BEE. THE DAILY PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (Moroling Edition) including Sunday
Bre. One Year.

For Six Months.

5 00
For Three Months.

5 00
For Three Months.

2 50
THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE, mailed to say
address, One Year.

WEEKLY BEE, One Year.

CONAHA OFFICE. NOS. 914 AND 916 FARNAM STREET.
CHICAGO OFFICE NOS. 914 AND 916 FARNAM STREET.
CHICAGO OFFICE NOS. 914 AND 15 TRIBUNE
BUILDING. WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513
FOURTEENTH STREET.

CORRESPONDENCE,
All communications relating to news and edi-forial matter should be addressed to the Editor.

OF THE BEE. BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bre Publishing Company.

OMANA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company Proprietors.

E. ROSEWATER. Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, | 8. s. George B. Taschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does colemnly awear that the actual circulation of Tax Dany Bre for the week ending Documber 15, 1883, was as follows: Sunday, Dec. 9 Monday, Dec. 18 Tuesday Dec. 11 Chursday, Dec. 13.... Friday, Dec. 14.... Saturday, Dec. 15.....

Average..... 18,123 Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this i5th day of December A. D. 1888. Seal N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. State of Nebraska.

State of Nebraska, [88, County of Douglas, [88, George B, Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Boe Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the month of December, 1887, 15,041 copies; for Lanuary, 1888, 16,293 copies; for February, 1888, 16,293 copies; for March, 1888, 18,689 copies; for April, 1889, 18,144 copies; for May, 1888, 18,181 copies; for June, 1888, 19,243 copies; for July, 1888, 18,183 copies; for Angust, 1888, 18,183 copies; for September, 1888, 18,184 copies; for November, 1888, 18,984 copies; Gr October, 1888, was 18,084 copies; for November, 1888, 18,984 copies; for December, 1888, N. P. FEHI, Notary Public.

RIDDLEBERGER is the delerium tremens of congress.

THE railroads are distributing passes to and from Lincoln with reckless generosity nowadays, and are putting the pasteboards into hands where they will do the most good.

THERE are a good many conundrums which the people are asking themselves nowadays. One of them is how many school furniture firms find it profitable to distribute presents of \$25?

Why not re-submit the state election and give Hascall another chance? There is as much logic in this proposition as to re-submit the city hall location decided once for all in good faith.

THE visit of a number of Alabama democrats to the president-elect is one of those incidents which prove that the north and the south are not so far apart in interests and necessities after all.

THE decision of the millers to limit the output of the flour mills of the country to one-half their average capacity for the month of January has all the finger marks of a trust to enhance the price of the prime necessary of life.

THE railroads of Nebraska are not allowing the grass to grow under their feet in their efforts to gain control of the legislature. They are playing a quiet but nevertheless a deep game to capture the speakership and important committees of the legislature.

THE proposed establishment of extensive stock yards at Fort Worth, Texas, is likely to cut considerably into the cattle business of Kansas City. Fort Worth is destined to become an important cattle center and the leading market of the southwest for Texas beef.

ONE of the things that the average intellect cannot understand is the scramble for the vacancy in the school board. There is no salary or other legal emolument in the office. Can it be owing to an insane desire for office among the faithful, or is it a desire for something else?

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW cannot very well become minister to England and accept the place of secretary of state in General Harrison's cabinet at the same breath. The earnest friends of Mr. Depew had probably better consult Mr. Harrison before they go farther in pushing his claims.

THE people of Nebraska do not propose to allow the coming legislature to waste and fritter away its energies in a division of the spoils of office. There are grave and pressing questions involving their interests which must be met immediately and satisfactorily dealt with.

DENVER proposes to appropriate for the health department of that city the sum of sixteen thousand dollars for a crematory to be used for burning city garbage. This is comparatively a large amount of money for the purpose. But the people of Denver evidently regard the health of their city of more importance than the saving of a few thousands of dollars.

GENERAL HARRISON is being urged to select his secretary of the interior from the east on the ground that a western man has his judgment warped by land, railroad and Indian complications. A competent western man, thoroughly tamiliar with the needs of the people and the abuses under which they suffer, would nevertheless be the proper person for secretary of the interior.

THE board of education on May 19, 1885, entered into a contract with the city to pay twenty-five thousand dollars toward the erection of the city hall on Farnam street, subject to ratification. The voters of this city unanimously approved the contract, and the money was paid over and expended in the basement of the city hall. Now Rotten Pavement Jim and kindred spirits, who in common are living off the public crib, are howling for the abrogation of that contract and have pooled issues in furtherance of a confidence game to defraud the board of education out of twenty-five thousand dollars. Fortunately for the city, they will not suc-

It would seem to be inevitable that within the next four years important political changes will take place in the

POLITICAL CHANGES IN THE SOUTH

south. There are significant indications of a considerable revolt already forming against the policy which has maintained bourbon rule in the southorn states and held them solidly democratic. The great business progress in some of the states of the south has given them a new element which has become dissatisfied with a political system that is not favorable to material advancement, and this element, almost wholly industrial, is showing a purpose to demand that its interests shall not be sacrificed to passion and prejudice.

A noteworthy circumstance in evidence of this is seen in the visit to General Harrison of a committee of prominent southern men, chiefly from Alabama, and representing the manufacturing interests of that state, to lay before the president-elect their views regarding a political movement designed to remedy existing evils and bring about desired political changes and reforms. It is not reported what transpired between General Harrison and the committee, but the controlling idea with the committee was explained in the statement of one of them that they regard the old solid south as a thing of the past, that a break up is at hand, and that they propose to make new alliances and bring about a settlement of the perplexing race issue. Members of this committee have hitherto acted with the democratic party, but they have become convinced that the conduct and policy of that party in the south are inimical to both the material and political welfare of that section, and that the time is at hand when its power there must be broken.

The course of this movement will be watched with great interest. Having its origin with men largely concerned in industrial enterprise it cannot fail to exert a most important influence, and it is not unreasonable to expect that in the industrial states of Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee it may become so political as to effect its object. The next administration should be able to give this movement valuable support and encouragement, and it will be not the least important part of its duty to do so. If wisely managed, the task of breaking the solid south may prove to be less difficult than is commonly supposed, or than the democratic leaders of that section would have the country believe.

IN THEIR TRUE COLORS.

There was an opportunity given in the house of representatives Tuesday which enabled the democrats of that body to show how they feel regarding civil service reform. Mr. Henderson of Iowa submitted a motion to increase the clerical force of the civil service committee, whereupon Mr. Randall vindicated his democracy by opposing it. A New York democratic representative went still further by moving to strike out of the legislative appropriation bill the entire clause relating to the civil service commission, which characterized as undemocratic. Another New York representative, prominent in the councils of Tammany, supported the motion, declaring that he had never favored the civil service reform policy, and never should unless the political organization he especially represented changed its attitude. The motion of the Iowa representative was rejected, as also was that of the New York representative, the democrats not daring to go so far as to abandon the commission.

The discussion, however, sufficiently demonstrated the hostility of a large majority of the democrats in congress to civil service reform, indicating what the fate of the reform would be had the democratic party been successful in the national election. The omission of all reference to this reform from the president's message was simply in deference to the sentiment which he knows to be entertained by the large majority of democrats, and with which it is more than probable Mr. Cleveland himself sympathizes. He has shown since the election a very eager desire to extend the reform, and it is said to be his purpose to place as many branches of the public service as possible under civil service rules before the expiration of his term. But it is obvious that his object is rather to embarrass the incoming administration than to advance the cause of reform. The democratic party never has been in favor of this policy and never will be.

THEY DO NOT WANT IT.

A prominent member of the Canadian parliament, and a liberal in politics, was recently interviewed in Washington on the Butterworth resolution. While entertaining, as all the liberals of Canada do, most neighborly sentiments toward the United States, this gentleman regarded the "unity and assimilation" proposition as injudicious, and not likely to be of any consequence except so far as it may provoke resentment. One thing, he remarked, was not taken into consideration in presenting the resolution, and that is the fact that the present government of Canada would be entirely hostile to such a proposition. Since 1867, with the exception of five years, the government has been in the hands of the tories, and it is a foregone conclusion, in the opinion of this gentleman, that neither the present government nor Great Britain would entertain the proposition. He thought it would therefore be folly to make the offer. He admitted there are people in Canada who think the blending of the two countries under one government will be accomplished in the future, and a very much larger class who believe in free commercial relations with the United States, but the annexation sentiment is not so widespread as has been supposed. The tendency of the Butterworth resolution has been to produce irritation, while it has

given the tories a powerful argument. Canadian sentiment as reflected in the press of the dominion, and as obtained by American newspaper correspondents, is certainly far from encouraging to the advocates of "unity and assimilation." The ideas advanced by Senator Sherman are quite generally ridiculed, so far as they relate to annexation, and a

host of difficulties in the way of such a consummation are suggested. There is plainly a very large sentiment favorable to a policy of commercial reciprocity, but it is intimated that this may decline if a plan of absorbing any portion of the dominion is associated with it. In short, it is apparent that the zenl of the advocates of units and assimilation is premature, and as usual in such cases is likely to do harm to the policy of effecting a mutually advantageous commercial arrangement between the two countries, which is probably practicable. With that accomplished, a generation hence the situation may be more favorable to annexation, if such a policy shall then be deemed wise and desirable. There is no great probability, however, that the somewhat sensational proposition of the Ohio congressman will receive the approval of congress.

HASCALL's city hall ordinance passed the council last night. Upon resubmission and adoption of the propositions set forth in it, the obstructionists in the council will stand precisely in the same relation to the city hall question as they do to-day. There can be no doubt that the voting upon a permanent location will result in a stunning rebuke of the ringsters who have blocked the city hall enterprise through personal pique. Mr. Hascall's Waterloo is good enough indication of the temper of the people on that point. When the people shall have the second time voted the location upon Farnam street, with the two hundred thousand dollar bond amendment, etc., what change will be wrought in the present situation? The bonds already voted are available to the amount of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, and the location of the city hall at Farnam and Eighteenth streets was specifically made, as has been fully pointed out by THE BEE. After these propositions shall have been again disposed of, what assurance will the taxpayers have that the obstructionists will not resume their present tactics and block the building of the city hall for another year? The action of the city council last night was worse than ridiculous.

MAYOR BROATCH says he is opposed to the city hall resubmission ordinance. He sees no earthly reason why the city hall should not be built on the site and under the conditions already decided upon by the citizens. Yet he states that he will not veto the Hascall ordinance, for the reason that he thinks the people will reaffirm their past action by a large majority. We venture to suggest that it is one of the highest and most important duties of an executive officer to interpose his authority for preventing the consummation of unnecessary or improper legislation, as the mayor confessedly believes this ordinance to be, regardless of his opinion as to what its fate might be with the people. Mayor Broatch may be able to satisfy his own mind that his peculiar attitude in this matter is proper, but a great many people will fail to see that it is either consistent or in line with the plain requirements of his executive obligations.

THE BEE has stated its reasons for believing that it would be unwise to estabsh a medical school in connection with the state university. The regents are reported to be now considering the question of creating a law school as part of that institution. The same objection that applies to establishing a school of medicine is applicable to a law school. Either is outside of the purpose for which the university was founded. What that institution needs is not an addition to its branches of instruction, but a judicious lopping off of some of the features of its curriculum that are useless and extravagant. That done, it will be time to consider the expediency of introducing new departments of study within the proper and intended functions of the state university. At present that institution is costing the people a pretty liberal sum for the benefits it confers.

A RAILROAD to Pike's Peak, in Colorado, is one of the possibilities of the future. The preliminary survey has just been completed and the report of the engineers is favorable to the project. A grade which at its maximum will be but thirteen hundred feet to the mile, has been obtained. Considering the fact that the maximum grade of the famous Mount Washington railroad in the White mountains is more than nineteen hundred feet to the mile, the Pike's Peak project appears feasible. and likely to become the railroad wonder of America.

THE corporations are beginning early to lay their wires at the state capital, and get ready the preliminaries of their campaign tor obtaining control of the legislature. This is conclusive evidence of their purpose to wage a desperate fight, and is notice to the friends of the people to prepare for the attack. The railroads plainly intend to spare no effort or means to attain their object. They can be defeated if the honest representatives of the people are vigilant, firm and fearless.

PRESIDENT-ELECT HARRISON has given it out that "the first shall be last" in their greed for place. In other words, the man who pushes himself for office shall be ignored. Let the school board act upon the same plan, and ignore all candidates who are working day and night for the coveted vacancy. A good man can be easily found who has not applied for the place. For once in the history of Nebraska, let the office seek the man.

NEW YORK CITY has appropriated seventy-five thousand dollars for the expenses necessary to celebrate the centennial of the inauguration of George Washington as the first president of the United States. The commemoration of this great historical event is to take place in April, and the occasion will undoubtedly be one of impressive grandeur, that will fitly do honor to the memory of Washington.

THE Burlington is early on the field at Lincoln with its oil-rooms especially

fitted up to dispense favors to the members-elect of the incoming legislature. Here the deals and dickers are to be made whereby the speakership shall go to a well known pliant tool of the railroads. And here unscrupulous legislators are to be fed on promises without stint provided they will stick fast to monopoly interests.

THERE is a scheme on foot by certain parties to mutilate the Omaha charter by taking away the appointive powers of the governor which now insure good government. Let the citizens of Omaha see to it that no such attempt be made with their approval.

Merely a Question of Time.

Kansas City Journal. Canada must sooner or later see the trend of events and take her proper place in the American union.

War Forces at Hayti. Boston Herald, The Haytian army is made up chiefly of field marshals, major generals, brass bands

and several mokes armed with razors. The New Explosive.

Chicago Tribune, Uncle Sam (threateningly)-Mr. Bull, keep on your own side of the water or I'll blow you sky high! [Fortifies his seacoast with

They Can Go to Bed Early.

oatmeal mills.]

Chicago News. Society at Washington is staying up very ate these nights. The democratic part of it can go to bed at 8 o'clock every night next winter without anybody finding it out.

A Low Grade of Partisan Politics.

Washington Press. Fighting against the admission of territories that are fully prepared for statehood on no other grounds than that, if admitted, they will be republican states, is the garb of statesmanship that has made the democratic party a national disgrace.

It Is a Republican Land.

San Francisco Chroniele It is safe to say that the United States is rapidly becoming republican, and this fact emphasizes the folly of the solid south. The democracy there is contending against fate itself and seeking to stand against the current of popular opinion, and the result can be only confusion and disaster.

Wide Awake Texas.

Globe-Democrat. It is quite true, as asserted by Congress man Lanham, that the people of Texas are notably broad-gauged and progressive. That is what distinguishes them from the people of other southern states; and the effect is seen in the fact that Texas prospers at an unexampled rate, while the rest of the south, with the exception of a few patches here and there, gropes along in a limping and uncertain fashion.

Avoiding Publicity.

Chreago Tribune. Eminent statesman (walking up to reporter)-My face is familiar to you, 1 pre-

Reporter-I have certainly seen you some where, and yet I cannot exactly-

Eminent statesman-There is no use in rying to keep anything from the watchful eye of a reporter. You recognize me, of ourse, as Congressman Blank? Reporter-Why, so it is! May I Inquire

sir, the object of your visit to our locality ! Eminent statesman (with dignity)-You may say, sir, that I am traveling through here in a quiet way, and as far as possible avoiding publicity.

Down on the White Caps.

Philadelphia Record. The immunity which the White Caps have enjoyed has so emboldened them that, instead of confining themselves in their deeds tled tracts of country, they are invading the neighborhoods of large towns and operating with great audacity. The self-constituted cenorship which so many people assume over the acts of their neighbors shows itself in many obnoxious ways, but it has seldom assumed a more aggravated form than this, and its further toleration is opposed to all ideas either of individual liberty or of delegated enforcement of law and order.

Why They Don't Want Him Pioncer Press. Colorado is to elect a United States senator at an early day, and accordingly the irrepressible ex-Senator Tabor bobs to the surface with an anxious why-not-me look on his saturnine features. But the people of Colorado, as well as those of other states, have long memories-memories which run back to the robe de nuit episode, and also to the ex-senator's proposition to the late Seaator David Davis, the ulterior object of which was the double marriage of the two senators and a double honeymoon trip, something in the nature of a double Uncle Tom's Cabin troupe, with two Topsies, two Markses and a brace of donkeys. Oh, no the legislature of Colorado will hardly elect ex-Senator Tabor to the United States senate. What they would sell him a seat for is another question.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings. Initial steps have been taken at Columbus

form a Knights Templar commandery. Malarial fever is making the weather ho and cold for many residents of Wymore. The copy for the new city directory of Kearney is now in the hands of the printers. Hastings will have eighteen miles of water nams when the latest waterworks contrac s completed.

The Plattsmouth schools will remain closed until after the holidays, although diphtherin is rapidly on the decrease.

The trustees of the Swedish Baptist semi nary at Stromsburg have quit claimed the property to the city, and the building will in future be used as a public school.

Saunders county has lost one of its pioneers by the death of Mr. Throckmorton at his home in Ashland. He voted for old Tippecanoe in 1840 and for General Harrison

The recent failure at Beatrice is accounted for by the local press by the fact that the proprietor did not have sufficient capital to carry out his plan of selling goods at less The Fremont Herald suggests that the \$10,000 which belongs to Nebraska as her share of the direct tax be immediately given

to Pat O. Hawes before some other burgiar gets it. A fit seized Harry Baker, an inmate of the Gage county poor house, while he was stand-ing at the head of the stairs in the second and he fell to the floor below, receiv-

ing tatal injuries. The six-year-old son of a farmer named Miller, living near Auselmo, has lost one side of his face, amputated by the sharp teeth of a vicious dog. The boy will recover, but the dog is dead.

A frisky mule in a grading camp near Crawford, caused its own death, together with the incineration of its mate, two horses and a stable, by kicking over a lighted lautern the other morning. The boss was badly burned in trying to save his property. A Greeley county farmer named Grasse was convicted at Scotia last week of tying

his wife with a rope and beating her shame-fully, for which he was fined \$50 and costs, and will board it out in fall. Grasse secured his wife by advertising and claims that she is a holy terror.

The general manager and the general pas senger agent of the Eikhorn Valley road spent the night recently at Geneva, and had a serenade inflicted on them by the local brass band. It is now questionable whether the

improvements contemplated by the railroad company at that place will be made.

lowa.

Two millions have been spent in improv ments at Fort Madison this year. Intoxicants can only be obtained in original

Two women attempted to burn Dr. Craig's drug store at Lohrville, but were discovered before they could accomplish their purposes. One hundred and twenty-four cases, two barrels and ten kegs of beer were seized from the custody of the Rock island road at Ot-

Mr. F. Schultz, a miller of Rock Rapids, died of lockjaw as the result of having his died of lockjaw as the result of having his fingers badly crushed in the machinery about

A gang of eight tramps confined in the city jail at Creston pounded a hole through the walls of the cell into an adjoining cell and drank nearly all of a case and a half of condemned beer which had been places there for safe keeping.

The little three-year-old son of William H. Fagel, a Scott county farmer, was instantly killed by the falling of a heavy gate upon him. He had climbed to the top of the gate in order to wave his hand at his father, who was returning from the city, and by the time the latter had reached the gate the little fellow was dead.

A peddler who put up for the night near Maquoketa was so frightened at the threats and boisterous talk of some men who were stopping at the same house that he fled from the house in his stocking feet, hatiess, coat-less and clothed only in shirt and pants. For two nights and two days he remained in the woods. When he ventured to return, his feet were frozen and he was almost dead with

Sturgis will indulge in an artesian well. The Catholic fair at Aberdeen realized

An attempt is being made to reorganize the board of trade at Pierre. A weekly newspaper is to be started at

Spearfish in the near future. A score of German vocalists at Deadwood inve organized a Liederkranz club. Captain Thomas Russell, one of the

pioneers of the Hills, is to start a daily paper it Sturgis. A new brewery is one of the anticipated good things which will bloom in the spring at Rapid City.

Re. F. W. Norton, of Aberdeen, has aca call from the Calvary Baptist church at Faulkton. Valley Springs wants a few men with capital and nerve to develope the natural re-sources of the town,

There are about two hundred and fifty ap olications for seats in the first street car that goes over the newly built track in Deadwood.

Dean Carpenter, of the Rapid City School of Mines, has been elected a member of the Colorado Scientific society, and proposed for fellowship in the Geological society of the same state.

The farmers of Brooklyn have organized a ciety which they have named the "Farmer Graders," The members meet to discuss economic questions. At their last meeting the exemption laws were considered, and the conclusion reached that the present exemp-tions from executions should be cut down at least 50 per cent.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

POLITICAL SCH X E QUARTERLY, edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia College. Single numbers 75c; yearly suin scription \$3.00; published by Ginn & Cob 743 Broadway, New York. It is certain that Columbia college

had a happy inspiration when it took

upon itself the creation of a quarterly magazine, for that is precisely the thing in which current literature has been deficient. But we cannot help thinking that political science is not exactly the field in which the energy and the knowledge of a great university can be most profitably exerted. No doubt the faculty of political science of Columbia college imagined that by treating all the subjects upon which somuch heat is displayed with calm judicial superiority the review would be able to exert a most beneficial influence upon times that are decidedly out of It is incontestable that marriage ties are a mockery; that labor is discontented; that artisans do not know their trades, and make a botch of every private job con-to them; that financial fided probity is a thing unknown; that the rich are becoming richer, and the poor poorer day by day; that there is a dreadul crowding into great centers of pop ulation that has developed corruption and depravity beyond belief; that in spite of the high estimation in which women are held in this country they are forced to do the hardest manual labor, and work stripped to the waist in iron foundries; that religion has totally ost its influence, and men openly de ride the high hopes on which their fathers leaned, and that government by the people has become a struggle between rich bribers and conscienceles demagogues for offices where peculation will yield a rich harvest. Under these circumstances the publication of a Quarterly Review by Columbia college from the plane of rigid impartiality would be a step in advance, if the facul y that does the editing knew anything bout the subject. The very phrase "political science"

is misleading, for there is no such science, and the fact that a department has been created for that which does not exist, does not prepare the reader to expect much of a magazine that owes its existence to such a source. A perusal of the articles for the quarter ending December, 1888, will strengthen the conviction that the faculty knows nothing of politics, and has not succeeded in creating a science out of the heterogeneous mass of shifting facts. But there is a much worse ndictment to be brought against them than simple ignorance; instead of being impartial and judicial the articles are more than biased. They are actually partisan --- and as might have been anticipated, take the side of the classes against the masses. An excellent example of this is afforded by the article on the "Legality of Trusts." by no less on the "Legality of Trusts," person than Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, who is president of the Columbia college law school. This actually is so wrong in its bearings that it might have been written as a legal opinion in favor of trusts, bought in the usual protest manner. We most earnestly custom which is
prevalent of lawyers
what are apparent the custom becoming previous pontaneous articles, purporting to give the real individual view of the author. but which are ordered and paid for by clients, who wish to form or to public opinion. And it is patent that Professor Dwight's article may justly lie ander suspicion of belonging to this infamous category.

The gist of the professor's long and labored article is that a trust is in itself a colorless thing, a legal contrivance containing no element of good or bad, and that it must be judged by its ourpose. He then takes the Brooklyn sugar trust, and argues thau its purposes were not illega!, and were not against the interest of the public. With regard to the first statement, no doubt, the professor is correct, because it is purely a question of law, and no one knows the law better than he does. But with regard to the purpose he either is, or affects to be, profoundly ignorant, and his innocent conviction that the trusts only aim at most praiseworthy objects reminds one irresistibly of Lawyer Howe defending a murderer, and basing all his arguments upon the sup-position that his client is white as snow from all blood stains of killing. It is unnecessary to follow the professor in the federal congress, he was asked to his showing that the avowed objects of the sugar trust are not illegal, because no one cares a rap whether they are or not. The question that concerns the public is as to the nature of the real objects. The first one, of which indeed the trust deed says nothing, but which came out incidentally in the state investigation is that it is a contrivance which permits illimitable watering of stock. Each sugar retinery surrenders its stock to the trust and receives in exchange trust stock certificates. It was proved that the general average of the trust stock given in exchange was double the value of the property or stock surrendered. A man whose refinery was worth \$1,000,000 received trust certificates to the amount of \$2,000,000. was precisely the way Cornelius Vanderbilt the First, manipulated the differ ent railroads which consolidated form the New York Central. There were five or six of them, and they surrendered their stock and franchises to the amount of \$27,000,000, and he (the trust proceeded to issue New York Central stock certificates to the amount of \$85,-But there is a wide divergence be

tween the views of Vanderbilt the First

and the Brooklyn Sugar Trust company,

for the former intended to obtain 8 per

cent interest on the watered stock by

raising rates, and he carried out his in-

tentions to the letter. The profits of

the sugar trust are derived in the same manner as the profits of the Chicago dressed meat combination, not from consumers, but from the producer. Both aim to destroy competition in buying because it is manifest that when instead of a number of buyers in eager rivalry against each other, there is only one strong impersonal bidder, the price which the seller will get will be just what the purchaser will choose to give. He will, in fact, be the market, just as Louis Quatorze declared himself to be the state. So long as the raw material of which sugar is made is practically derived from foreign countries (for the sugar raising parishes of Louisiana must be dismissed as unworthy of comsideration), no pinch will be felt in this our own land, and no class is likely to howl about its wrongs. The fact is that the Brooklyn sugar trust really proposes to do evil that good may come to a section of the community-the consumers. But should sugar ever be made from sorghum or from beet root either in large quantities, or absolutely, then there would be considerable yelling from the farming element, because the farmers would be compelled to take what the sugar trust would allow them. And as the trust relies for its profits chiefly upon its power to squeeze the producer, we may rest assured that it would not be particularly generous to the raisers of beets and sorghum. This is precisely the way things have worked in the dressed meat business. It is certain that meat is in better condition and of higher quality, and upon the whole cheaper than before the advent of the Armour - Cudahy - Swift - Hammond & Co. combination. There has been a slight increase in the rates for prime cuts, but all the remainder of the carcass is sold much cheaper, so that there can be no doubt that the con-sumer is benefitted. But the cattle men upon the ranges have a very different story to tell. They get about one-third of what they used to receive, and they are as much the creatures of the combine as if they were their chattel slaves and herded their cattle for them. "Thus, O ye Cecropian bees, do ye make honey, but not for yourselves!"

There is no analogy possible between the ends of many trusts, and the devices which were forbidden in the reign of Edward VI, and the professor's learned exposition is a pure waste of energy. In those old times men schemed to en hance prices in various ways. But capitalists now understand that the more it costs to live, the higher the wages will necessarily be, and their aim is to reduce to absolute slavery the producer so that prices may drop slowly and con tinuously and wages will go with them. Lasaile partly pointed this out long ago. Hitherto America has had a remedy for the itls of labor in the power to resort to agricultural pursuit, but for ome years past the tactics of the capitalists have made farming a ruinous pursuit. Circumstances over which even capitalists had no control, have raised to a great height the price of wheat, and promise to raise it still higher especially in the event of a European war, and this, for the time being, has given the farmer a breathing spell and a gleam of prosperity. But in the terrible silent war which capital is making against produce and labor, such bits of good fortune but temporary, and suspend without altering the operations in force against them. The beleaguered city is temporarily relieved, but the blockading armies still maintain their ground, and capture seems only a question of time. Worst of all is the fact that the illjudging unthinking workingmen regard every rise in the price of a comnodity as a wrong done to themselves. They will not see, and they cannot be taught to see that high prices for food and clothing necessitate high wages. It may be argued that this equalizes things, and that it makes no difference what a man's earnings are if he gets a comfortable decent livelihood out of them. But this is not true. So long as it pays a man to be a producer, there will be a relief to the crowded labor market. When it doesn't pay a man to raise produce there will be a flow from the farm to the city, and the labor market will be still more crowded. The prices of produce ought to be the workingman's steam gauge. When they sink below a certain point, there must be an explosion. Now as the aim of many trusts is to force them below this point it is not difficult to see that the community is dangerously menaced THE DIARY AND LETTERS OF GOUVERNEUE Morkis, In two octavo volumes. Edited by Ann Cary Morris. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Since Peter Cunningham edited the

etters of the earl of Orford, better cnown as Horace Walpole, nothing has ever appeared that rivaled that collection of witty mischief so closely as the work under consideration. The task of selection and of editing the drary and letters of Gouverneur Morris has been most admirably performed by a granddaughter, and it is fortunate that the young lady had more sympathy for literature and for history than prudish ness, or the world would have lost a book that is destined to immortality. It will be a standard work, and no library in America worthy of the name can afford to be without it. Let no man he understands the French revolution because he has read Carlyle, and skimmed the of Dickens' 'Tale of pages Cities." Let him read this diary, and he will have the subject in full and as it really was. No one who does not belong to the craft of letters can realized how much is sacrificed by an author that he may bring out what he considers his own fine points. Gouverneur Morris was in the French revolution, and no small part of it. His talents as a financier were known, and when he arrived in Paris for commercial purposes, and also charged by President Washington with a mission to arrange for the payment of the French loan to

give his aid towards the restoration of order in the French finances. His most intimate friend was Taileyrand, then a priest and a bishop, but as disso-lute and abandoned as the wildest rake in Paris. The diary contains the most extraordinary picture ever penned of a nation gone wild, incapable of industry, or of concentrated action, or of intelligent thought, because through maladninistration the machinery of finance was clogged. The women were as wildly rackless and as dissolute as the men. out actually showed more capacity for public affairs and more comprehension of the drift of things. Into this state f victous anarchy Gouverneur Morris lunged. He was still young, in lined to voluptuousness, and possessed of few scruples. He enjoyed himself thoroughly, and he confided to his diary everything that passed, all the women to whom he laid siege, and all those who with a smirk and a twirl of the fan proclaimed their willingness to be besieged. Yet ever and anon the cynic-ism of their depravity snocked him, and he made protests in his diary against the reckless wickedness around him. His famous diary is broken in two parts because during the Robespierre period he did not dare to keep it. He resumed it when he left Paris, but there is a marked change, and there are certain internal evidences that he wrote or rewrote this section in his old age, passed in Morrisania. The letters are for the most part formal ones, with the exception of those he wrote to the English ambassadress at Paris. As he made copies of them all, even the tenderest, it can easily be understood that they are vastly interior to the diary, and are in fact stiff and pedantic, written with an eye to posterity. But the diary will secure for him immortality, for it is not only most racy reading, but it is the best history of the revolution, taking into account its fragmentary character, that was ever penned.

Stories About Lincoln.

Baptist pastors, says the New York Times, listened to some interesting remarks by A. J. Conant, the artist, on Personal Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln." Mr. Conant said his first acquaintance with Mr. Lincoln came about through his being requested to paint Mr. Lincoln's portrait for the first exhibition of the Western Academy of Art at St. Louis. It was his custom, he said, in painting this to go to Mr. Lincoln's office in the old state building, as Mr. Lincoln was at that time (1860) busied with political affairs and could not find time for formal sittings.

The first time Mr. Conant visited Mr. Lincoln for this purpose he found the expression upon his face quite the reverse of the melancholy and serious one he had supposed he wore. It was so bright, animated and genial that Mr. Conant at once made up his mind to depict it if he could. With this in view it was his custom to tell humorous stories, which, when they touched Mr. Lincoln's fancy, made him forget for the time his absorbing affairs.

One day Mr. Lincoln told how, when "running," as he termed it, his gro-cery store at Salem, near Springfield, he got his first taste for law. A farmer drove up with a broken down horse and a wagon filled with household "plunand asked him what he would give "fur the hull load." Lincoln looked over the lot of old pots, pans, kettles and stuff, and gave him half a dollar. The man went off and Lincoln stored the stuff. Some weeks after the purchase Lincoln had occasion to use some of the barrels, which were filled with some of the old "truck" bought in the 50-cent purchase, and as he turned out the contents of one of them, under the old rusty pans a dilapidated copy of 'Blackstone's Commentar'7s' came to ight. Lincoln eyed it curiously and laid it aside. Later in the afternoon he picked the book up and began to read. He soon became absorbed in it, and from that day on he read all the ong leisure hours which fall to the lo of the country grocer. This was the first inkling he had of any taste in the direction in which he afterward attained such success.

Another story the artist told was one which he said he had himself told Lincoln and which he had used on several occasions, on two of which he had been interrupted before he got to the point said the artist, "if there anything which annoyed Mr. Lincoln it was this. It caused him to always remember the man from whom he got the story. The story was of a Missouri man who went to a stable to get a horse to take him to a convention to which he was going as a delegate with a hope of nomination. The stable keeper was of a different political persuasion and gave him a horse which he calculated would break down before he got there His calculations proved true and the man lost the nomination. On his return to the stable the disappointed Missourian asked the stable man if he was training that horse for a hearse. The man said, "Kinder guessed he wasn't." 'Well," said the man, "if you are, he'll never do it, for he wouldn't get a corpse to the cemetery in time for the resur-

This story Lincoln had twice tried to tell, once from the rear of a train, and was carried away by it before he got to the point, and a second time, when present at a gun testing, when the gun was fired just as he reached the Missourian's reply.

rection.

Do as you please when you please to do right; and you will always do the proper thing in taking Bigelow's Positive cure for coughs, colds, and all throat and lung troubles. Pleasant to take and cures speedy. 50 cents and \$1. Goodman Drug Co.

Suspicioned of Train Wrecking. William Carey, who keeps a blacksmith shop on Tenth and Leavenworth streets. was arrested yesterday and confined in the city jail. It is proposed to bring a charge of train wrecking against him. He is thought o have been the man who turned the switch that derailed the B. & M. engine the other light. He was prolific in his remarks to the engineer at the time.

Choking Catarrh.

Have you awakened from a disturbed sleep with all the horrible sensations of an assassin clutching your throat and pressing the life breath from your tightened chest? Have you noticed the languor and debility that succeed the effort to clear your throat and head of this catarrhal matter? What a depressing influence it everts upon the mind, clouding the memory and filling the head with pains and strange notices! How difficult it is to rid the nasa: passages, throat and lungs of this poisonous mucus all can testify who are afflicted with catarrh. How difficult to protect the system against its further progress towards the lungs, liver and kidneys, all physicians will admit. It is a terrible disease, and cries out for relief and cure. The remarkable curative powers, when all other remedies utterly fall, of Sanvono's Radical Cal Clus, are attested by thousands who gratefully recommend it to fellow-sufferers. No statement is made regarding it that cannot be substantiated by the most respectable and reliable references. breath from your tightened chest?

references.

Each package contains one bottle of the RADI-cal Craix, one box of Catagent at Scivent, and an Improved Innaism, with treatise and direc-tions, and is sold by all druggists for \$1.

STRAINS, SPRAINS, PAINS, RELIEVED IN ONE MIMUTE by that new, elegant, instantaneous and infallible Astidote to Pain, inflammation and Weakness, the Cutticuta Anti-Pain Plasvera. The first and only pain-subduing plaster. The most efficacions, the most agreeable, and the most speedy of all external sgents for the relief of Pain and Weakness. At all druggists, Scients; five for 31; or, postage free, of Potten Daug and Chemical Co., Boston, Macs.