# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas county, as, George B. Tscchuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of January, 1838 was as follows:

Less returned and unsold copies...... Net total sales.

Net daily average GEORGH B. TZSCHUCK.

GEORGH B. TZSCHUCK.

See and subscribed in my
1898.

Net daily average GEORGAN

Sworn to before me and subscribed in

N. P. FEIL

Notary Public The "triple appeal to silver's friends" rends as if the authors had all followed the same model.

If Omaha had only a few more great men it might furnish militia companies to complete a whole regiment of the national guard.

Railroad managers ought to know that the boycott is a dangerous thing for them to play with. A two-edged instrument can cut both ways.

Those popocratic appeals for continued fusion seem to have been launched upon the public at an inopportune time. In all emergencies patriotism overshadows | Havana and at Madrid in making every politics.

All hall King Corn! shouted an enthusinstic delegate to the corn convention in Chicago. A real corn farmer would never mention half in connection with the corn crop.

The Bee's facilities for presenting the fullest and most accurate news of an all-absorbing event like the wreck of the war ship Maine are not approached by any other newspaper between Chicago and the Pacific coast.

The mob has ceased to greet Zola with the accustomed number of jeers, but the standing of France among nations is not any higher than it was a few days ago. The deeper the probe goes the more of the sore is exposed.

We believe we are justified in an nouncing that the original model of the war ship Maine will be part of the gov ernment exhibit at the Transmississippi Exposition and inviting every one to come to Omaha next summer to in-

South Dakota republicans can lay in some hot shot for the fusion forces by simply filling their scrap books with clippings showing what the "reformers" have been saying about each other since they were entrusted with the reform business of the state.

The searchlight of publicity is as essential to the exposition as it is to the city, county and state governments. The certainty of the exposure of wrongdoing is the best safeguard the public can have of reasonable diligence and honest work by public officials.

As we have before remarked, if the attorney general comes out as well with the Bartley bond suit as the city atwill have reason to feel satisfied. In this matter the popocratic attorney has good republican example to assist him.

Bryan is out with a list of nine reasons why everybody opposed to republicans having the offices should get together and make common cause against the despised enemy. He discreetly omitted the tenth and controlling reason, namely, "Because we want the offices."

Several of the Lincoln day orators referred to the fact that Abraham Lincoln was a strong partisan all his life. and he was not less the patriot for all that. He never advocated the surrender of principles to any scheme of fusion for patronage only.

Having cleared himself of the accusation of having tried to be a poet, Mr. J. Sterling Morton is in a position to devote his entire attention to that new opera house and the newspaper he is going to start. In both these enterprises he can make good use of all the is likely to receive another rule blow.

free advertising received. exposition emphasizes the need of improved passenger depot facilities. While of the state. That, indeed, is the avowed the new Burlington depot will accommo purpose of the revision. This will be date the patrons of that road, it is in- done by a so-called educational test, from adequate to the combined travel of all which the illiterate white population in the Omaha lines. The railroads owe it New Orleans and in the Acadian provto Omaha and the general public to pro- inces will find a loophole in a provision

tion if only for temporary use during literate, to exercise the suffrage. the exposition year. meeting of republican clubs of Minne- present voters of the state favor restricsota, to be held March 12, when there is tion of the right of suffrage. There are to be thorough reorganization and prep- at least 200,000 voters in Louislana, but aration for the supplementary work of only 43,756 voted on the proposition for a the coming campaign. The fact that the constitutional convention, of which 36,178 national convention of clubs is to be were in favor of it. If the convention held this year in Omaha is of great help accomplishes its purpose nearly half the

tions is a good sign.

SPANISH SYMPATHY. It is well understood that the Spanish

feeling for this country. They are the Spanish republicans who admire our political institutions, who recognize the influence of the United States in promoting the cause of popular government throughout the world and who recognize and appreciate what this republic has done for the advancement of civilization. These men, however, constitute but a small element of the Spanish people and one that does not exert, at least at present, a very great influence upon popular sentiment in Spain. The great majority have a hearty hatred of America. They hold this country responsible for the insurrections in Cuba and for the prolongation of the existing conflict in that island. This is shown in the utterances of the Spanish press and indeed in diplomatic correspondence. Notwithstanding the assurances which have been given by this government of the exercise of the utmost diligence to prevent unlawful expeditions leaving our shores for Cuba, the Spanish gov-

ernment and people still believe that we have been derelict in this respect. There is no doubt that De Lome voiced a very general sentiment among Spaniards in his letter to Canalejas and the duplicity which that communication disclosed IIfustrated a common phase of Spanish character. In view of all this it will be most

natural for Americans to be somewhat neredulous in regard to the sincerity of the expressions of sympathy and condolence that have come so freely from Spain in connection with the Maine disaster. Americans will naturally ask themselves whether a people who have long been intensely hostile to everything American and whose hatred of this country was intensified by our sending a war ship to Havana, can sincerely egret the catastrophe which submerged the Maine in Cuban waters and sent more than 250 American seamen to untimely death. But as a generous and fair-minded people, whatever we may think as to the sincerity of Spanish expressions of sympathy and regret we cannot fail to appreciate the prompt action of the Spanish authorities at possible provision for the care of the survivors of the disaster. There was nothing perfunctory or half-hearted in this and it is not the less to be commended because dictated by a feeling of common humanity. The consideration shown for the survivors of the ill-fated battleship was all that could have been asked or expected of the most friendly people and acknowledgment of this should and undoubtedly will be made by our government in a way that will show

ated. There appears to be no reason to apprehend that this most unfortunate occurrence will affect the relations between the United States and Spain. Even if it should be conclusively demonstrated that the explosion was caused by an outside agency it would probably be impossible to show any responsibility on the part of the Spanish authorities at Havana and unless this were shown beyoud all possible doubt we should not have ground for holding Spain responsible. At all events, however, the probability is that the disaster will be found to have been accidental.

it is most fully and sincerely appreci-

# ALASKA NEEDS SOLDIERS.

While the Canadian authorities in the Yukon region have been pretty successful in preserving order and securing safety to the people there, on the American side of the boundary there has been a great deal of lawlessness, as was shown by the report of Captain Ray to the War department, that officer himself having had a narrow escape from mob violence. This is somewhat discreditable to our government for the reason that it did not realize as promptly as the Canadian government the necessity for adequately policing the territory under its jurisdiction. The districts in Alaska which are in danger of falling under the control of vicious and crimtorney did with the Bolla bond suit he inal adventurers, chiefly from the United States, are nearer than the Canadian territory to the sea and easier to reach therefore it is urged that the American camps and towns should be more effectively policed. The United States is certainly at a disadvantage in comparison person hitherto unsuspected of this overwith Canada in this matter and the fact is rather humiliating.

> Troops are now on the way to the these will be able to repress and control exact language of the St. Louis plarethe lawless element at the points where the soldiers will be located, but it is believed by those familiar with the situation that more troops should be sent at once into the interior of Alaska, so as to insure the supremacy of law and order in the whole American part of the Yukon valley. The Canadian government has ing the place he now does but for Metcalfe. set an example which it is safe to fol- Mr. Bryan was nominated in the Lincoin-

LIMITING THE SUFFRAGE.

Before the convention now in session gets through revising the suffrage and election clauses of the Louisiana constitution the doctrine of manhood suffrage The political party to which all its members except one belong is pledged to Every day's nearer approach of the such revision as will in effect disfranchise the majority of the colored voters vide a commodious and convenient sta- enabling property owners, however il-

Judging by the returns for members of the constitutional convention it is by no A call has been issued for a state means certain that a majority of the to the club members in all the western voters of the state will be disfranchised states. The renewed interest in the and the white vote will outnumber the

work reported already from many direc- | negro vote four to one.

vote is becoming popular in the southern sentatives and tudges and county officials states. In Mississippi the change was almost without end. people generally do not feel friendly toward the American people. There should be a school in every district of the of history The Bee would be remiss in are men in Spain like Castellar state so there could be no excuse for its duty to the people of the whole -broad and liberal-minded men-who ignorance. South Carolina has adopted United States of America, including the undoubtedly entertain a kindly the educational test, and it is in con- District of Columbia, if it did not propopulation by insisting that it is necessary to insure the permanency of their institutions. Of this they also insist that they alone are competent to judge. If the policy of limiting suffrage in any large number of states is entered forced upon the congress that makes the the fly and Metcalfe the wheel. next apportionment of representatives among the states. It is made the duty of congress to reduce the representation of any state that denies suffrage to any class of citizens, the reduction to be in proportion to the extent of the disfranchisement. If southern states persist in

# representation to active citizenship.

PESSIMISTIC POLITICIANS. order of the last administration repubbut the number is not large and not all their expectations of office will refuse to vote with their party when the time comes to test their loyalty to republican principles.

There are always desertions of the disappointed in the early part of an administration and it is not to be expected that this year will be an exception, but there is good reason to believe that there the republican ranks as there are departures from it. It must be that a great many voters who were not with the republican party in 1896 have beome convinced of the mistake they then made and will not repeat it this year. But as the Cleveland Leader says, the millions of republicans who have sup ported their party candidates year after year because they believe that the republican party is better fitted to govern of holding republicans by turning the offices over to the spoils seekers, as some thousands from the party. Such an ibandonment of a cardinal policy of the republican party would inevitably lead to the defection of a far larger number than will desert the party because they failed to get as many offices as they exthis year for the same cause it fought for and won in 1890 and if the leaders do their duty the rank and file will not fail in theirs.

NEBRASKA'S GREATEST MAN. You must go away from home if you

want to know the news about things that happen in your own back yard. It is a matter of history that the spontaneous outburst that followed the climax of the famous cross of gold and crown of thorns peroration had barely subsided in the Chicago convention when lithograph portraits were thrown out of the window of the Bryanite print shop in this city bearing this inscription: "For president of the United States-Nebraska's noblest son-William Jennings Bryan."

While these campaign lithographs prepared months in advance of the convention were at variance with the popular idea of a "spontaneous" nomination. the impression has prevailed that Nebraska's noblest son was the product of his own political sagacity and genius.

It now transpires that Bryan is only great as a reflex of the colossal intellect of Nebraska's greatest man whose name and fame has just been given to the world by the St. Louis Republic. The shadowing greatness is none other than Richard L. Metcalfe, who is said to have brewed his political life-giving elixir Alaskan coast and it is expected that in "The Political Pot." To quote the nologist, who has made a topographical survey of the bumps of Nebraska's

greatest man: Metcalfe has made more political mer than any other one man in the west, and is without doubt the shrewdest politician in Nebraska,

Mr. Bryan would, perhaps, not be occupy-Omaha district for congress in 1899. Mr. Metealfe knew him, and in fact had known him for some time previous, and was largely instrumental to securing the congressicual nomination for him. His opponent was W. J. Connell of Omaha, a man very strong in the district and the then incumbent. Mr. Metcalfe followed Bryan around the district and his letters and telegrams were the strongest ever sent out favoring a candi-The result was that Bryan was date. elected. Before the next congressional election the district was divided to shut Bryan out, for he was thrown into the rampant republican district of Lincole. They put up aga cat him Judge Field. Mr. Metcaife started in this campaign to see that his ido! was elected and worked day and night, with

the result that he was. During the tie-up in the Nebraska legislature on United States senator Mr. Mctcalfe took an active part. He saw that not one of the half dozen candidates could be many elected. He cast his eye over the state for | state an available man and settled upon Judge Allen of Madison. He hurried up to Madison and told the judge what he wanted. Allen was the most surprised man in the state. He said that he would accept, of course. That was all. Metcalfe hurried back to Lincoln. He rounded up his friends. was put up and he was elected.

There are half a dozen congresamen, too, who can lay their election to Mr. Metcalfo ing it-stand between her and a chance to This method of eliminating the colored and his pen, and state senators and repre- hang her banner on the outer wall.

coupled with a provision that there As a faithful chronicler of the truth templation in Georgia, Tennessee and claim to the world this new discovery of Virginia. The southern people justify a political planet of the first magnitude this disfranchisement of the colored in Nebraska's firmament. Up to this time the people of this state who have been worshipping the star of William Jennings Bryan have been laboring under the delision that Mr. Bryan was the great, political wheel upon which Mr. Metcalfe was revolving as a political upon a serious problem will be thus fly. Now they know that Bryan is only

In the coming campaign of 1900 the portraits flung out of the windows of the popocratic print shops and hung in popocratic windows will be labeled: "For president maker-Nebraska's greatest man-Greater than Bryan-Greater than Allen-The Honorable Richard L. Metcalfe," limiting the suffrage they should not ob-

ject to the enforcement of the provision Some radical changes in the United of the federal constitution that limits States laws relating to the Indian territory are in contemplation. It is stated that a bill has been prepared by the house committee on Indian affairs, pro-There are some republicans who are viding that the Indian laws be entirely disposed to take a gloomy view of the abolished, that the acts hereafter passed outcome of the congressional elections by the Indian legislatures shall not bethis year. A member of the republican come laws without the approval of the congressional campaign committee is re- president of the United States, and that ported as expressing apprehension that the civil and criminal statutes of the ecause of the sweeping civil service United States be extended over the territory in order to put an end to the conlicans may fail to support their party flict between federal and territorial laws. candidates for congress from dissatis Complaint has often been made about faction at not getting offices they hoped to the loose laws in force in the Indian get. Doubtless there are some such men | territory, and now that the Indian tribes who are calling themselves republicans, are completely surrounded by prosperous settlements changes are necessary. of those who have been disappointed in The Indian territory cannot remain stationary amidst changing environment.

The California people have made great success of the Mining fair in San Francisco in connection with the jubiles of the discovery of gold in the west. The fair is still open and each day it is visited by thousands from all over the Pacific slope and from more distant will be at least as many accessions to points. Everything connected with the mining of the past and the present is shown at the fair, and the collection of mining machinery, specimens of ores, models of mines, etc., is one of the most complete ever brought together. The entire exhibit ought to be in the Mining building at the Transmississippi Exposition when the gates open in June,

Attention of the public is called to the noticeable superiority of The Bee's acthan is the democracy and because they counts of the terrible disaster to the believe that the reputations party stands | Maine. The 🖏 lial cable and telefor one right principles of government graphic dispatches to The Bee about will stand by their party candidates the catastrophe in Havana barbor and this year for the same reasons. Instead its effect upon the country are unsurpassed for completeness of detail and graphic description. With The Bee's reof the timid politicians urge, nothing ports of this great news event those of would more surely alienate hundreds of its would-be competitors published in these parts are not even to be compared.

The council has decided that the publication of the ordinance levying special assessments for weed-cutting would not pected. The republican party will fight But will not this be a premium to property owners to force the city to cut weeds at the general expense of the taxpayers? Why not include cost of publication in the assessment?

> What has the Maine disaster to do with the granting of belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents? If there is any reason for the United States declaring a state of belligerency in Cuba, how can an accident on board an American man-of-war affect the matter? Perhaps our frenzied popocratic contemporary can elucidate.

> The local wheelmen want legislation to compel all vehicles to observe the rule of the road. That is very good, but it does not go far enough. The wheelmen themselves should be under obligations to take reasonable precautions for the protection of pedestrians and others who have equal rights with them in the streets and highways.

### A Neglected Qualification. Louisville Courier Journal.

While several states are introducing ducational qualifications for suffrage, would t not be well to require as a qualification or diplomacy inability to write?

> Missouri's Exhibit. Globe-Democrat.

By prompt preparation the St. Louis and Missouri exhibits at Omaha can be made memorable, and no one interested should rest until that result becomes a certainty.

A Precious Document.

Senor Canalejas will get the De Lome letter after all—it having been forwarded to him from Washington. While it may never be publicly known whether he ever saw it efore, he will doubtless preserve it as a historic document, and bequeath it as an neirloom to his descendants.

Prosperity Getting In Its Work.

Are we prospering? There was a mass anow on the streets yesterday mornng; we know that in some residence districts ake a job of sidewalk cleaning. A year or two ago the drowsy householder was awak-ened from his sleep or was disturbed at his breakfast by peals at his bell made by men in search of a job. Last month the relieving officer for Cook county gave coal and provisions to 6,116 families; in January, 1897, he gave help to 12,409. The outlay on county charities for January, 1898, was \$14,-076; in January, 1897, it was \$32,221. Evidently prosperity is beginning to work, as it ought to, from the bottom up.

### Missourt's Prize Exhibit. Kansas City Star.

Nothing should be allowed to prevent the ate of Missouri from making an exhibit Omaha, and the finest state exhibition there at that. The opportunity is afforded the state to place a great advertisement where it will do the most good, and at exceedingly low rates. It would be poor business policy to let the chance go by. Missouri is in the field for business and emigration from the other transmississippi states. Missouri is the storehouse of that region for many products. It is the greatest mineral state, lumber state and fruit state, and should produce the evidence to that effect at Omaha. Kansas City should be represented at Omaha because she has more to sell in the territory covered by the Omaha exposit than any other city save St. Louis, and it is quite certain that St. Louis will be there Much good work has already been done or behalf of Missouri at Omaha. Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well. and before the opposition knew what was matter of \$50,000 is trifling when the coming the name of Judge William V. Allen magnitude of the opportunity is considered. The fifth state of the American union should not let \$50,000—a sum which may be raised in a day without Missouri knowing or feel-

NEW INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

Remarkable Demand for American Machinery in Europe. Philadelphia Record.

customers. The strangest feature, perhaps, is that large lathes are actually going to England. Sending American lathes to England seems almost incredible to those familiar with the subject, and suggests a new version of the old adage of carrying coals to Newcastle. The Iron Age of February 10 contains a long list of recent foreign orders for machinery. It specially men-tions orders for lathes and drills for railroad repair chops in London. An American ouse reports twenty lathes for working brams ordered by one of the largest builders of brars and iron fittings in England who are heavy contractors to the British admiralty. New York agents of a western machine tool concern report orders for a 24-foot by 24-inch engine lathe, and a 60-inch boring and turning mill with two heads; these are massive machine tools. A Baltimore house has received a number of firm has just shipped five large fron planing machines to Budapest. Another foreign transaction, which goes to an eastern conern, will comprise several carloads of athes, planers, drills, etc. So the list continues, and it includes many

foreign countries and a great variety of machinery, from locomotives down to laun-The exportation of raw pig iron from southern furnaces has increased amazingly, and the present production is inprecedented. In 1897 the furnaces of Alabama and Tennessee shipped over 1,119,-00 tons of pig iron and nearly 100,000 tons of cast iron pipe. "Reprisal!" is bound to become the war cry in Europe now that our invasion has become a permanent conquest. Signs are not lacking that concerted efforts are already being made to exclude our man-ufactured products. A recent Washington liepatch to the Ledger says: "The clearest exposition of the real extent

of American competition in Europe that has

ver been presented officially probably is that iven in a report to the State department nain points for his theme directly under his wn observation in Germany, where the truggle is now most bitter. He recounts the various plans that have been considered, and others that are now before European govraments, looking to co-operation in re-latance to the encroachment of American rade and enterprise on European markets, but concludes that as to food certainly there can be no successful combination to make he cost greater, notwithstanding the strong agrarian agétation. In manufactures America has been making inroads in Europe beyond the common knowledge, and Mr. Mason points out some lines in which we have overwhelmed our opposition, and says that, in spite of the teachings of European economists in those lines, the scepter of economical production with highest wages has passed from the old world to the new. steel and iron in various forms, min ing and electrical machinery, bicycles, sewng machines, lathes, milling machines and cols he specially mentions as articles with which we compete successfully against Europe."

A new economic system has even been evolved in this country in the development of the great industries which has completely changed the status quo in almost all branches of manufacture. European nations nust cooner or later recognize these new conditions, and realize that commercial supromacy properly belongs to that country which can furnish the best products at the lowest prices. This is an irrefragable law of trade all the world over. The report of the Illinois Steel company

or the calendar year 1897 states: There has been during the year just closed the largest production of iron and steel in the history of the United States. For many years American manufacturers attempted to do business on the basis of large profits for comparatively small tonfurnishes the best assurance of success. This is the modern industrial philosophy a nutshell. It was recently stated by an expert metallurgist that the prospect of sav ing 10 cents in the production of a ton of pig iron or steel will often cause progressive manufacturers to cast aside costly machinery and expend thousands of dollars on new ap-A saving so apparently trifling omounts to a large sum on the total out-out, and often determines whether a profit r loss shall be declared on a year's business ome time ago we recorded a shrewd observa ion of a visiting Grench engineer regarding ndustrial establishments in this country He stated that he had reason to believe that the profits were made sometimes from small avings in many details of manufacture hich were elsewhere neglected, and his accounted for the comparatively lov rice at which some standard atticles

old, notwithstanding the comparatively high vages paid in this country.

The iron and steel manufacturers years ago the most unanimous body rotectionists in the country; individuals ften carried their views to the verge of anaticism. But since they have inaugurate he new iplustrial system, and have per sived the commercial advantage of broads narkets and enlarged output rendered possible thereby, there has been an extreme ikening. During the late discussion of Ding'ey tariff bill there were presented to the astonished eyes of the country some trange sights. Deputations of iron manuacturers, many of them members and som f them leaders of the American Protectiv Tariff league, appeared before the committe to plead for free iron ore and low duties on nanufactures of iron and steel. The time will surely come when the manufacturers of this country will as a class be found in favor of free trade and free labor—in fact, industrial freedom.

UNION LABEL LAWS.

Sweeping Decision Against Them in New Jersey.

Chicago Post. A sweeping decision against the constitu tionality of laws granting labor unions the exclusive use of labels on union made goods has just been rendered by Vice Chancellor Stevens of New Jersey. This reasoning is certain to compel attention, and the progress of the case in the higher courts will be watched with interest and concern.

It appears that two hatters' unions brought an action to prevent certain firms from using on hats made by them a fac simile of the idle man could be found willing to recognized hatters' union label. The de-job of sidewalk cleaning. A year or fendants demurred to the complaint, and the demurrer has been sustained on the ground that the New Jersey label law is unconstitutional. The argument of the court is as

> The right to a label is a property right and of value. Prior to the passage of the act use of union labels the right of property in a label could only be asserted by those who owned or dealt in the goods to which it wan applied. Today there is no relation between the use of a label and the ownership of any particular commodities. The use of a labe is a species of property in itself. It is doubt less within the power of the legislature to create such a property right, but it must b created for all alike. The law of New Jersey gives it only to associations or union of workmen. It does not embrace other as

The luxury of a breakfast is in its **Nice Hot Biscuit** 

rolls and muffins. Royal Baking Powder makes them light, sweet and delicious

grants to some associations a property right not conferred upon other associations and individuals, and the constitution forbids such

inequality and special privilege.

A statute protecting all labels and trade Foreign orders for American machinery marks from infringement and applying to in dividuals and associations of any legal kinare not only increasing in magnitude, but dividuals and associations of any legal are broadening in scope. Certain types of would be valid, but a special "union" machinery, such as large and heavy iron law which protects only associations of wage-planing machines and lathes, which American makers have never expected to ship rights. We do not see how this objection can makers have never expected to ship rights. We do not see how this objection abroad, are now being ordered by European can be successfully met. As in many other states besides New Jersey there are special

Suppressing Political Freedom in th Blue Grass State. New York Sun.

Last week the senate of Kentucky passed an election bill, the purpose of which is to help free silver by preventing free elections so far as that state is concerned. This bill fathered by a man who hopes to be the next repudiation candidate for governor, provides to that elections shall be in the hands of a state he present legislature for four years. The commission is to appoint election committees for each county and these are to appoint subordinate registration and election commit-tees. Thus the whole work of registering, receiving and counting votes is given to the democrats. Local regulation and control of elections are assumed by the legislature, that is, by one party. The power to appoint is not given to the governor, a republican, but one party in the legislature proposes to make itself the absolute authority in regard to elections. From the commission to officers in the smallest precinct the democrata are to be in control.

This bill has been called a force bill. It

is worse. It gives to appointees of the legis-lative branch of the state government the management of the election machinery of the whole state. Its sole purpose is to allow the Kentucky democrate to win by fair means of foul. They have not recovered from the surprise and fright which overcame them in 1896 when they heard that Kentucky had not an adverse decision, which may go a good voted for Mr. Bryan. They don't propose to deal farther than merely to compel them to take any chances in future. Kentucky must elect a democratic governor next year and company, yoto for the democratic candidate for presrom Frank Mason, United States consulteneral at Frankfort, and published in the laily consular reports. Mr. Mason treats the subject broadly, but naturally he finds the collar are ready to scale the honest-money ident in 1980. If the votes don't show a dem

This vote-stealing bill was corried through the senate by a vote sufficient to pass it over Governor Bradley's veto if it comes to him. It will have a big enough majority In the house to be passed over the veto. The only hope of the Kentucky republicans seems to be to block it in the house, where now is. To do so, they will have to fight or four weeks. It is unlikely that mer who favor such a measure as this bill will be squeamish about driving it through Have the democrats in egislature come to love dishonest mone so much that they want to make elections dishonest for the sake of bringing it about

### PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The duchess of Marlborough is trying t stroduce the American buggy into England She might begin by making the duke a little

Apropos of the intention of Prof. Schwer nger, the physician of Prince Bismarck, to ecture in Vienna, a Viennese wit suggest hat the prince may take advantage of the pportunity to recover.

Dr. Ingram, who is now senior lecturer of Trinity college, Dublin, first came into notice more than fifty years ago as the author of he famous cebel balled beginning "Wha fcors to speak of '98?" The wife of the late President Parrios of

Guatemala was Miss Alge Benton, and was for some time an inmate of the Protestant Orphan asylum of Mobile, Ala. She after ward became on actress in New York City and it was during her stage life that Barrio met her.

"We are mad," exclaimed a Tennessee rural contemporary. "Darn the people! How can they expect us, out here twelve miles be justified by the probable returns. this condition of affairs, and it seems to river, millions of miles from a but will not this be a premium to propvely paper!" Brooklyn sees the Broadway squad of sev

nty odd glants and proposes to go it several etter by organizing a squad of a hundred six-footers. This is as enterprising as the theatrical manager who was preparing to bring out the "Passion Play" on a large "We must have at least a hundred."

G. Francis Train was appropriately the eastmaster at the dinner of the New York Thirteen club at the Mills hotel, where 338 members and guests sat around twice thir teen tables, thirteen people at a table, and partook of a special 13-cent dinner, which was eaten in twice thirteen minutes name, you see, contains just thirteen letters. This is the Brooklyn Eagle's idea of cs, enores in small capitals, talks in thunder, gesticulates in cyclone and acts in tor-nado. He feels it all, and means less than ne-tenth of it. Not that the mine-tenth are hypocrisy, but that they are dramatic froth, discounted in final solution at the bank of effervesconce."

Residents of Elizabeth, N. J., have starte movement to erect a monument to the nemory of General Winfield Scott, whose ome was in Elizabeth from 1828 until his The historic old Scott mansion stands on East Jersey street, opposite the city hall park. It is proposed to erect the monu-ment there. On either side of the park run east and west Scott places.

Louis Cocala, an Atlanta youth, was in olice court Saturday as the first victim of he anti-kissing crusade that is now being waged in that place. The father of Miss Mary Engesser was the complainant and Justice Calhoun heard the evidence, compil-mented the young man on his good taste and rebuked old Papa Engesser for his foolish onduct in making the trouble.

The Institute of France has taken forma seession of the estate of Chantilly, which late duke of Aumale gave to it in trus for the republic of France. Inventories have been taken showing that its contents include 57 pictures, 282 miniatures, fifty statues 2,600 drawings, 3,000 engravings, 3,685 med als, 1,453 manuscripts, 375 volumes printed on vellum, 2,400 other books and artistic furniture, jewelry, arms and china.

A RAILROAD BOYCOTT.

Attempt of the Southwestern Pool to Bulldoze the Pittsburg & Gulf. Kansas City Star.

It will not be surprising if the Southwestern Traffic association should recon-sider its recent resolution aunouncing that its members will refuse to co-operate the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf the Kansas City, Pitteburg & Gulf road in through freight business. The Gulf railporary injunction against the Santa Fe, which has been granted to the Kastas City. Santa Fe. union label laws, the point raised is of general interest and may lead to assaults upon the laws of those states.

| RENTUCKY'S FORCE BILL. | Suppressing Political Freedom in the combinations rest on an inscourse foundation. They maintain a precarious existence and are able to continue only by adopting plans and methods suggested by shewd attorneys to enable them to keep just within the letter of the law. They have carefully endeavored to keep out of the courts, and the Southwestern association may find it wiser athered by a man who hopes to be the next epudiation candidate for governor, provides that elections shall be in the hands of a state commission of three members, appointed by the court to discharge the cou band or to reorganize,

There seems to be no attempt, in this case, to hide the real purpose of the roads making up the association, which is to force the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Guif to become a member of the pool, by crippling its business. But the question brivolved is one that roads are under obligations to serve the publie without discrimination, and the refusal of the association lines to exchange freight with the Kansas City, Pitteburg & Gulf le a refusal to give reasonable service to a large number of persons who have a right to ask this service, and who are willing to

The Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf company appears to have much the better end of the argument and the association lines probably will recognize that fact before the case comes to trial and, by withdrawing from their present position, save themselves from resume traffic relations with the boycotted

## BRIGHT AND BREEZY.

Puck: "Stickenlooper gets his money's worth whenever he buys a newspaper."
"In what way?"
"He can read any joke four times before he sees the point."

Boston Transcript: In explanation of the debilitated condition of his clothing Forg says his wife is so diffident that she hasn't the courage to look a needle in the eye,

Chicago Record: "Is Mrs. Stirrish eligi-ble to the Daughters of the Revolution?" "Yes, she keeps every club she belongs to in a row all the time."

Brooklyn Life: Prof. Knowall—Miss Ver-non, what would you say if I were to tell you that vanity is but the looking-glass that reflects imaginary virtues and conceals real faults? Miss Vernon (simply)-I should say you

New York Tribune: "Can't you write your name?" asked the lawyer in surprise. "Pardon me." replied the Boston citizen, whose education had been somewhat neglected. "I sign my name according to the Australian system."

Somerville Journal: A reputation for wisdom is very cheaply got. A tain it just by keeping still.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "No. sir, I would rather lose an arm than have my son tell "Then your ignorance of your son's re-markable talent as a romancer is the only thing that stands in the way of you be-coming an armless wender."

Indianapolis Journal: "What do you think of the beet-sugar business?" asked the Shoe Clerk boarder. "Think it will supersede the other kind?" "Cane sugar," replied the Cheerful Idiot,

A CONGRESSIONAL NECESSITY. Washington Star.

Washington Star.

My Uncle Jim's a-practisin'
An' throwin' out his chest
An' standin' fore the lookin' glass
With one hand in 'is yest;
When the base of proposed He sounds his letters out pr An' with great resolution He labors on, fur Uncle Jim Is studyin' elocution.

It used to be an easy thing
To write his thinkin' down
An' have it printed so's 'twould make
A hit in this old town,
But now he's gotter train his voice
With inergy unstinted—
They're going to make him speak his t

They're going to make him speak his piece Afore he gits it printed.

BRAVE MAN IS HE. The Country Editor to the First As-

sistant Postmaster General. New York Son Being a postmaster is not incompatible with eing an editor.—P. S. Heath. Exemplar of that higher type The best men love to see
Intrusted with the reins of rule,
We doff our pens to thee.
We hope that your successors may
Of your description be.

You know that we, who are the We Who dominate the state. And set the pegs for everything That makes a nation great, Sometimes, when we must meet a bill, Get there a little late.

And not because we wish to be A lingerer or slow, Or are inclined, as some may say, To let the matter go; We haven't got the dough

And surely it is not our fault.
That by this dire mischance,
We are pursued, because we try
Our fortunes to enhance.
And all our bills are plainly marked "Invariably in advance

Still there is need of something more—
The great affairs of state
Don't seem to pan out as they should;
And to perpetuate
Our liberty's palladium
Demands a higher rate.

And here is where your noble deed Comes in to set us free, For, by your grace, postoffices Are added to our We, Which, great as it has always been, Has twofold majesty; And every pen blows glory to Our F. A. P. M. G.

# Have



A boy must be free to romp. He doesn't want to be thinking about his clothes all the time. We make our clothing to stand the wear and tare of healthful sport-and it's always stylish in cut and fit. We've several lines in the above in fancy and plain cheviots-2 piece suits that we are anxious to dispose of before our spring assortment arrives.

In size they run from 11 to 16 years-\$4 and \$5 values. While they last our price will be \$2.50 and \$3.50 per suit.

Best line of boys' 50c knee pants in the city.

