

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$1.00; Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year, \$1.25; Three Months, \$0.35; Six Months, \$0.70; Sunday Bee, One Year, \$0.50; Saturday Bee, One Year, \$0.50; Weekly Bee, One Year, \$0.50.

ADVERTISING: Omaha: The Bee Building, Cor. N and 24th St. All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editor.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: For the week ending January 19, 1897, was as follows: 1. Total number of copies printed, 20,397; 2. Total number of copies distributed, 19,722; 3. Total number of copies not distributed, 675.

Noted to be before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of February, 1897. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Isn't it rather late in the season to resurrect the old exploded rainmaking explosions? The people of Hastings who see airships and other things are warned of the consequences of the third attack.

The objection to calling the president's man of all work a private secretary is that his duties are exclusively public. What is a preliminary investigation into the state treasury? Why not do away with preliminaries and get down to bedrock facts at once?

The war between coffee and sugar, which is waxing fiercer all the time, will soon make its influence felt at every breakfast table in the land. Until the bicycle is improved so that it can be converted into farm use, it cannot hope to perform on the floor of the Nebraska house of representatives.

Nevada is said to be a unit on the subject of legalized prize fighting. According to the census of 1890, it only lacked 45,760 to bring a unit in population. The Royal Legion generals who are at present engaged in wordy strife should content themselves with their war records and leave talking matches to the pugilists.

Somebody has referred to a sister state as "board-ridden Kansas." Create a few more state boards and Nebraska will come under a similar description. The Hertz grave robbers have no more fear of being brought to justice by the efficient Omaha police than the murderers of Harry Oswald or the murderers of Jennie Axe.

Having removed the barriers that shut out the pugilists, it will be only proper for the Nevada legislature to lead in the crusade against the brutal game of foot ball. It is amazing how easily prudent business men can be inveigled into signing petitions which are conceived in fraud by designing tricksters and bear on their very face the proofs of imposture.

The refusal of the federal government to interfere with the Corbett-Fitzsimmons affair destroys the last vestige of hope in the breasts of these gladiators that an actual encounter may be avoided. The promised house cleaning in the state capitol is proceeding very slowly. The men with the pitchforks seem to be afraid to handle the dung in the Angus stables for fear they might uncover something they do not want exposed.

The ways to insure having the biennial reports of state officers printed ten days before the opening of the legislative session is to provide penalties for failure to have them in readiness and have the penalties enforced upon a few delinquents. The counterfeited quarters now in circulation in and about Omaha should be done away with. Most people find it sufficiently hard work nowadays to amass a quarter without being further tortured by doubts as to the genuineness of the coin.

If Nebraska had only a few more state institutions it would be impossible to keep a quorum of the legislature while the different visiting committees were out on their tours of inspection of insane asylums, reformatories, state schools and homes. The Union Pacific is a valuable railway property, notwithstanding the fact that it has been suffering for years from adverse conditions. When it is put up for sale there should be various parties who will evidence their desire to secure its possession.

Everything has at least two sides, and the much discussed Bradley-Martin bill has its legitimate quota. A quarter of a million seems a large sum to be spent outright in embellishing a social function for the few while the many are suffering for the necessities of life, but on the other hand the diverting of such an amount of money from the coffers of the rich into the legitimate channels of trade is a circumstance which ought not to be overlooked.

EXPEDITE THE APPROPRIATION.

The fate of the exposition now hangs in the balance. Unless Nebraska comes to the front with a liberal appropriation other transmississippi states cannot be expected to make provision for representation in the exposition. The legislatures of these states are all in session now, but no action is likely to be taken by them before Nebraska has responded to the requisition made upon it.

The delay of the Nebraska legislature is inexplicable and inexcusable. If the exposition is to be snuffed out in the house of its friends, so let it be. If there is an honest intention to make it a success there is every incentive for prompt action. The exposition is not a local affair nor a private speculation. It is an enterprise which concerns vitally the immediate future of this commonwealth and all the states beyond the Mississippi. The benefits that will spring from it are incalculable and will be reaped by every man who is identified with the growth and development of the western states. It is not a partisan scheme designed to promote political ends, but should appeal to the pride and patriotism of every citizen whatever political creed he may profess.

Naturally the responsibility for the success or defeat of the exposition appropriation rests with the dominant legislative majority. If it can see no merit in this project, the sooner it says so the better. In any event, there should be either a liberal appropriation or no appropriation, and the decision should be reached within the coming week at the furthest.

UNION PACIFIC FORECLOSURE. Attempts are being made in certain quarters to block the foreclosure proceedings for the sale of the Union Pacific railroad. On one hand the Huntington lobby is seeking to block the sale through congress by a proposal to place the entire settlement between the government and the defaulting Pacific roads in the hands of a special commission empowered to arbitrate the conflicting claims. On the other hand an effort to delay foreclosure is made by what well-informed observers consider a nefarious syndicate that announces that if given time it will raise the bid of the reorganization committee by \$10,000,000.

Whether these attempts to stay foreclosure proceed from the same source or from sources working for a common purpose to keep the Union Pacific indefinitely in the hands of receivers is still a matter of speculation. It is more than likely, however, that all the schemes for procrastination emanate from parties who care nothing for the interest of the government or the public. The people of the states tributary to the Pacific railroads can receive no benefit, present or future, by any action that will delay the sale of the Union Pacific and its transfer to owners who will operate it on a basis of solvency and stability.

The people of the west, and especially of this section, will experience great relief by the winding up of the receivership which has for years handicapped its management. So long as the receivership continues no material improvements can be expected in the equipment of the line or in its working arrangements. There is no doubt that the depression through which this part of the country has passed has been intensified by the paralysis of the great Union Pacific system. Out of this condition the shortest cut is by way of foreclosure, and foreclosure cannot come too soon. If there is such a thing as a syndicate that is able and willing to outbid the first mortgage bondholders and their backers, let it bid the road in when the sale is made.

IMMIGRATION AND LABOR. The senate having disagreed to the conference report on the immigration bill and the house agreed to a further conference on the measure, there is reason to expect that this very objectionable bill will undergo material modifications which will at least relieve it in part of its odious character, while it is possible that it may fall altogether. As agreed upon in conference, the measure passed the house by the slender majority of 13 and the action of the senate shows that a majority in that body is not favorable to it in its present form, for while the principal advocate of the bill made an earnest plea for it, he was easily induced to agree to a further conference. This he would hardly have done had he been sure of sufficient votes to pass it. Perhaps, also, the report that President Cleveland would veto the bill had some influence upon the senate. At any rate, the recommendation of the bill to conference gives assurance of material modifications that will render it less objectionable, though at best it is unnecessary if not wholly indefensible legislation.

One of the pleas made in behalf of this further restriction upon immigration is that it is demanded by the interests of American labor. Every speech of its advocates is largely devoted to the attempt to show that the proposed legislation would be greatly beneficial to the working people of the United States. It is urged that the immigrants who would be kept out by this legislation fill our markets with cheap labor, competing with domestic labor, reducing the wage rate to all and introducing here the squalor, demoralizing and sordid living of European pauperism. If all this were true it would be a valid reason for the proposed restrictions, but it is not all true. The classes whose exclusion is contemplated have been coming into the country for the past thirty years and during that time labor has not been cheapened by reason of their competition. On the contrary the wages of labor advanced during all the period of the largest immigration and the decline that has taken place within the last few years is not due to the competition of foreigners coming to our shores, for according to the estimate of the immigration authorities nearly or quite as many people have returned to foreign lands in the last three or four years as have come to this country. Besides the classes whose exclusion is now proposed do not con-

pete with the better class of American labor.

They do not embrace skilled mechanics or persons who have learned trades. They are made up almost wholly of persons who are capable of doing only unskilled labor. It is unquestionably true as to some of them, who congregate in the larger cities, that their methods of living are bad, but a large proportion of them soon assimilate American methods and improve their habits. If a few never do that is not a sufficient reason for adopting an unrepentant, ungenerous and inhumane policy the suggestion of which at an earlier period of our history would have been scouted as a reproach to the nation.

We believe that intelligent and fair-minded American workmen are misrepresented by the assumption that they are in favor of legislation that would separate husband and wife, father and son. The better class of American workmen are too magnanimous, too fair-minded, to approve a measure of this character, and while unquestionably there are workmen so selfish and so ungenerous as to ask for this legislation, it would be unjust to judge the whole body of American workmen by these.

A TRUST INVESTIGATION. The joint committee of the New York legislature has entered upon the investigation of trusts recently ordered by that body and it is not intended to be a merely superficial and perfunctory inquiry. The public may give some interesting disclosures regarding the methods of the combinations. The chairman of the committee is Senator Lexow, who became famous in New York with the investigation of the Police department of New York City, in which he showed great zeal and ability. If he is equally earnest in the matter he now has in hand the investigation will undoubtedly be successful in bringing out a great deal of interesting information.

The purpose is to ascertain whether or not the trusts which have their headquarters in New York contravene the laws of that state and also whether further legislation is necessary to expel them from the state. There is a very strong anti-trust sentiment in New York and the determination seems to be to make a war of extermination against the combinations doing business there. We recently noted the fact that an indictment had been found, with judicial approval, against the directors of the American Tobacco company, who will be criminally prosecuted. Nearly a score of other trusts are believed to be equally amenable to the law and the legislative investigation is with a view, in part, to determining this. It will be followed with very general interest, for nowhere else can so effective a blow be dealt the trusts as in New York. There is their stronghold, so far as business is concerned, for most if not all of them are incorporated in other states, and they would not be likely to long survive expulsion from the commercial metropolis of the country. The action of the New York legislature in ordering the investigation suggests that the influence of the trusts is not unlimited.

STATISTICS OF OUR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS. Statistics of our agricultural exports, including live stock, for a series of years, show that as a whole there has been a steady increase and in some respects the growth has been very marked. The most striking feature of the statistics is the great increase in the exports of horses and sheep during the past three years. The average exports of horses for the four years 1893 to 1896, inclusive, was 3,396 head, while in the four years 1893 to 1896, inclusive, the average was 11,831, the number exported last year being over 25,000. The increase in the exports of sheep has been proportionately as great, amounting last year to nearly 500,000 head. The shipments of cattle have not increased quite so steadily and were not so large last year as in 1892, though larger than in the intervening years. Great Britain is our great market for live stock, about two-thirds of all exports going there. Notwithstanding the discrimination against American pork products in Europe, the exports of bacon and hams for last year were very satisfactory in comparison with previous years. Where we are not making progress is in the exports of butter and cheese, particularly the latter. American cheese has been steadily losing favor for some years in the European markets, owing to its inferior quality and a growing competition there. Taken as a whole the statistics show that in spite of adverse conditions our agricultural exports are very well maintained and warrant the expectation that when we shall again be in a position to enter into reciprocity agreements these exports will be very considerably increased. There is reason to believe that the current year will show results not less favorable than those of last year, both as to the amount and the value of agricultural exports.

Up to the hour of going to press none of the members of the "reform" police board have availed themselves of the invitation to call at the office of The Bee and inspect the letters in which Detective Charles G. Bloom admits having converted to his own use stolen money recovered from thieves. The anxiety of the "reform" board to make a faint attempt at reform seems to cool off when conclusive evidence of police misconduct is within reach. In spite of this, however, the offer of The Bee will be kept open a few days longer.

No legislative investigating committee appointed to inquire into irregularities in the state treasurer's office should stop with the accounts of the state depositories. There are plenty of doubtful treasury operations that call for publicity that have nothing to do with the accounts of the state depositories. No farce investigations this year.

The renewed talk about Secretary Carlisle locating in New York after March 4 brings to mind the fact that Henry Watterson in an interview in The Bee over a year ago made the as-

sertion that the eminent Kentucky statesman would in all probability never return from Washington to reside in Kentucky, but would attach himself to some great New York law firm for the purpose of recouping his fortune.

"Mr. Watterson usually knows what he is talking about. One of the signers of the ministerial petition appeared before the Howell committee at Lincoln to protest against placing the mayor on the police board again. But he said not a word about the police department being 'free from scandal and reproach of every description,' or about its 'efficiency, harmony and discipline.' The ministers have had their eyes opened since they signed that petition.

The ministers who signed the laudatory police petition now admit that they had not read the charter embracing the proposed change. Hardly anyone else had read it, for that matter. But hardly anyone else would omit to read it before committing himself to such an endorsement and recommendation as that to which thirty-three ministers' names were recently appended.

A brilliant piece of detective work, which goes far to relieve the force of the stigma of incompetence, has just come to light in connection with the recent robbery of a soap factory. It is shrewdly conceived by the detectives that, as tramps are known to eschew soap, the perpetrator of the crime must be sought outside the tramp class.

To abolish at this time a park commission, the members of which have shown themselves to be efficient and have expressed their willingness to serve without pay, would be to deal a serious blow at the success of the Transmississippi Exposition, which must necessarily be located upon a site including one of the city parks.

The people of Omaha are watching with keen interest the progress of the two new manufacturing industries recently located in the city. If the enterprise factory and chicory mill are rewarded with the success they deserve their advent will undoubtedly be followed by that of many other similar enterprises.

In view of the undoubted fact that members of the legislature are frequently apprised, by a visit among their constituents, of an existing sentiment very favorable to the Transmississippi Exposition, it is hoped that vacations may be quite generally granted to the opponents of the appropriation bill.

That Milford Old Soldiers' home has been a costly experiment. Nor is there anything to be gained by throwing good money after the bad. One old soldier's home ought to be enough to provide for all the indim veterans who would seek admission to such a state institution.

Sugar Bounties Abroad. The fact that the governments of both Germany and France have increased the export bounty on sugar shows the importance of the beet sugar interest to those nations. Get Out and Push. New York Mail and Express. History shows that the man who sits on the fence waiting for good times is considerably less useful than the one who goes down the road and helps to boost them along.

A Scientific Joke. It would seem like a joke on the enthusiastic participants in the presidential campaign if the scientist who claims to have discovered that the human eye and ear are essentially the same should prove to be correct. What Experience Teaches. Globe-Democrat. Senator-elect J. P. Jones writes to me that he will do everything in his power to aid the McKinley administration. He once anticipated an administration, it will be remembered, and the result was such as to encourage a repetition of the performance.

Alimony for the Husband. Kansas City Star. The idea of a court granting a divorce to a man and ordering the woman to pay the alimony is a novel one. It is a novel one, no matter who or what the woman is. The action of the Belgium tribunal before which the Chimney case was tried, in granting the price of \$15,000 a year from the American heiress who married him and then deserted him, will stand as the most remarkable in the annals of divorce decisions. It is not stated whether she gave a big impulse to the poor prince the privilege of marrying again and continuing to claim the alimony.

Triumph of Diplomacy. Philadelphia Ledger. The welcome news that the Venezuelan arbitration treaty has been signed tells the world that peace has taken the place of war. A few months ago there was loud talk of war over a tract of swamp land in a wild corner of South America and there were grave fears that the United States would be drawn into this conflict by its determination to maintain the Monroe doctrine cheaply than can be got in any other way the advertising which they need for their development. The states will undoubtedly make an appropriation of funds for a general exhibit. The states which do this will most certainly awaken the interest among their people that it is necessary to make such exhibits as will be desirable. It requires the co-operation of both the state government and the people to make a thing more successful. The cost in money of an exhibit need not be great. If the state would provide the transportation and for the cost of exhibition the people ought to do the rest. They undoubtedly will do it and do it willingly if the state leads in the matter and if proper efforts are made to secure them a full appreciation of the benefits to be gained.

Dodge Center (Minn.) Record. From June 1 to October 31, 1895, Omaha will entertain the people of this nation, the occasion being the Transmississippi and International Exposition. The underlying business has been recognized by congress and the president has signed a bill appropriating \$200,000 to be expended in a general building and government exhibit. Other appropriations will be made by our government and the legislatures of Iowa and Louisiana have made appropriations. This state has mostly in the transmississippi district and our legislature will be asked to expend some money in an exhibit. The exposition is destined to eclipse anything of the kind yet undertaken in this country as a national exhibit. Foreign countries will crowd out exhibits from the United States. Omaha is centrally located and easy to get to from any state.

Nashua (N. H.) Reporter. Arrangements have been made to hold a grand Transmississippi Exposition at Omaha in 1898 for the purpose of attracting people to the western states and an opportunity to display their varied and extensive resources. It will be a great opportunity for the west to attract interest to its many superior advantages. Every state should enter heartily into the enterprise and labor for its success. People coming from the east and south will not only stop at Omaha, but they will visit other points in the west. Railroads will make inducements by reduced fares and courteous service to all points west of the Mississippi. The entire west will be

Exposition Endorsements

BY THE TRANSMISSISSIPPI PRESS. Davenport Republican. Mr. J. S. Brown- ing has accepted an executive position in the Transmississippi Exposition at Omaha, which is to be perfected and ready for business in 1898. The Iowa legislature at its session last winter appropriated \$10,000 for the purpose of making an agricultural exhibit. It now becomes necessary that the executive council appoint a commission, consisting of one member from each congressional district in the state, to take charge of the Iowa exhibit and expend the \$10,000. Since this commission will depend largely upon the executive council for making its exhibit, it is very important that the commission be selected at a very early date, in order that its plans may be perfected and arrangements made for the proper crop exhibits from each district of the state.

Iowa's corn palace at Sioux City and Iowa at the World's fair kept good its agricultural reputation. Corn is king in Iowa, and the Omaha exposition gives another opportunity to advertise Iowa's wealth. Mr. J. S. Brown- ing has been selected as an executive officer of the exposition, is well schooled for the position. He was prominent in the corn palace at Sioux City and in the management of the Iowa exhibit at the World's fair.

Dubuque Times: During the next year at the city of Omaha is to be held an exposition for the purpose of putting before the country the great Transmississippi states. At the regular session of the legislature an appropriation was made for the purpose of having Iowa properly represented. In a system of economy our lawmakers, who are now convened in extra session, seemed disposed to play "ingen givers" and take back the sum set apart for the Omaha enterprise. They are of the opinion that to do so would be a mistake as well as an injustice to a sister state who is a next door neighbor. Herewith we produce an article from the Dubuque Times, Nonpartisan with which we are in substantial accord. It says: "There is a hint that the legislature may back up \$10,000 which has been appropriated as a starter for making a proper showing of Iowa at the Transmississippi Exposition. The discovery that state expenses are being exceeded the receipts is the excuse given for the suggestion that this appropriation should be cut off. While it is true that the state is in distress, it is not true that state finances are not in as prosperous a condition as usual, still it should be borne in mind that Iowa is not in any way in financial distress. It is not bonded indebtedness, and as compared with other states, and considering the stringency of the times, Iowa is in a prosperous condition. It is not true that the state is in a financial straits which many are raising. All that is needed is wise economy, not extreme retrenchment. There should be taken to increase the revenue and this can be done without any breaking of the backs of taxpayers. By reasonable economy and retrenchment and by reasonable increase of revenues the present condition can be readily changed without hardship to any.

It should also be borne in mind that the appropriation for the exposition is not a donation or a waste. It is a pure investment which will return a handsome dividend. Let every western state take an interest in this showing as it is possible a most helpful object lesson of practical worth will be presented. Purchasing the site for the exposition being located at the western gateway of Iowa will be within easy access to the larger portions of the people of the state, and will thus have an opportunity to present all the advantages to be derived from visiting such a wonderful display of the resources of the western states. "The location of the exposition is also advantageous to Iowa in the fact that the majority of visitors will be compelled to cross the entire length of Iowa, and will thus be given a chance to see what a wonderful state it is. Capital will be tempted to invest in Iowa and to its already enviable reputation, and the material returns will measure in dollars and cents many times the amount of investment required. The appropriation is too small, rather than too large. It is not to be used as a gift to Omaha, nor to the exposition. It is to be used wholly for Iowa, and its advancement and in such a way that it must yield a handsome return."

Alexandria (Minn.) Citizen: The event of 1898 will be the Transmississippi and International Exposition to be held in the city of Omaha between June 1 and November 1. This exposition is destined to focalize the attention of the world on the resources and capabilities of the states west of the Mississippi. The twenty states and four territories embraced in this region cover an area of more than 2,500,000 square miles, with a population of 15,000,000, and contain the great wheat fields of America and nearly all the gold and silver mines of the country. The resources of this region are almost incalculable. The Board of Directors of the Department of Publicity and the Board of Directors comprises a large number of prominent business and professional men.

Tacoma (Wash.) Ledger: The people of Omaha have gone to work in earnest in the great undertaking of arousing the interest of the world in that city in 1898. They evidently intend to make it a success and they do it with a big impulse to the settlement of the western side of the continent. They have already raised the money necessary to build the buildings and prepare the grounds thereon. They are in association with railroad companies in regard to reduced rates and have not well started on the much greater undertaking of arousing interest in the enterprise among the people already in the states which are to be most benefited. If these states awake in time to the opportunity that will be thus offered to bring their advantages to the notice of home- land they will get more cheaply than can be got in any other way the advertising which they need for their development. The states will undoubtedly make an appropriation of funds for a general exhibit. The states which do this will most certainly awaken the interest among their people that it is necessary to make such exhibits as will be desirable. It requires the co-operation of both the state government and the people to make a thing more successful. The cost in money of an exhibit need not be great. If the state would provide the transportation and for the cost of exhibition the people ought to do the rest. They undoubtedly will do it and do it willingly if the state leads in the matter and if proper efforts are made to secure them a full appreciation of the benefits to be gained.

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OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

It is not unlikely that there is truth in the Berlin dispatch that Austria is anxious to support England and Italy in their policy of using force if necessary to secure reforms in the Turkish empire, and has at last secured the consent of the German emperor to side with Austria, Italy and England against Russia. The interests of Austria and Russia are diametrically opposed to each other. The latter desires no reforms in Turkey, and has for more than a century thwarted all efforts to renovate and modernize Turkish administration. Russia desires to see Turkey rot to pieces, knowing that most of the fragments must fall to her in that event with no effort of her own. Austria has no distinct ambition to occupy Constantinople, but she has a decided conviction that she ought to have Salonica, and her possessions and interests in the Balkan peninsula are so large that she would particularly object to an increase of Russian power in the same region. Austria would be glad to have Turkey renovated, and to have her southeastern regions assured against rising in Bulgaria and Macedonia. Italy and England have every interest against Russian aggrandizement in the Mediterranean, and Germany has no interest at all beyond the fact that she has been trying to be a better friend to Russia than France is, and has been obtaining any reciprocal affection from Russia. It is not impossible, therefore, that she has concluded to go with Austria, Italy and England rather than waste her time with Russia, the fast ally of France.

The reports which have recently come as to the ill health of the czar have once or twice been contradicted, but it is now said by the way of Berlin, that he and the czarina have reconsidered their intention to visit the south of Europe on account of indisposition, and that for the same reason the rulers of Europe will not, as was previously expected, be sent to this country. This news differs materially from that sent out from St. Petersburg. It is doubtless the correct statement. Other reports which have been sent to this country would indicate that the czar is finding it a difficult task to carry out the policy that he had determined upon. The czar of Russia has always been a thorough, energetic and entirely by the members of his council, and the present ruler, in the effort to be independent, is confronted by all traditional obstructions. The situation is a perilous one. His brother, the heir apparent to the throne, is hopelessly ill, and if the czar were to die, his only daughter, who has been betrothed to a prince of the Romanoff family, would be crowned. It is not certain to precipitate a dangerous condition of affairs. In the event of any such complication the people would be outspoken in their demand for reforms, and the world would probably see the last of the Romanoff dynasty.

The attitude and conduct of England and Germany in the Transvaal matter will be watched with interest. The latter has, of course, absolutely no right to interfere. She never had the slightest claim to ownership of the Transvaal, she has almost no commercial interests there apart from those common to all the world, and only a handful of her subjects are among the oppressed "Uitlanders." Yet nothing is more clear than that she is determined to bend every energy to secure dominant political influence there and ultimately, if possible, to gain absolute possession of the country. England, on the other hand, formerly owned the whole territory, and still appears, at least on paper, to have some sovereign rights, while her special commercial interests there are enormous, and the vast majority of the "Uitlanders" are her subjects. At the same time there is a widespread notion that she, too, must recognize the Transvaal as an entity independent of sovereign state, and therefore refrain from interfering in its domestic affairs.

Major General Sir H. Kitchener recently returned to Cairo after a visit of inspection to Dongola. He reports a most remarkable improvement in the province since its rescue last September from Dervish cruelty. The inhabitants are contented, and agriculture has revived to an extent that he was able to stop the sending of maize

Chicago Tribune: The burning of Pennsylvania's state house unfortunately will not prevent the legislature from meeting and passing laws. New York Tribune: The fire at Harrisburg suggests again, and forcibly, the desirability of making all public buildings absolutely fireproof. Chicago Record: The total destruction of the records in the state capitol at Harrisburg ought not to be a source of worry to the legislators of Pennsylvania politicians.

Kansas City Star: The destruction of the state house at Harrisburg, Pa., will cause a greater measure of grief outside than in the state. In twenty years the people of Harrisburg have been used to the old building, and it is a structure commensurate in style, size and equipment with the greatness and wealth of the state. The old building was imposing in its way, but lacking in every respect the qualities which are essential to the purpose for which it was erected more than three-quarters of a century ago. It is a structure of fireproofness, and the tardiness of the firemen and inefficiency of their efforts to check the conflagration may be attributed to the common sentiment in the community that the excavation is more valuable than the structure.

Philadelphia Times: When our own war ships can be so damaged, what would happen were those of a foreign nation to run up against this country? If these states awake in time to the opportunity that will be thus offered to bring their advantages to the notice of home- land they will get more cheaply than can be got in any other way the advertising which they need for their development. The states will undoubtedly make an appropriation of funds for a general exhibit. The states which do this will most certainly awaken the interest among their people that it is necessary to make such exhibits as will be desirable. It requires the co-operation of both the state government and the people to make a thing more successful. The cost in money of an exhibit need not be great. If the state would provide the transportation and for the cost of exhibition the people ought to do the rest. They undoubtedly will do it and do it willingly if the state leads in the matter and if proper efforts are made to secure them a full appreciation of the benefits to be gained.

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Our Children's Dept. Offers especial facilities for the convenience of mothers of boys, who may rest here comfortable while the younger man is being fitted. Our ladies' parlor is a welcome place to tired shoppers and they are always welcome there. The display of wearables for the children is very attractive. There are all sorts of pretty fancies for them and we are glad to begin with them as soon as they are old enough for their first suit. We have an excellent assortment of these little suits that are not high priced. Or the boy may need an extra pair of trousers to freshen up his wardrobe at this season of the year. Let us supply you.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Absolutely Pure. Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against all acid and is common to the cheap brands. Royal Baking Powder Co., New York.

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