almost constant presence of a phy-sician at the white house indicates. For his, if for no other reason, Mr. Cleveland longer remain chief execu loes not care to All the third term talk is without his anction. It is extramely doubtful if he ould survive another campaign, and certainly not another term as president.

SENSIBLE WORKINGMEN.

Minneapolis Journal: The American Fede ration of Labor recently endorsed the free oinage of silver at 16 to 1, but the various local organizations throughout the country are not unanimously endorsing the proposi-tion as requested by the federation. The Louis assembly has declined point blank to do so and avery other labor organization in the federation should refuse to endorse a process which will hit the pocketbook of every laboring man in the country with deadly effect, care it will inevitably reduce the purchasing power of the deliars in it one-half and increase the price of every-thing the ware carner consumes. The free coinage 16 to 1 idea is said by its pro-moters to be "in the interest of labor." It means the robbery of labor and the promo-

ion of desperately hard times Chicago Tribune: The American Federa-ion of Labor endorsed the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 last month and asked local organizations to do likewise. On Sunday the Central Trade and Labor assembly of Louisville met and unanimously refused to comply with the request. Not a man had a word to say in favor of it. This speaks volumes for the intelligence of the organized workingmen of Louisville. They do not want to be paid in 50-cent dollars when they can get 100-cent ones. They act as if they had read and comprehended thoroughly Mr. Carlisle's speech, in which he demon strated the injury done to labor by cheap money. It is to be hoped that the Chicago workingmen for whose special benefit that speech was made will display as much good sense as their Kentucky brethren.

RAILROADS IN PRUSSIA.

What Government Ownership Has Accomplished Across the Atlantic.

Fred Hedde in the Chicago Record, Monopolists have said that governments re not able to administer the affairs of railonds. They try to make the people believe hat the plan of government roads is a production of the imagination of socialistic and opulistic dreamers, while in reality the sysem of government administration is a stubborn fact and railroads of this character have been operated for decades with greatest financial success. Prussia was the first country to introduce

the government railroad system, to the extent of excluding nearly all private railroads

closed the revolutionary period of 1848 to sibly to themselves when they essayed attention to the material interests of the first, that President Kruger feels very sepeople and commenced the government construction of roads in those provinces which were neglected by the private companies. This was not for the purpose of making money, but to develop the agricultural, com-mercial and industrial interests of these sec-One of the main roads thus congovernmental administration was the great eastern road, connecting Berlin and Koenigs burg. This action of the government made all classes of the people familiar with the system of government roads and naturally McKinley has already not less than owned and managed by the government. No four vice presidential aspirants on his actual progress in converting the Pruss'an bands whose delegations are not inmade, however, until the new Parliament of the young German empire appointed in 1873 sey, for example, who has six more a commission for the investigation of this railroad question. This commission, after a The trith is that the idea of the tariff reformers that under their policy this there is Lowndes, with the state of decided in favor of the system of government roads, and this system was recommended in the control of the system of government roads, and this system was recommended in the control of the system of government roads, and this system was recommended in the control of the system of government roads, and this system was recommended in the control of the con thorough investigation of all circumstances, mended for adoption by the whole German empire. In consequence, Bismarck proposed in 1876 a governmental railroad project for the empire, offering to sell the Prussian state railroads to the empire; but the other Ger-man states, especially the so-called "middle states," those of medium size, the kingdoms of Saxony, Bavaria and Wurtemberg, op-posed and defeated this plan, because they were jealous of the growing power of the empire and preferred to control their own railroads. Not discouraged by Bismarck's failure in

this matter, the Prussian government began in 1879 the work of introducing the system of government roads. The acquisition of private roads by the government was ac-complished by voluntary sale and purchase. In purchasing railroads from private companies the government acted with great liberality, giving near the face value of the shares in 3½ per cent interest-bearing bonds which had a higher market value than had the shares. This made the shareholders very willing to agree to the transaction. All the railroad officials were also taken care of, their rights being reserved and the most of them being appointed as officials in the state railroad service. The directors of the private roads, if they were entitled to certain percentages of the profits made by the roads, were indemnified. In this way the relative proportion between govern-ment and private reads was in the course of fourteen years thoroughly changed, and the miles of railroad were considerably augmented by the construction of new roads. On April 1, 1879, the day of the last statement before the law of 1879, there existed in Prussia:

Private railroads, managed by government 3.852 Private roads managed by private com-panies 9,430 On April 1, 1893, Prussia had: overnment, roads and private roads man-Private roads managed by private compa-nies, not more than, 24,436 1,716

26,152 This shows clearly the progress of the sysem of government roads. April 1, 1893, the ent reads had also 95,670 officials ppointed for life and 191,679 other employes, besides those who keep the roads in repair. About one-third of all the employes are appointed for life and are considerably more independent than any of the officials of pri-Prusela's example was followed

vate roads. by other German states. Germany had in Kilometers overnment roads. 2.938 rivate roads managed by private com .11,737 Total ... Germany had in 1894: roads managed by private com-

This mileage is equal to about 26,000 Engish miles, or three times as much government road as it had in 1874. The Prussian finances, of course, were bur

ned with great debt for the purchase of the old and the construction of the new railroads and some people who considered themselves wise predicted great financial difficulties. The following table of the income and expense of the Prussian government railroads from 1882-83 to 1894-95 is comprehensive, the

igures	given ii	idicating	minimum	Elling a Special	
				ayment	N
	Total	Total	Groza	of	Su
	Income.	Expense.	Surplus.	Interest.	plu
882-81	443.2	295.1	138.1	95.7	43
884-85	635.4	209.4	186.0	143.5	4
886-87	680.3	461.0	225.3	157.6	.67
887-88		444.0		****	100
ESS-89 .	791.4	494.6	296.8	163.7	133
(89-9)	855.9	544.4	321.5	165.5	154
890-91	887.8	576.4	511.4	195.9	111
891-92	921.3	607.4	313.9	212.6	:10
20.003	900 5	584.3	226.2	215.2	13
893-91*	918.7	600.4	338.3	211.8	129
194-95*	. 962.8	596.3	307.5	210.0	157
*Estir	nated.	200000			

This table shows that the net surplus years mentioned amounts to 1,173,000,000 marks, and that the whole railroad debt paid off in thirty or forty years if the net surplus of the railroad income is for paying the principal of the rai railroad Even now the acquisition of the railroads by the government proves to be an xcellent investment, and when the whole railread debte shall be paid off the state will have from its railroads a clear income of from 350,000,000 to 400,000,000 marks, and perhaps by that time this net surplus may have been increased to such an amount that all direct taxes may be abolished. In Prussia, and afterward in the whole of

the German empire, uniform transportation rates for passengers and goods were introluced. This equalizing of rates was of great dvantage to the whole people, and especially the commercial classes, to which arbitrary changes of rates are very dis-The rates of the Prussian ment roads are lower than they formerly vere on the private roads, and as soon as th railroad debt is paid a great reduction of all transportation charges may be made. The established "normal rate" fixed by government statute, with the consent of the Prus rian Landtag, cannot be raised even by the government without the consent of the popular branch of the government. Reductions can be made and they sometimes are made for the benefit of certain goods which not stand the regular rate, but such reductions are not made before the matters are popular railroad councils es ablished by law.

Accidents on our private railroads are more frequent than in Germany. In 1888-9 there were 5,823 persons killed and 26,309 in jured on United States railroads. For the same time in Germany there were 558 perons killed and 1.380 injured. In the United States one person was killed on railroads out of 1,525,319 travelers, and in Germany one person was killed out of 11,111,111 passengers. In the United States one person was injured out of 220,025 travelers, while in Gernany one person was injured out of 2,770,000 travelers.

Since Prussia introduced the system of government roads, seventeen years ago, this system has gained the admiration of other entries in nearly all parts of the world. Not only the other German governments, most of the European governments, have adopted this system. It has also been su cessfully introduced in the British depenncies of India and Australia and may come back to England from these places Australian colonies, though under protection, are actually republics and destroy that deceptive argument that governmen railroads are not fit for republican states There has never been logical force in this assertion, because an addition to the weaker power of republican governments is not so dangerous as an addition to royal and im-perial power. The establishment of gov-errement roads in place of the private monopolles would, on the contrary, be in our country a powerful protection of the people's

liberty and independence, which are greatly endangered by our railroad monopolies. I nonopolies should grow at the same always noreasing rate at which it has been growing for the last thirty years our state and na-tional governments will be crushed out of existence and our so-called republic will be fully subject to a railroad aristocracy. reason alone we ought to abolish the private monopoly system of railroads, which already has destroyed our liberty to a great

Grand Island, Neb.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The curious report that the president of the Boer republic has claimed an indemnity of \$7,500,000 from the British South Africa company indicates a great deal more than the Pressian government directed its appears on the surface. It is true it means, cure in his position. He has a legal right to make this claim because Jameson's raid has been shown to have been in the interest and under the auspices of the company, while the British government has repudiated all connection with it, and virtually left the company to get out of the scrape as it got into it. Nevertheless, it would not be prudent for him to push any such demand unless he had some reliance beyond his own strength is not to be expected that the company will pay such a bill on demand, nor could it be collected without a fight, in which Englishmen would be killed and which would bring British troops to the aid of the company, so that the ultimate result every reason for wishing to avoid. Moreover, the demand is in strong contrast to Kruger's usual prudent, conservative course The story probably is not true, but if it is true it can only mean that Germany has instigated the Boer president to make a fresh move against Great Britain, either as a counterpoise to the British movement agains Matabeleland or with the deliberate purpose to drive them out of the Transvaal. If the report is true, we shall hear more about the matter very soon. The final and corrected returns of the quin-

> man empire on December 2 last show the increase of population during the last five years to have been greater than during any preceding five years. The total population of the empire is shown to amount to 52,244,503, which, compared with the preceding census, marks an increase of 1.14 per cent per annum. The German newspapers point out that the population of Germany now ex-ceeds that of France by 14,000,000, and that as the quinquennial increase in Germany was 8,000,000 as against barely 120,000 in France, Germany's numerical superiority is likely to go on increasing proportionately, a circumstance which must tell in favor of European peace. In spite of agrarian lamen-tations, there is hardly any trace to be found in the census returns of the desolation which s supposed to be overtaking the rural provinces of Germany. The slight decline of population which was noted some time ago in Pomerania, East Prussia, Mecklenburg, has been arrested and in several cases has been followed by notable increases during the period from 1890 to 1895. The chief in crease, however, is still to be found in the industrial regions, and especially in West phalia, the Rhineland and Saxony, and the consus returns corroborate the evidence furnished by other statistics that Germany is rapidly becoming an industrial state of the first rank. It being now definitely settled that there

shall be a world's fair in Paris in the year

quennial census taken throughout the Ger-

1900, the first thought of the government is to put the city into presentable shape for the occasion. Before preparing the grounds or beginning the buildings for the exhibition a sum of 4,000,000 francs is to be spent in beautifying the parks and open spaces and in creating new breathing places in various parts of the city. The Bois de Boulogne and the Bois de Vincennes will be put in order; additional rows of trees will be planted in the Avenue des Champs Elysees, from the Arc de Triomphe to the Rond Point, so as to make the avenue look like a continuation to the Bols de Boulogne brought to the Place de la Concorde and the entrance to the exhibition grounds; the Trocadero gardens and flounding grounds; the Trocadero gardens and fountains will be restored to the condition in which they were before the last exhibition; all over Paris, in Belleville, Montmartre, the Fauborg Saint Antoine, the Gobelins, green spots will be created in the public Paris in to be made attractive to the visitor wherever he may go, and is to remain at-tractive for the Parisians when the visitors have gone. There has been much oppositio o holding the exhibition, even on the part of the Parisians. It is noticeable that the argument which seems to have been used with ost weight against it was the danger threatned to the park system of the city. this argument has been seriously considered by the government, which has modified the original plans so as to do as little harm as ssible to the existing plantations, and has buildings to spoil the promenades and play grounds.

A royal decree has been signed in Rome instituting a new form of government in Sicily for the term of one year. A royal commissioner, a civilian, is appointed for all the provinces of Sicily, who will live at Palermo, with the powers of local governor. The commissioner is invested with the administrative and political powers appertaining ordinarily to ministers of the interior, finance, public works, education and agriculture. In all matters relating more particularly to public safety and nunicipalities the prefects in Sicily will correepond with this commissioner, neerning all affairs coming within the competence of the central government. The com-missioner will undertake an extraordinary revision of the provincial and communal budgets, with a view of apportioning expenditure to the local taxpaying capacity. government also intends to lay before the legislature bills relating to the export duties on sulphur and the creation of a body repre-senting mineral interests, with special refer once to the condition of the mining popula on. The new commissioner in whom this great authority is vested is Count Codronchi. a member of the senate, and he will rank as minister without portfolio. The decree now awaits parliamentary approval. The wholesale emigration of peasants from

Galicia, which during the last few years has constantly occupied the attention of the press and governing circles in Austria, shows no signs of abatement. Lately the provincial authorities have again received explicit instructions from Vienna to check by every available means the ever-increasing exodus. Notwithstanding the publicity given to accounts of the hardships and privations awaiting the emigrant in foreign countries, the novement is gaining ground, and is now noticeable in districts where it was formerly al most unknown. The clergy also has under-taken to assist the authorities and during the Easter holidays has denounced the move-ment from the pulpit. It seems that the discontent of the Galician peasantry is due to entirely natural causes, including the fall in the price of grain, the indebtedness of the peasantry, the inadequate and unsystematic nethods of granting credit or pec lief, scanty harvests, and untoward agrarian

The Bay State and Ben Butler.

General Butler will get no statue in Massa busetts, but the state will be fortunate if can always put its hand on a man as fertile as prompt to act, and as hard to LEADING SPECIAL FEATURES.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BER

RODNEY STONE, A REMINISCENCE OF THE RING, BY A. CONAN DOYLE: A new serial story by A. Conan Doyle, entitled Rodney Stone, begun Easter Sun-

entitled Redney Stone, begun Easter Sunday, to continue for seventeen weeks—The tale is told by the hero himself, who is a retired naval officer, and recalls the incidents of his career when a boy—The opening seenes are laid at Friar's Oak, a little village between London and Brighton—The story has been pronounced by competent critics to be one written in Dr. Deyle's very best style.

HOME GETTING BY LIFE INSURANCE: IOME GETTING BY LIFE INSURANCE An interesting article by Dr. E. R. L. Gould explaining a peculiar plan of life insurance which has been applied with great success in Belgium, and is being adopted throughout Europe—Dr. Gould was the expert sent abroad by the United States Bureau of Labor to investigate the condition of labor in Europe.

ELECTRICAL SCIENCE TO DATE:
This article sets forth the recent progress of electrical science as represented by the exhibits which have been arranged for the National Electrical exposition to be opened in New York early in May—The most important of the inventions to be exhibited, described and their significance explained—Mr. Edison's fluoroscope—The model of the Niagara Power company's works run by power direct from the falls. BIRTH OF THE ODD FELLOWS:

Timely article, in view of the anniversary of the founding of Odd Fellowship, on the history of this great benevolent order—Personality of the founder—Extent to which the organization has grown and the wonderful work it has accomplished.

HEALER SCHLATTER'S PATIENTS:
Last winter when Francis Schiatter,
the New Mexican healer, was at Denver, he was visited by many Omnha
people who had a desire to test his healing powers. Upon their return many of
them insisted that they had been cured
of their ills. The Sunday Bee will contain interviews with many of these patients, a few of whom insist that they
were benefited by the treatment, while
others declare that there were no cures.

MUSIC AND DRAMA:
The musical department of The Sunday Bee will contain an article upon the subject of the great musical festival that is to be held in this city next fall during state fair week-Musical ability of the Germans, Swedes and Scandinavians also discussed-Review of the week at the theaters and prospectus of entertainments in prospect.

IN WOMAN'S DOMAIN:
French fashions in jackets, color combinations and millinery as displayed in Paris—Hot weather house furnishing that conduce to coolness and comfort—Kate Field in Hawalian country and costume—Surplus of women in New York state—A jewelled menageric the latest fad—Fresh fashion notes—News items about famous women.

THE WEEK IN SOCIETY:
Social events of the week-Society
livens up a trifle—Out-of-town visitors
the occasion for both formal and in
formal entertainments—Movements and
whereabouts of the members of the local
society set. society set.

THE COMING GENERATION:
"The Paddy Winks Affair," a revolutionary story of 1775 told in language
that appeals direct to the boys and girls
—Heroism of a plucky 5-year-old boy
who saved his sister's life—Prattle of the
youngsters and other bright bits for our
youthful readers.

WITH THE WHIRRING WHEEL.

More about the latest fails in wheeldom-What the wheelmen are doing for
the improvement of city and country
roads-Everybody gives the bicycler
free advice and suggestions-News of
the local wheel clubs-Activity increasing among local wheeling among local wheelmen and wheel-

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT: IN THE WORLD OF SPORT:
Review of the state shooting tournament, with personal gossip of the cracks
who have been in attendance—The base
ball season opening up in full earnest
and with good prospects—News among
the horsemen—Gossip from all the different fields of sport.

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

MERRY JINGLES.

Philadelphia Press. If Goodness would its face relax
"Twould have more favor with the masses;
Fhere's no persuasion in the ax,
But plenty of it in molasses.

Detroit Tribune Hall, gentle sprigg! Thy praise I'd sigg, But by cold wod't led be do a thigg.

New York Herald. A friend in need is a friend indeed."
That certainly seems funny.
or instance, how could a friend in need
Advance a fellow money?

Chicago Record. When carols filter thro' the trees And apple-bloss/ms scent the air, She dives into her trunks, and sees There's not a gown that's fit to wear

Detroit Free Press. The milliner a wing, a bow The bonnet put upon; And then the ladies by the score, Did set their hearts thereon

Chicago Tribune 'Tis now the woman of the house, While spring's glad songster twitters, Pursues her fleeling offspring with A bottle of spring bitters.

Washington Star. Oh, gentle May,
Your presence gay
Brings one regret to mar;
You're not to blame,
But, just the same,
You haven't any "r."

San Francisco News-Letter. San Francisco News-Letter.

"I crave not love," she harshly said—
She was a young New Woman;
"I sooner would a wild beast wed,
Whose longings are not human."
The years rolled on. She married thrice,
Grew stout and had five bables;
And thanks that men—poor men—are nice,
And suffragists have rables.

HER REPENTANCE.

I know I'm called a queer old mald

And folk laugh at my plain black dressy
It isn't just the highest grade
Of fashionable clothes, I guess;
But thirty years ago I wore
The gayest costume of the gay,
Although it wasn't long before
I cast the sinful snare away.

I wore a bright green bombazine,
With ruffles four deep on the skirt,
White hose and gaiter-tops of green
And sachet bags of motherwort.
I had a necklace made of jet,
And wore a breastpin cameo
Three times as large as those you g
These wicked days of carnal show.

I had cock feathers in my hat
And wore a white silk India shawl,
Jet bracelets, and it strikes me that
I had a yellow parasol.
I shudder as I think of when
I wore those sinful carnal clothes,
In sadness I repented—then
Gave all the things to Sister Rose,

A Thrust at Bayard.

Ambassador Bayard has placed himself on record as opposed to the application of the Monroe dectrine to the Venezuelan boundary dispute. This revelation need excite no asonishment. The Monroe doctrine is purely and solely American.

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

