

The deepest plot they laid was that of the forged letters. How signally this failed has been shown by the victory over the *Times*. Parnell thus stands forth without a stain upon his character. The defects of the plots of his political enemies have shown him that he is fighting for a just and true cause, that in the end justice and right will prevail, and Ireland will stand free from landlordism, and free from England.

For more than three weeks now the Iowa house of representatives been unable to effect a permanent organization. Because of a "deadlock" existing there they were unable to elect temporary officers until after two weeks of useless labor. The two parties compromised and temporarily organized, but the "deadlock" is now as strong as ever and there is no telling how long this farce will be kept up before the house of representatives permanently organizes. There has been no business transacted as yet but every day the representatives have met they have drawn their salary. There must be something radically wrong with a legislation that compels the taxpayers to pay out such a sum of money, and get nothing in return for it.

Russia has projected a plan which, if carried out will gain great credit for her, and besides, be of the utmost value to her. This is the building of a line of railroad through the wilds of Siberia. The road will connect with the mines of Siberia, and thus aid materially, in transferring their products. To all who have read the articles of George Kernnan on Siberia this project will seem to be a very humane one. With this railroad in operation the exiles, that are every year sent into the very heart of Siberia to serve their sentence as convicts, would be allowed transportation instead of being forced to make the long toilsome journey on foot. Such a scheme on the part of Russia, is to be commended as it will alleviate untold hardships and suffering on the part of the Russian prisoners which as the main thought in minds of those who conceive the project.

If the combinations of capital known as "trusts" are to be held in check it is high time for something to be done in that direction. "Trusts" are coming into existence one after another, and bid fair to control a large share of our politics in the near future. The latest is a cigarette trust, the articles of incorporation, of which were filed, not long since, at Trenton N. J. It is thought that cigarettes will now become cheaper so that the habit of smoking them may be universal.

Until recently the fight for the world's fair has been an even one but the action New York has lately taken is such as would justify her being thrown out of the race entirely. Thinking she would be more likely to win, she introduced a bill into the legislature appropriating \$10,000,000 to pay the expenses of the fair. This was allright as far as it went, and there probably would have been no opposition had the people entered into the plan as a whole, but nothing would do but they must make a party measure of it. The republicans, afraid that if such a sum of money was allowed the democrats would gain control of it and influence the elections instead of using it for the purpose for which it was appropriated, wished to gain control of it themselves so tried to shut out the democrats altogether. This of course created a disturbance and the probabilities are that the amount will not be allowed at all. If it is allowed, and they win the fair, instead of harmony there will be party strife, and the result will most likely be a republican celebration.

This question is one that should interest democrat and re-

publican alike. They should all join hands and, after the fair has been given to one of cities, take hold and make the best showing possible. If we wish to convey an opinion of our country to the world, it cannot be done by a divided people. Each one must do his share. When a city has gone so far as to make this question a party issue we certainly think she should be thrown out and the world fair awarded to a city that is united on the question and will do the best she can regardless of any political party.

That so many strikes occur between employer and employed, is a thing to be deplored. A strike cannot take place without throwing many men out of employment. These men have sworn not to go back to work again until their demands are granted. A great many of the strikers have not saved up anything for an emergency like this, and consequently have to be supported largely by the brotherhood. Sometimes their demands are not settled for months, but during all this time the strikers must live, and are constantly drawing from the wages of their more successful brothers. Thus an immense amount of money is spent which rightfully belongs to others. Of course many of the strikes are settled in a short time, but even then a large sum of money must be spent to bring about this result. As it is always better to prevent an evil than to cure one, it would certainly be better if these strikes could be prevented by arbitration.

Other great questions have been settled by arbitration and why not this one?

In England a movement has originated which has this purpose in view. A committee is appointed to confer with both parties and offer advice or assist in selecting arbitrators. This plan has been successful in part of England where it has been tried, and it is to be hoped that in the future strikes will be prevented.

There is a great deal of suffering in South Dakota on account of failures of crops for the last three or four years. We cannot help contrasting the state of affairs there with that of Nebraska. There the people have cultivated the soil for the last few years, but have derived no benefit from it, and, as a consequence, they have nothing to live on and have asked aid from other states. Here in Nebraska everything is changed. The farmers have never been in a more prosperous condition as far as raising crops is concerned, but there is one drawback; the farmers cannot dispose of their corn at a reasonable price. They have to sell their corn for less than the cost of production or not at all. The railroads charge an enormous price for transportation, hence the only thing a farmer can do with his corn is to use it for fuel, while hundreds are starving because they are not able to obtain the corn he burns in his stove.

Thus a farmer, instead of gaining a good share of this world's goods to which he is entitled if anyone is, is steadily growing poorer and may, if things remain thus, soon have to ask aid from others as his South Dakota neighbors are doing now. The railroads have lowered the rates ten per cent which is a concession in favor of the farmer, but this is not sufficient. Freight rates should be so low that a farmer might sell his corn in a foreign market and realize a profit, at least, as great as that of the railroad company. Heretofore, the railroads have acted in a very arbitrary manner and it is time this should cease. Give the farmer the same rights that the railroads enjoy and this problem which is assuming such large proportions will be solved.