

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE ON TRAINS.

All railroad newsboys are supplied with enough news to accommodate every passenger who wants to read a newspaper. Insist upon having the Bee on a train from the news agent, please report the fact, stating the train and railroad, to the Circulation Department of The Bee. The Bee is for sale on all trains.

INSIST ON HAVING THE BEE.

More cattle and hogs are being fed in Nebraska this year than ever before. This means more mortgage lifting next year.

Bryan's invitation to the middle-of-the-road populist convalesced called for St. Louis next week seems to have been lost in the mails.

The decision of the Interstate Commerce commission on the bridge arbitrary must be characterized as arbitrary in the extreme.

Colonel Bob Ingersoll in the role of a preacher of a "Thanksgiving sermon" is a novelty that Chicago offers as a special attraction for the season.

There is nothing whatever to prevent the chief of police from abating the automatic gambling machines without waiting for orders from the police board.

Senator Teller says he is not talking politics just now. The senator is apparently still searching to find where the silver republicans stand in the combination.

There never was any excuse for the blacklist. A verdict or two for damages to blacklisted employes will convince even the railroads of this fact very soon.

The states that get in first with plans for state buildings on the grounds of the Transmississippi Exposition will secure the choice locations. The rush for places has already begun.

The placard placed by the North Dakota lynchers beneath their victims, "Supreme Court Reversed," was a hint as to one contributing cause of lynchings that cannot be misunderstood.

President McKinley knows from personal experience what war means to a country and that is one of the reasons why he will be slow to do anything that will endanger the peace of his country at this time.

Judging by the number of Klondike transportation companies being formed to begin operations in the spring the sea route to Juneau will be crowded next summer, and the passes for home will be in demand the following winter.

If Chief of Police Gallagher ignores the sworn testimony in the Cox case he will put his stamp of approval on the prostitution of the police to politics. The only way to divorce the police force from politics is to divorce from the force every officer who prostitutes it to politics.

If any one is disappointed over the amicable arrangement of the Turko-Austrian imbroglio it must be the Austrian emperor. He still has the internal dissension problem on his hands, which he had hoped to settle at least temporarily by shifting public interest to a foreign war.

Less than \$3,000 of the money appropriated by the legislature for the use of its \$10,000 sniffling committee remains unexpended. There need be no apprehensions, however, that any of it will revert back to the treasury. The first duty of the committee is to exhaust the appropriation.

The selection of the new president in Costa Rica appears to have been so novel that the news was telegraphed all over the world. It was done by ballot and the man who got the largest number of votes was declared elected. No bloodshed. The experiment was so successful that it may be tried again.

A contemporary takes exception to the use of the publication of the Bureau of American Republics for the promotion of the Hawaiian annexation scheme. We believe that the exception is well taken. The work of boozing annexation at government expense should be left to that staid old periodical known as the Congressional Record.

ANTI-IMMIGRATION CRUSADE.

The advocates of additional restrictions upon immigration, the ultimate aim of most of whom is to shut out immigration entirely, are understood to be prepared for another crusade in furtherance of their purpose. There appears to be no doubt that an effort will be made at the coming session of congress to pass some such measure as went through the last congress and was vetoed by President Cleveland and it is to be apprehended that the effort may prove successful. Whether legislation of this character will be approved by President McKinley may be judged from what he said in his letter of acceptance. He declared his hearty sympathy with the present legislation and said he favored such extension of the laws "as will secure the United States from invasion by the debased and criminal classes of the old world."

"While we adhere to the public policy," says the letter of acceptance, "under which our country has received 'great bodies of honest, industrious citizens, who have added to the wealth, progress and power of the country, and while we welcome to our shores the well-disposed and industrious immigrant, who contributes by his energy and intelligence to the cause of free government, we want no immigrants who do not seek our shores to become citizens.'" It is certainly possible to infer from this, taken in connection with what Mr. McKinley said in his inaugural address, that he would not hesitate to sign a bill applying an educational test to immigrants, in the event of such a measure receiving the support of a large majority of the republicans in congress.

It is probably the expectation that the president would approve this additional restriction upon immigration that inspires the Boston league to extraordinary activity in disseminating anti-immigration literature and has created confidence in other quarters in sympathy with the movement. This subject was under consideration at the recent convention of the Knights of Labor, where statistics were distributed to show that in the past ten years 10,000,000 foreign laborers have landed in the United States. This gross misstatement was doubtless accepted as true by a majority if not all of the delegates to the convention. The fact is, as the official records of immigration show, the total number of persons coming into the United States as immigrants during the last ten years was 4,470,323, a considerably less number than during the previous ten years. A considerable number of these immigrants have become agricultural producers and many others have been employed in work that native labor will not do. It is safe to say that not to exceed 1 per cent of the male immigrants have failed to become citizens. The proportion of those people who have not contributed to the general welfare and earned a livelihood is too small to be worthy of consideration.

Unquestionably this country has a right to protect itself against the dangerous and worthless elements of the old world and this existing legislation, properly enforced, will do, but to shut our doors to the world's honest workers is to abdicate the position of the country since the foundation of the republic and to put a check upon national development. As the Philadelphia Record says: "If by reason of hostile legislation, such as the Lodge bill in congress, the tide of immigration, which is already very low, should be entirely diverted to other lands, the loss to this country would be incalculable. Without immigration the future growth and development of the country would be very slow." It is to be hoped there is wisdom enough in congress to successfully resist the clamor for additional restrictions upon immigration, though we confess it is not to be expected.

IOWA LEGISLATIVE OUTLOOK.

The newly elected members of the Iowa legislature are now receiving the portion of free advice to which they are entitled between the time of election and the meeting of the legislature in January. As the Philadelphia Record says: "If by reason of hostile legislation, such as the Lodge bill in congress, the tide of immigration, which is already very low, should be entirely diverted to other lands, the loss to this country would be incalculable. Without immigration the future growth and development of the country would be very slow." It is to be hoped there is wisdom enough in congress to successfully resist the clamor for additional restrictions upon immigration, though we confess it is not to be expected.

At the outset the attention of the legislature will be called to the manifest errors in the code due to necessary haste in the revision, though the number of errors is not large considering the opportunity for blundering in such an extensive work done in a short time. It has been asserted that the new Iowa code is the very latest and best complete system of state laws, yet there are weak places, and these will be strengthened as soon as possible.

Already there is clamor for some changes in the election laws. A change in the method of marking ballots resulted in serious complications at the last election, amounting in some cases to reversal of the will of the people. An effort will be made to modify the school laws of the state, with a view to bringing the system into harmony with modern ideas, as in the adoption of the township system of controlling country schools for the district system and development of the normal school idea at the expense of the antiquated teachers' institute plan of preparing teachers.

The present method of dividing the state into legislative districts is a cause of complaint in the smaller counties. There are 100 representatives for ninety-nine counties, so that some of the counties are practically without representation. Rearrangement of the senatorial districts is also desired in certain quarters. It is proposed that the constitution be amended to permit a larger number of representatives. The woman suffrage question promises to make itself heard as well as seen, and the customary demand for new legislation in regard to regulation of the liquor traffic will be in evidence. There is legislation in view relating to the railroads, organized labor demands the abolition of the contract labor system at the state prisons, friends of various state institutions will

ask for new buildings, improvements and repairs, the poll-tax system is being attacked by the laboring men and final provision must be made for Iowa's participation in the Transmississippi Exposition. The bulletin board is thus already well covered with legislative topics.

There is work enough for the Iowa legislators, work that will keep them busy during the hundred days of the session, honest and legitimate work that cannot be put off indefinitely. The cry that the legislature should do nothing because there is nothing to do evidently proceeds from a misconception of the actual situation.

THE ALIEN LABOR LAW.

The discovery of violations of the alien contract labor law and the vigorous action of the authorities in taking steps for the deportation of the contract laborers who have been in the country less than a year indicates that proper vigilance is being observed in enforcing this legislation. It is said that the parties responsible for the violation of the law will be prosecuted and it is most important that this be done. Deporting the laborers who were brought here undoubtedly through misleading statements, is the least part of the duty of the authorities. The parties who imported them must be made to suffer the full penalties of the law, if they can be apprehended.

The alien contract labor law was enacted to put a stop to systematic importations of laborers which had grown to be a grave evil. Before the passage of this law thousands of foreigners were brought into the country under contract to labor which made virtual slaves of them. Perhaps three-fifths of the miners in the country came here in this way. The legislation to put an end to this sort of thing was demanded by the labor organizations of the country and is in accord with sound policy. As recent disclosures show it has been evaded, but the purpose of the law has been largely accomplished and its operation has been on the whole beneficial although there have been instances where its application has worked some individual hardship. Public sentiment will sustain the authorities in vigorously enforcing the law.

POLITICAL ACTION.

The action of the Spanish government in pardoning the Competitor prisoners was politic and timely. There is no doubt that it will make a good impression in this country as further attesting the earnest desire of the Spanish ministry to do everything that can reasonably be asked or desired of it to maintain amicable relations. It was a very considerable concession for the Spanish government to make in view of the fact that these men had been once convicted and sentenced to death, for while it is true that our government claimed that the method of their trial was in violation of treaty, it was never pretended that they were not amenable to Spanish law and therefore the government of Spain might have justifiably held and punished them. There would probably have been no complaint on the part of our government if the men had been sentenced to a long term of imprisonment or to penal exile. It may be doubted whether any other European nation would, under like circumstances, make the concession that Spain has made in this matter.

It is, however, altogether creditable to the sagacity and the friendly disposition of the Spanish government and will be so recognized by all fair-minded men. It is not necessary to inquire whether there was any consideration of justice in connection with the action—whether it was in any degree prompted by the fact that the men had been long confined in prison. The probability is that this had nothing whatever to do with prompting the decision to pardon, but that it was dictated wholly by the desire to show that Spain is willing and anxious to do all that can fairly be expected of it to keep intact friendly relations with the United States. Such a manifestation of peaceable intention must have a radical influence upon even the most radical of jingoes.

STATUS OF THE POLICE BOARD.

The decision of the supreme court denying the petition of ex-Police Commissioner Birkhauser for reinstatement to office on the ground that he has no better claim to the position than the present incumbents seems to leave the precise status of the new police board as much in question as ever. The really vital points involved in the case, namely, whether the charter provisions creating the police commission and establishing discriminating qualifications for the appointment of commissioners are constitutional, are completely ignored as not necessary to the definition of the rights of the particular plaintiff in the quo warranto proceedings. In other words, the present decision does not preclude any one from attacking the authority of the board in some other proceedings at any time that the legality of its organization may be called into question.

It may be taken as settled, however, that the police board as now constituted will remain in present control. In view of this fact the importance of a speedy determination by the highest appellate court of the exact power and authority vested in the commissioners by the charter is all the more emphasized. If the work of the fire and police departments is to be at all effective the police board must know to what extent it may go in the appointment and dismissal of officers and how far it is to be held responsible for overlaps and deficits in the fire and police funds. The cases recently heard in the district court should therefore be appealed to the supreme court without delay and vigorously pressed for early hearing.

SHOULD NOT CEASE THEIR EFFORTS.

Because the Interstate Commerce commission by the close vote of three to two has decided adversely to the appeal of the Omaha Commercial club for an order wiping out the discriminating Union Pacific bridge tolls, Omaha jobbers and business men should not cease their efforts to have this embargo upon Omaha's trade and commerce removed. The dissent of two out of five of the commissioners from the decision reached in the case is conclusive proof

that Omaha has good grounds for its contention, and that even though the tolls are not held to be in violation of the law prohibiting railway discrimination, the freight tariffs are unfair to this city and should be modified in its interest.

That there is discrimination against Omaha is admitted by all the commissioners, but the majority opinion tries to excuse it on the plea that it is not the unjust discrimination contemplated by the law. This is plainly a fine spun line which is not likely to be adhered to by subsequent commissions when the personnel is changed by the retirement of one or more of the members who concur in the majority opinion.

Aside from legal rights under the interstate law, there is nothing to prevent the railroads from complying with Omaha's reasonable request without an order from the commission. There is no reason why the railroads centering here should not be fairly disposed toward our merchants who patronize them so liberally. This is especially true of the in-coming management of the reorganized Union Pacific, which ought to do everything in its power to equalize conditions between Omaha and its commercial competitors. With a strong, united and persistent effort our jobbers and business men will yet raise the Union Pacific bridge toll embargo.

The testimony in the Cox case brought out conclusive evidence of the illegal perversion of the police to politics last spring by then Chief of Police Sigwart. This offense alone, if not committed in collusion with the police board, should be enough to cause the instant dismissal of the offender from any position on the police force. If, on the other hand, such conduct is to be rewarded by approval and retention, notice is thereby served that the police can be prostituted to political work at any time, conditioned only that it be employed in the interest of candidates supported by the members of the police board. Among the charges to escape which Sigwart resigned as chief was one that he had shielded crooked subordinates with full knowledge of their crooked work and neglected to prefer charges against them when their dishonesty was brought to his attention. The question is, Will Chief Gallagher close his eyes to Sigwart's lawless acts now of record in the courts, or will he perform his plain duty by promptly preferring charges against the ex-chief and setting an example in discipline which all members of the force will remember?

One of the objects of voting the county exposition bonds was to force non-resident property owners, while deriving great benefits from the enterprise yet refused to contribute to the stock subscription lists, to bear a small share of the burden. There is no good reason therefore why the proceeds of the bond issue should not be used for the same purpose as the proceeds of the sales of stock. The exposition itself is the greatest exhibit of Douglas county resources the people could possibly have.

The sultan of Turkey has several times within the past two years demonstrated that he is wiser than he has been given credit for by some students of European politics. He is still in possession of Thessaly, has not paid the debt to Russia, is increasing his army, holds Crete firmly, and knows enough to back out gracefully when a member of the triple alliance makes demands on him that cannot be evaded.

It is now settled that the reorganization committee of the old water works company had a perfect legal right to buy in the plant at the foreclosure sale. The next court decision should settle the question whether when its bid was accepted it bought simply a lot of machinery and old pipes or a going water system with its attendant rights and franchises.

Instead of a dearth of material to supplant Attorney General McKenna in the cabinet, President McKinley is threatened with an inundation of recommended names. The lawyer who does not think himself equal to the demands of the attorney generalship is too modest to make a signal success at his profession.

Extent of the Commission.

General Master Workman Sovereign in slipping into private life causes as great a commotion as a pea softly dropped into a millpond.

Cosmopolitan in Trade.

One American locomotive received an order for fifty-six locomotives to be sent to Canada, Brazil and Finland. That may fairly be called a cosmopolitan demand.

Too Easy to Vote.

The Omaha Bee says the jobbers in that city have been compelled to work their employees overtime and Sundays to fill shipping orders. The people of Mr. Bryan's state do not vote as they ought.

Returning Sanity.

The republicans in Kansas in this year's election gained 2,497 in another, and estimate that they would have carried the state by 29,000 in a general election. Kansas was evidently withdrawn from the Bryan column.

Galvanize the Law.

Congress should take up the interstate commerce act and put back into it a great deal that the courts have construed out of it in assuming that what the act clearly declares was not the intent of the lawmakers. All the life and force of the law has been gradually picked out of it by piecemeal and nothing but a harmless skeleton is left, which the railroad magnates treat as a scarecrow.

Another Iniquity Accusation.

Railroad men everywhere are holding the McKinley administration responsible for the calamitous famine now prevailing all over the country. It has gone on bombing business and manufacturers regardless of the ability of the railroads to handle the increased traffic. Kansas has experienced a walk, to run, to leap and to dance a virtues of the human body, and neither to stride on stilts, wriggle on wheels nor dangle on ropes, but to walk with the body well supported by the appointed God's way of slow walking and hard working.

WHY IS IT THUS?

Some Observations on the Hints of Foreign Lectures.

Last week Anthony Hope Hawkins began his series of readings in this country in New York. He faces large audiences and will no doubt go home after his engagement with his pockets full of good American money, leaving several hundred angry behind him, sought by numerous women admirers. We have had Dr. John Watson ("Ian MacLaren") with us on the same business. Ian went home, it is said, with a pocket full of money and a broken heart. Dr. Watson is about to make a pull on us for ducaats and it will be a stalwart pull, for he has a great access of money and doesn't go up to latitude 85 degrees for nothing, even if he can't say that he looked down the slippery sides of System Hill. He is coming, also, to pick up a few thousands and he will get them. Conan Doyle "touched" American audiences with great success.

To enumerate the foreigners, chiefly English, who have come over here to lecture or to read from their own writings would be too great a task. We have had them so abundantly that they think America is a vast continent. One of the best of them was a certain Mr. Dickens came among us. He put his legs under our mahogany, ate our food, drank our mixed drinks, partook generally of such hospitalities as were offered him, and then he gathered a harvest of dollars even during a brief stay. Edwin Arnold came also and with great money in his pocket. He recently published show how he never lost an opportunity to disparage Americans to his English friends.

We should have Crockett and Marie Correll and Andrew Lang and Sarah Grand and many more of the English set coming over here to read from their own books and pocket ducaats. Really, who can't see that our story tellers go over to England and reap a harvest of guineas? There are Whitcomb Riley and J. L. Allen and R. H. White and Henry Wilkins and Kate Douglas Wiggin and John Kendrick Bangs and Frank Stockton and others who can be named who ought to be able to go to England and retaliate in this reading and lecturing line which is much more than one-sided. Why should we do all the bowing and scraping and drop-the-neck-in-the-slotting? Really, why should we?

AMERICA'S FOREIGN INTERESTS.

Steady Growth of American Trade.

Several large Kansas life insurance companies are preparing to make aggressive campaigns for business in Europe, and in other parts of the world during the coming year. For several years these companies have been operating in Europe and they have built up a large business there. It is estimated that one company has met such success that it is preparing to erect a building in Paris to serve as headquarters for its European operations.

America has several large insurance companies that stand among the strongest financial institutions of the world. They have accumulated hundreds of millions of capital and have established a world-wide reputation for stability. Their success in winning business in foreign countries is in line with recent developments in America's movement to enter foreign fields of trade and finance. A great deal has been said in recent years about the immense interests which foreigners hold in this country, but very little is heard about the other side of the matter. The truth is that a good many millions of American capital are invested in foreign lands and America derives a considerable revenue from such investments. In London alone a very large credit balance in American funds is held by American bankers. The accumulation of this country has reached such large proportions that foreign investments in this country will go on diminishing, as they have been doing for many years past.

At the same time, American interests in foreign countries will grow larger. There is no reason to doubt that the United States will be a creditor nation. That is to say, the property possessed by Americans in foreign countries will exceed that owned in this country by Europeans. Investments abroad will continue to multiply. The result of foreign trade and finance of foreign trade. The sale of American locomotives and steel rails in foreign countries will result in Americans holding some of the capital of foreign railroads, because the road companies often pay for their equipment with bonds issued for that purpose.

So, also, will the increasing sales of American manufactures in foreign countries result in many big concerns in this country owning their warehouses and storehouses in foreign countries. It will be many years, of course, before such things will reach anything like the proportions of foreign investments in America, but the tendency is in that direction and will continue to be from this time forward.

ON THE UP GRADE.

Nothing the Matter with Bleeding Commonwealth Just Now.

Perhaps the most important feature of the recent elections, except the republican victory in Ohio, was the triumph for political common sense which has attracted very little attention. This victory was gained in Kansas.

The reason that the good news from that state has been so much neglected is that there was no general election there. The whole state was covered by the judicial elections, but the voters held in about a dozen districts, and that prevented the result from attracting the attention which it deserved. The voting showed nothing less than a political revolution.

Last fall Kansas went for Bryan and Bryanism by more than 12,000 plurality. This year the republicans rolled up about 29,000 more votes than the silverites. In 1896 only two congressmen out of eight in the state were elected by the party of honest money. This year every congressional district in Kansas showed a plurality for the republican ticket.

These facts indicate that Kansas is restored to the place which the state long held in the front ranks of the republican host. Common sense has revived with better times. Bryanism has been rejected in the first great stronghold of populism. Very soon there will be nothing the matter with Kansas, politically or otherwise.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Senator Gorman of Maryland was in his younger days a well known base ball player and was elected to the national club.

Governor Ahumada of Chihuahua, Mexico, has been so impressed with the fire service of eastern cities of the United States that he has ordered modern fire engines for his native city.

A recent visitor to the home of the famous author, Frank R. Stockton, says that the touch of the lady is shown in every room in the house except the study of the author, and here the tiger holds undisputed sway.

To carry a lightning rod in order to attract the electric fluid has been found unnecessary. A man in Philadelphia on Monday had a shock through bringing down the tip of his umbrella in contact with a live wire.

Mark Twain, in speaking of the German language the other evening in Vienna, said that he ought to be forbidden by some Parliament to construct one sentence of 112 words with seven parentheses and seven subjects.

It is proposed in Connecticut to expend \$100,000 appropriated by the legislature and a like amount contributed by the townships during the next year in the construction of a high highway, crossing the state from end to end.

William H. Crane, the comedian, once read to Joseph Jefferson the manuscript of a play in which the character assumed by Crane was "Billy, that won't do," said Mr. Jefferson, "People go to the theater expecting to see Irving die and hoping to see some other actors die, but they don't want to see you die."

John Ruskin, who is supposed to railroads because they disfigure rural scenery and for other reasons, objects also to all forms of cycling. He says that a cyclist is "a man who, to run, to leap and to dance a virtues of the human body, and neither to stride on stilts, wriggle on wheels nor dangle on ropes, but to walk with the body well supported by the appointed God's way of slow walking and hard working."

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The important part which Russia took in bringing about a settlement of matters between Greece and Turkey is realized by all of Europe, and thoughtful observers are all watching with interest her projects and successes in the far east. The trans-Siberian road is approaching completion, and it is confidently expected that the last rail will be laid in 1898, three years earlier than was anticipated. This enterprise will not only bring vast territories under cultivation and within reach of a market, but it has provided Russia with a route to the ocean. The port of Vladivostok is closed by the ice for a part of the year, but by treaty with China she has secured the harbor in the Bay of Korea. It is in operation the year round, and to which there will run a branch of the Siberian railroad, thus bringing the fleet in touch with the army and providing a base of supplies for the navy. The question is, "Who will exploit China?" and, of course, the European theory is that China is among those countries that were formed to be exploited by Russia. Russia has already had a bad trade competition from the middle kingdom, and France and Germany are each anxious to obtain a share of the spoils when there shall be a distribution. The question, however, is not who will obtain the ascendancy in the future. Attention has already been called to the gigantic efforts that Japan is making to become a sea power. The success which Russia has obtained in the orient is a promise of what she will yet be able to do. For 100 years she has been striving, through the medium of diplomacy, to bring about a settlement of the Korean question. She has now almost attained her object, and a very few years may bring about changes in the east in the effecting of which all of Europe will, willingly or unwillingly, take a part.

Another election in a conservative stronghold in England has resulted in a comparative defeat for that party. The poll in the borough of Deptford, London, on Monday, while showing a victory for the conservative parliamentary candidate by a majority of 324, shows a distinct gain for the liberals, as the conservative party at the general election of 1895 was 905 votes in a poll only 221 greater than Monday's. This is the fourth consecutive bye-election in which the liberals have made distinct gains, and there is all indications that the conservative government is slowly but surely losing ground. There are reasons for its loss of prestige among the people, and it is not unlikely to be found in the popular disapproval of the foreign policy of the present ministry, which has been vacillating and colorless. Fortunate it has met with the bye-elections which occur at infrequent intervals. There is a grounded opposition to the conservative government, and the government of the future next general election will sweep the liberals into power by almost as great a majority as that which the conservatives now enjoy.

There are various possible ways out of the present Austro-Hungarian difficulty of various degrees of availability. One is to dismiss the Reichsrath and govern the empire without it. A generation ago that would have done only as the last resort. Another is to do up the Bohemia as the independent kingdom some of her people want her to be. That would remove the Bohemian members from the Reichsrath and give Vienna peace, though the Austro-Hungarian empire would be a Hungary would object to that. She has joined Austria in a dual federation. She would not agree to making it a triple one. There would form a confederacy, but not seriously considering, and which may be executed any day. That is the granting of universal suffrage and an appeal to the people against the fact that Austria is difficult to see who could logically object to it. Hungary could not, for it would merely be extending her old system to Austria. The German Bund-Austria, whom she would not accept, and sanctioned by the people is accepted and sanctioned by the people. The result of such a step would be to create a new Reichsrath, in which the class factions would be completely outnumbered by the representatives of the people, and there would form a confederacy, but not seriously considering, and which may be executed any day. That is the granting of universal suffrage and an appeal to the people against the fact that Austria is difficult to see who could logically object to it. Hungary could not, for it would merely be extending her old system to Austria. The German Bund-Austria, whom she would not accept, and sanctioned by the people is accepted and sanctioned by the people. 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