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# THE DAILY BEE.

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#### BUSINESS LETTERS.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietor SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. Finite of Nebraska County of Douglas. Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The BER Fublishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending February 20, 1892, was as follows: follows: Funday, Feb. 14. Monday, Feb. 15. 28,150 13,948 Monday, Fob. 15. Tuesday, Fob. 16. Wednesday, Feb. 17. Thursday, Feb. 17. Thursday, Feb. 18. Friday, Feb. 19. Saturday, Feb. 20. 24,269 23,676 24.061 Average Circulation for January 24,324, PATRONIZE home industry is a principie as well as a proverb. NOTHING promises so much for Omaha and Nebraska in the immediate future as the prevailing and growing sentiment in favor of home industries. JERRY SIMPSON has gone to St. Louis.

McKeighan will also be there. Tomorrow Jerry, Watson, Otis, Clover, Kem and McKeighan will be lions. Next fall they will be shorn lambs.

THE senate has passed a resolution to return the battle flags captured from Mexico. This is right. Nobody now takes any special pride in that Mexican war, and the territorial reminder of our victories eases our conscience more than the flags arouse our patriotism.

Do NOT patronize any catch penny World's fair savings or transportation association. Put your money in bank, buy your own railroad ticket and select your own railway route to Chicago and return. In this way you will not only be independent but will save money.

SPEAKING of the irony of fate very naturally reminds the thoughtful reader that Cleveland contributed more to the flemocratic triumph in New York than Hill. Yet tomorrow's New York convention will show that Cleveland is not a candidate for the presidency and Hill is.

JUDGE GASLIN having discovered that Garza is a humbug and his rebellion a farce the Mexican government can go on with its politics without further approhension. The judge may be over-

WASHINGTON. No character in human history has a more general or firmer hold upon the respect and admiration of enlightened mankind than that of George Washington. In every land where patriotism is honored the name of Washington, synonymous with the highest form of patriotism, is held in popular reverence.

On a memorable occasion, the dedication of the Bunker Hill monument, Daniel Webster, who there delivered one of his masterly orations, made this declaration: "America has furnished to the world the character of Washington. If our Amorican institutions had done nothing else, that alone would have entitled them to the respect of mankind." That is the feeling of every American citizen today. It will be the sentiment of all who come after us so long as the institutions survive to which

the great and noble spirit of Washington gave inspiration and direction. But praise of this peerless patriot has been spoken as strongly and eloquently by Europeans as by Americans. Lord Brougham's declaration that "until time

shall be no more, a test of the progress which our race has made in wisdom and virtue will be derived from the veneration paid to the immortal name of Washington," furnishes an example of the fervor of such tributes from foreign sources. Of like unqualified eulogy is the assertion of Guizot, the French historian, that "of all great men he was the most virtuous and the most fortunate-in this world God has no higher favors to bestow." No finer tribute has been paid to this great character than that of Thackeray: "In defeat invincible, magnanimous in conquest, here is indeed a character to admire and revere -a life without a stain, a fame without a flaw." There has recently been published the correspondence of Count de Rochambeau, who landed at Newport in 1780 at the head of the king's troops, during the campaign which ended in the sursender of Lord Cornwallis at York-

town in the autumn of 1781. These letters show the distinguished French commander to have had the highest admiration for Washington. One of the very first letters written by Rochambeau on landing was addressed to Washington and begins with these words: "The orders of the king, my master, place me under the orders of

your excellency. I accept this post with all the submission, all the zeal and all the veneration which I have for your great person and for the distinguished talents which you have shown in carrying on a war which will be forever memorable." On February 23, 1781, he wrote from Newport to Washington:

'Yesterday was the anniversary of the

birth of your excellency. But on account of its falling on Sunday we adjourned the fete till today. We will celebrate it with but one regret and that is that your excellency cannot be a witness of the effusion of our hearts.' There is other testimony in this correspondence of the profound respect and admiration entertained for Washington by the French commanders who fought under him. It is impossible to overrate the price-

ces value to the nation and to the world of the character of George Washington, by universal consent recognized as the father of his country, and at this time, when the anniversary of his birth is again at hand, nothing better can be

die and endow them, or the church at large will be forced to contribute more liperally to their support. The general conference will find a wide difference of opinion among its members on this topic. and its final utterances will be awaited with much interest by educators in denominational institutions everywhere.

A MISTAKEN ECONOMY.

The Indian appropriation bill as reported to the lower house by the committee on Indian affairs appropriates about as much money for Indian education as the bill of the Fifty-first congress. It is cut \$718,135 below the estimated needs of the service. This is certainly a mistake. The great forward step taken by Commissioner Morgan in the matter of Indian education in the last three years has been approved by the country at large. It will be a serious misfortune to arrest the expansive movement in this direction just when it promised the most beneficent results

possible. If the Indian problem is ever solved it will be by the industrial school. The government training schools off the reservations have been greatly enlarged by appropriations made in the last congress, and they are now teaching many more pupils than ever before. Since the 1st of July, 1889, when Commissioner Morgan assumed the duties of bis office, the enrollment in the Indian schools on and off the reservations has increased by 3,500 pupils. Another year fully 3,500 more could have been brought under this influence to be taught the English language and the industries of their white neighbors. There is reason to fear that the educational work will be seriously crippled by the proposed action of congress. In our opinion the cut of \$400,000 on the general estimate is the most serious part of the impending misfortune. The nonreservation training schools may be able to stand the reductions proposed since the last congress was very liberal toward them, but the most important educational work attempted by the Indian department is that on the reservations where

the Indians live, and therefore the heavy reduction means that this branch of educational advancement must be checked. It is to be hoped the senate will come to the rescue and give the Indian commissioner's estimates the attention they merit.

## THE WORLD'S POPULATION.

Statistical figures are not always accurate and estimates of the number of people in the world are necessarily approximate. China's population is placed all the way from 250,000,000 to 400,000,000 and it may be more than the higher or less than the lower aggregate. By common consent, however, statisticians have arrived at the conclusion that the total number of human beings on the globe today is 1,480,000,000. These are divided among the continents as follows: Asia, 826,000,090; Europe, 357,000,000; Africa, 164,000,000; the two Americas, 122,000,000; Australia, 3,500,-000 and Oceanica, 7,500,000. The United States, with her 64,000,000,

contains only one and one twenty-third part of the population of the earth, while China has almost one-fourth. India stands next to China, with 324,000,000 people. Only one European nation, however, contains more people than the United States, and that is Russia, with 93,000,000. The German empire is next,

must continuously fail to obliterate the barrier that now divides the English speaking peop on this continent, legis-latios can ear maccomplish their prac-tical union. He suggests that a resolu-tion offering perestricted trade with Canada by congress, and the appointment of a commission to treat with parliamentary representatives for the oblit-

eration of the customs line between the two countries, could not be resisted by any parliament in Canada without the certainty of its being repudiated by the people. "Logislation," said Mr. Wiman, "originating in the needs and wants of the people of this continent, was the one thing essential for a practical union as

against diplomacy, originating in Great Britain and shaped by men whose only desire was to stand well with the authorities in another world, 3,000 miles away." This may be plausible, but why should the United States be asked to take aggressive action in the matter, at the possible risk of disturbing friendly relations with Great Britian?

The position of this country regarding reciprocity with Canada ought to be fully understood by the Canadian people. Canada is evidently very muchmore in need of freer trade than the United States. In these circumstances it would seem that this government properly has nothing to do but wait until the Canadian government shall make propositions for reciprocity that we can afford to consider, and that it is no part of the duty or policy of the United States to force the issue by legislation or otherwise. Whenever the Canadian people want reciprocity on a just and equitable basis they know the terms upon which they can negotiate with reasonable assurance of securing it. Until they are ready to accept these terms this country will maintain the proper policy by doing nothing either to coax or coerce reciprocity.

## THE INCREASE OF CRIME.

Criminal statistics present a rather discouraging commentary on the administration of justice in this country. The subject has been a good deal discussed from time to time, but it does not appear that much benefit has resulted from the discussion. In a recent charge to the federal grand jury at Fort Smith, Ark., Judge Parker of the United States district court cited some criminal statistics that may fairly be characterized as startling, and indicated some of the causes of the increase of crime, which the figures show. The recorded murders for the years

1889, 1890 and 1891 were respectively as follows: Three thousand five hundred and sixty-eight, 4,290, 5,906-an increase in three years of 65 per cent. Judge Parker reckons that there were half as many crimes of the same kind that were not discovered, granting which there were fully 8,000 murders committed in the United States last committed in the United States last year, certainly an appalling number. The most serious phase of this matter, however, is the small number of mur-derers who paid the penalty of their crimes. Thus it is stated that of the 10,196 who were pharged with murder during the last three years only 552 suffered the penalty, and of these the number lynched was larger than the number executed. For example, last year the number of persons lynched was 195 and the number legally executed for murder was only 128 Judge Parker submits several causes for this unfortunate state of affairs, some of which reflect rather severely upon the courts. One of these he states to be the indifference and incompetence of courts, both trial and appellate. This is not a new charge. In fact it has been

degree. Prof. Ely is to be assisted by an ample corps of professors, and is to begin active work during the fall of 1892. Thus the field of investigation, which binds the student most closely to the actual condition of social life, will be the starting point for the further extension of the university supported directly by the people. Nebraska, under Chancellor Canfield, has done something in this line. It, too, will no doubt soon follow the lead of Wisconsin, while the transformation of the western state universities to universities in fact as well as in name, will be but a matter of time.

SUPERINTENDENT FITZPATRICK'S paper upon kindergarten training, read before the national convention of superintendents of schools at Brooklyn last week, aroused considerable discussion. His own views upon the subject, as reported in the New York Tribune, are so diplomatic as not to commit him for or against the proposition to add the kindergarten as a grade of the public schools. There was enough suggestion of opposition, however, to bring the radical friends of the kindergarten to its immediate and effective defense. The sentiment of the educators present leans strongly to the kindergarten, and THE BRE cannot help regretting that Omaha's superintendent did not take strong and advanced ground in favor of the kindergarten. We agree with Prof. E. P. Seaver that \$1 spent for this early training is worth more than \$1 spent in any other part of a well ordered public school course. We are also of the opinion that the kindergarten age should be from 3 to 6 years of age, and not from 44 to 6, as proposed by Mr. Fitzpatrick.

THE speech of Senator Patmer of Illinois, in advocacy of an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people, appears to have made an impression. The senator always talks pointedly on any subject he discusses, and senators heard some truths regarding the standing of the senate in public opinion which ought to do them good. An interesting statement in connection with the subject was that of Senator Mitchell of Oregon that the sub-committee of the committee on privileges and elections had decided to report in favor of the proposed amendment. Unquestionably the proposition has been steadily gaining in favor, and it is thought to be probable that it will pass the senate. Such action would increase the popularity of that body.

THE information sent to congress by the secretary of the treasury regarding his authority to extend the 41 per cent bonds, ought to have been known before to every member of congress, so frequently and fully was the matter discussed when the question of extending the bonds was under consideration. These bonds, like all others issued by the government, are redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, and it was entirely within the discretion of the secretary of the treasury to pay them off or extend them, according to his judgment of what was best for the interests of the government. In this particular matter it was necessary to consider the condition of the treasury, which would have been put to a good

to select the democratic candidate for president from that state. A western man should head the ticket nominated at Chicago. Whether that man be Campbell, Carlisle, Gray, Palmer or Boles, he will be elected. If John M. Palmer is the man, he will almost certainly carry Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, besides Indiana, New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and the South.

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national pageant comes to pass, depicting in

song and story, in rejoicing and great thanks-giving, a nation's wondrous development. By the exercise of artistic skill all these

g scones and more will be represen Grand opera house February

The event will be distinctive both as a

society event and as a benefit for the Woman's Christian association. The list of participants shows that a large number of Omaha's best known people will appear to lend their services for the occasion. Eleven important incidents in American history will be represented by elaborate tableaux, with proper estimate and accession.

with proper costumes and accessories. The first will show Columbus at the court

of Isabella. The principal characters will be represented as follows: Queen Isabella, Miss Rena Hamilton; King Ferdinand, Dr. B. F. Crummer; Columbus, Charles R. Sherman. The other tableaux are:

Second-Landing of the Pligrims-Chlet characters: Governor Carver, W. H. Alex-ander: Mrs. Carver. Mrs. Colpetzer: Indian.

# Anything to Win.

Globe-Dimecrat. If the democrats intend to enter honestly

and courageously on a policy of tariff-cutting, Cleveland is the man they should nominate; but if they design to follow up their old practice of deception and cowardice, they ought by all means to put up Hill.

with.

kitchen fir

Mr. Labouchere and Female Soffrage. London Truth.

Women are, in truth, incomprehensible creatures and capable of anything; by turns angels and demons. And there are men who

would allow them to vote! I would sooner give children razors and revolvers to play

Life Sentence on Bread and Water.

Chicago News. One of the Kansas City papers is trying to discover who founded Kansas City. What penal measures will be undertaken when the guilty has been definitely located have not

yet been determined. Cause and Effect.

Louisville Courier-Journal Now thet Mr. Ingalls has joined the farm-

ers alliance the rate of interest on farm mortgages will drop.

### TERSE TRIFLES.

Philadeiphia Times: Legislation will never affect the free coinage of the campaign liar.

Washington Star: It is the coal man's lightest mood that is really of most importance.

Texas Siftings: The difference between being burned out and fred out is that in the former case you get the insurance.

Cloak Review.

The trees are bare and cheerless now, The breath of winter's in the air; Anon a wandering flake of snow

Drops silent on the rusty share

No colors yet from nature's hand Proclaim the advent of the spring. 'Tis cold and bleak. We shiver still And to our winter garments cling.

But spring is coming. Every man Who has a wife and lives in town Will tell you this; because his wife Is harping on that new spring gown.

Kate Field's Washington: Guggenheimer-

For vy you sells oud your beesness? Geldmacher (keeper of pawn shop)—I goes vest to make my fortchune. Guggenheimer—You vill meet mit gombedi-tion oud vest too. I rends in die bapers ov tu tousand Pawnees at von blace oud dare.

Indianapolis Journal: "The idea of your always asking for a kiss before you take it!" "Oh. you don't like such timidity. ch?" "It is not timidity at all; it's over-confi-dence. If you were not sure you would get it you would not stop to ask.

The girl whose conversation is

Enough to make you sleep May well be said to represent The terrors of the deep.

New York Herald: Rustle-What ye coin' ter name yer new county seat, think? Hustle-Perdition, I reckon. We mean ter do up Chicago on poppylat on ef we kin, an' mes people seem wiltin' ter go to a town o' thet name.

New York Herald: "While timorous knowl-edge stands considering audacious ignorance hath done the deed," as the man said after his wife had elimbed out of bed and built the SIGNS OF SPRING.

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Snerman. The other tableaux are:
Second-Landing of the Fligrims-Chief characters: Governor Carver, W. H. Alexander, Mrs. Carver, Mrs. Colpetzer; Indian. Hail Ewinz.
Third-Courtship of Miles Standish, Charles Barton, maristrate, Mr. Switzler.
Fourth-An old colonial kitchen-Chief characters: Grandfather, W. P. Heury; rrandmother, Miss Perrine; father, Mr. Alexander; mother, Miss Perrine; father, Mr. Alexander, Mrs. Haynes; typical old maile of 100, Mrs. Wittney; baskful couple, Miss Clark, N. P. Graves; schoolmire, Mrs. Poor.
Fitch-Reception to Washington, Miss Clark, N. D. W. Monham: Abiasil Adams, Miss Emily Wakely; Lafayette, A. P. Wolcott; dancers of the minuet, Mrs. Genenet, Chief Characters: Martha Washington, Mrs. New, Mr. Hail, Miss Yost and Mr. Counter; Mass Laura Honzinnd, Mr. Gannett, Miss Honzind, Mr. Gannett, Miss Hail, Mr. C. A. Wanner, Miss Doane and Mr. Croftoot.
Stath-Battle of Bunker Hill-Chief characters; America, Mrs. Pope; Columbia, Mrs. Cotton, Goddess of Liberty, Miss Anna Hishop; thirteen young women of Independence-Chief characters; America, Miss Meise, Miss Gura, Miss Hertha, Clarkson, Miss Daisy Jonn, Miss Hail, Mr. C. A. Wanner, Miss Loring, Miss Corn, Miss Bundy, Miss Loring, Miss Meisen, Miss Gura, Miss Gura, Miss Gura, Miss Gura, Miss Gura, Miss Conn, Miss Gura, Miss Gura, Miss Conn, Miss Gura, Miss Gura, Miss Meidrone, Miss Gura, Miss Gura, Miss Meidrone, Miss Hertha, Clarkson, Miss Meidrone, Miss Hunhes, Miss Gura, Miss Meidrone, Miss Hertha, Clarkson, Miss Meidrone, Miss Hunhes, Miss Gura, Miss Hertha, New Gura, Miss Meidrone, Miss Hertha, Clarkson, Miss Meidrone, Miss Hunhes, Miss Gura, Miss Miss Clara Clarkson, Kiss Meidrone, Miss Hunhes, Miss Gura, Miss Meidrone, Miss Hunhes, Miss Gura, Miss Hauteson, Miss Harder, Streener, Miss Hauteson, Miss Harder, Streener, Miss Hauteson, Miss H

Harper's Bazaar: Collector-Won't you sub-scribe something to our fund. Mr. Brief? Lawyer-Have you asked Bronson? Collector-No. Lawyer-Well. I'd advise you to ask Bron-son. He'll give you something handsome. Collector-Hut your subscription? Lawyer-Ok. 1? Oh. yes. Well. I won't charze you anything for my advice about Bronson. Good morning. The pageant will be given under the pat-ronage of the following well known ladies: Mesdames Adolph Meyer, Warren Switzler, W. J. Conneil, George Patterson, Joseph Mesonmes Adolph Meyer, Warren Switzler, W. J. Conneil, George Patterson, Joseph T. Duryca, James McKenna, Frank Wheaton, John B. Park, J. S. Mallory, D. H. Wheeler, jr., H. Mulford, J. B. Christian, W. N. Bab-R. M. Martin, J. S. Childshall, W. B. Millard, W. F. Allen, John R. Brook, F. M. Richardson, W. G. Spencer, Albert Hart-suff, C. F. Catlin, H. McCormick, A. Rem-ington, Lyman Richardson, J. N. Cotton.

## BREATHES FREE AIR.

Young Fred Finia Makes His Escape from the County Jail.

A 14-year-old Bohemian boy named Fred Fiala escaped from the county jail yesterday afternoon and is still at large. The escape was due to the carclessness of Deputy Jailer Enstead. It seems that the deputy was superintending the removal of some garbage from the jail and had opened the corridor and outer doors to allow the men bearing the

Philadelphia Times: Fortune has often turned on its heel before reaching a man, but in the case of the race course bettor it gener-ally turns on a horse's heel. Columbus Post: Wales now signs himself "Edward VII." His elevation to the throne would perhaps be styled "VIL-up." buckets to get out.

ruled by the supreme court upon this opinion, but it will not change the facts or his mind.

THE congressional proceedings yesterday indicate that the democratic party is more in favor of free trade and free coinage than of free speech. This explains why the attempt was made to choke off Congressman Harter in the debate on the silver question by his democratic friends.

KEARNEY is the place and April 27 the date of holding the republican state convention. This means that every man who is fortunate enough to be a delegate to the state convention or goes as a visitor will fall in love with the pretty, prosperous city which has been selected for its entertainment.

OUR valued but somewhat irascible friend, Colonel Helen M. Gougar, must feel a triffe humiliated over the revelation that the \$1,500 contributed by the liquor dealers to the democratic state central committee of Massachusetts was used to pay her and Rev. Sam Small for making prohibition speeches in that state.

CONGRESSMAN FITCH, a democrat from New York, in the interest of the English syndicate controlling the breweries has introduced a bill to amend the McKinley bill by reducing the tariff on barley from 30 cents to 10 cents per bushel. This is a part of the scheme for attacking the tariff law in detail, which the farmers will not appreciate.

DR. W. T. HARRIS, commissioner of education, suggested to the educational convention in Brooklyn the advisability of recommending to all schools throughout the country the celebration of the discovery of America on October 12 next. The idea was immediately approved, and no doubt the four-hundredth anniversary of that important event will be duly celebrated by the 13,000,000 school children of America. The occasion will be memorable and impressive, and Dr. Harris deserves to be congratulated upon his happy thought.

THE liquor law amendment requiring saloonkeepers within the two-mile limit to pay \$500 a year license took effect August 1, 1891. For weeks no attention was paid to the matter. Some time in November the first steps were taken looking to the enforcement of the law. Proliminary hearings were had after a .time, and at the beginning of this term of court indictments were found against the saloon men. Yesterday the first case was tried, resulting disastrously to the law-breaking liquor dealer. More than six months have lapsed, however, since the law became operative and the county school fund is short not less than 10,000 by reason of this delay. Perhaps the debaters at the Sundown club can use the liquor cases as an example of "The Law's Delays."

commended to the thoughtful consideration of American citizens than the contemplation of the virtues and the patriotism of that peerless man who was

"first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

METHODIST EDUCATIONAL INSTITU-TIONS

At the great quadriennial meeting of the Methodist church known as the general conference the subject of education receives careful attention. Reports are received from the various semi-

naries, academies, colleges and universities under the control of the denomination. At the meeting here in May this topic will be one among many in which the general public will take more interest than in mere quostions of doctrine or polity. Judging from the discussion in the eastern newspapers of this denomination and others the conference will find a demand presented

that the Methodist body shall stop multiplying colleges and universities, and devote itself to increasing the endowments of those already established. The startling statements of President Rogers of the Northwestern university in Ceicago the other day will force the subject into the public prints before the conference meets and pave the way for

prompt and definite action in Omana. He says: "The Methodist church is the oldest church in America today and yet it has not a single institution of learning thoroughly equipped and fully en-dorsed. \* \* \* The aggregate income of the fifty-seven Methodist institutions in the country will not equal by one-half the income of Harvard. \* \* \* There is not a Methodist college in the country where a young man can secure the training necessary to fit him to become a mechanical, sanitary, electrical or civil engineer, nor is there a Metho-

complete training in political science." Dr. Rogers probably forgot that the Congregational church had founded Harvard and Yale before Wesley was born and that the Baptists had established Brown, the Presbyterians Princeton and the Episcopalians Columbia universities before Embury and Strowbridge began to preach Wesleynnism on this continent. Nevertheless the doc-

dist institution that can give a man a

tor's proposition that the Methodists should cease increasing the number of their educational institutions and strive to improve their standing, will challenge attention. Harvard has an annual income of more than \$1,000,000 and yet the aggregate endowment of the fiftyseven Methodist institutions is but \$8,000,000, and this at interest would produce but \$400,000. The largest sum to the credit of a Methodist university in this country is \$3,000,000, enough for an annual income of \$150,000.

It is clear that if the new national university at Washington is to compete with other great educational establishments, and the several popular universities like the Northwestern are to keep pace with similar institutions in this country; more wealthy Methodists must

with 49,600,000. Then come Austria Hungary with 41,000,000, Great Britain and Ireland, 38,000,000; France, 38,000, 000; Italy, 30,000,000; and Spain, 17,000, 000. We read of 1.000.000 people suffering from famine in India or China and think comparatively little of it because 1,000,000 among such myriads is comparatively a small number. A million sufferers in Ireland, however, awakens our pity and unlooses our pursestrings, and 20,000,000 in Russia strikes the great pitying heart of the world be cause it is more than one person in five of the entire population of that nation. We sometimes speculate upon the problem of density of population, and our mathematicians are proud of showing us exactly when the population of the world will have increased beyond the possibility of sustenance upon its surface. A calculation on the other side will show that we are safe for a few cen turies on this continent provided the populous countries of Europe are not overcrowded. The average density of population in Europe is thirty-seven to the square kilometer, in Asia it is ninetoen, in Africa five and in America three. Belgium, the most densely populated country in the world, shows 207 to the square kilometer. The Netherlands, Great Britain and Ireland, Italy, Japan, the German empire, China and

British India, follow in the order named, but at a considerable distance apart. In the United States there are but seven to the kilometer. In Saxony the population is 233 to the square kilometer, and in Ruode Island 106. It will be seen. therefore, that even in our most thickly settled state we have room and to spare Europe might move across the Atlantic in a solid phalanx and we should still have more elbow room than the people of Great Britain. The figures prove that in spite of the tremendous rush to America we can grow at our present rate for generations to come without being crowded out so far as physical conditions obtain.

OBSTACLES TO CANADIAN RECIPRO-CITY.

Mr. Erastus Wiman is one of the most earnest advocates of reciprocity between the United States and Canada, and no man better understands the obstacles in the way of its attainment. Referring to the collapse of the recent effort to open negotiations at Washington, Mr. Wiman said it again enforced the lesson that so long as diplomacy is controlled by Great Britain on the one hand and dictated by Canadian manufacturers on the other, there would be no free market toward the great north land for American goods. The tory party in control in Canada owes its power to the manufacturers of that country, many of whom cannot be made to see the great advantages which an open market in the United States would afford. These are supplemented by the ultra loyalists, who oppose the discrimination against the goods of Great Britain which the free admission of American manufactures would imply.

the subject, and such a consensus of opinion must of course be accepted. It strongly suggests the necessity of reform in the judicial system of the country generally as the first essential to a better administration of justice in criminal matters. Another cause is the general prevalence of perjury, for the correction of which the laws must be made more severe. The direct and indirect use of corrupting influence, such as money, social power, or other agencies equally as strong, is another cause of the defeat of justice which it may be as-

sumed would be far less operative if our judicial system were on a different basis.

Another cause submitted by Judge Parker is "the sickly sentimentality which exists in favor of the man who has reddened his hands with innocent human blood," a sympathy which nearly every community in the country has had experience with and to which thousands of murderers have owed their escape from justice. It is an altogether undiscriminating sontimentality, as likely to be effusively manifested in behalf of the most brutal of murderers as for one in whose case it may be possible to find some extenuating circumstance Above all, says Judge Parker, 1s the indifference of the people themselves to

the terrible crimes which menace the peace of every household in the land. Manifestly there is great need that the public mind be aroused to an adequate appreciation of the condition of affairs that one of the ablest men in the federal judiciary calls attention to. When the percentage of in rease of crime in the country from year to year is greater than the percentage of increase of pop-ulation it is evidence of radical defects in the administration of justice which should be promptly remedied.

THE advance of the growing west in

the matter of higher education is keep-ing pace with is material progress. One more evidence of this movement is seen in the announcement made last week of the resignation of Prof. Richard T. Ely from the Johns Hopkins university in order to take charge of the new department of economics, history and civics about to be opened in the Wisconsin State university at Madison. All must concede that no fitter person-could be secured for the position. This will be the first organization undertaken for this special field by any of the state educational institutions, the schools of political science having hitherto been found only under the privately endowed colleges of the east. It is proposed to develop this new department at Madison upon the so-called university principles so as to enable students to look for-Mr. Wiman says that if diplomacy | ward to the attainment of the doctor's

deal of a strain if payment had been im perative.

JAY BURROWS has retired from the editorial department of the Farmers Alliance, to be succeeded by C. H. Firtle, secretary of the independent state central committee. Burrows is a very ecmade by every one who has discussed centric man with intense prejudices, likes and dislikes. But he is an able organizer and a caustic writer. He believes that the end justifies the means and he regulated the conduct of the Farmers alliance organ by this principle. His retirement will probably tend to bring the Van Wyck and Powers factions in the alliance closer to each other. It remains to be seen, however, whether Mr. Pirtle has greater capacity for conducting his paper and keeping it in harmony with its patrons than Burrows had.

> THE South Dakota divorce law is evil in many particulars and ought to be amended. Nevertheless people generally will rejoice that its laxity has made a divorce with alimony possible for Mrs. James G. Blaine, jr. There is but one opinion of this scion of a noble house and that is that he acted the poltroon from the beginning to the end of this miserable business. He can never restore himself to the good will of the people of this country. Americans despise a man who will deliberately abandon the woman he has sworn to love, cherish and protect and the child which she bears him without greater cause than the junior Blaine has ever set up for his excuse.

ST. JOSEPH'S hospital is the oldest charitable establishment in Omaha. Throughout these many, many years this institution has fulfilled its mission of love, a haven for the helpless, and home for the injured poor. Omaha owes a debt of deep gratitude to the faithful sisters and the great church which sustained them for this hospital, and every right minded citizen will congratulate them upon the approaching completion of their new capacious brick building. To the generous John A. Creighton and his late wife the public is indebted for the handsome and complete structure soon to be turned over to the sisters of St. Francis.

DR. BILLINGS asserts that "lump jaw" is neither infectious, contagious nor injurious to the meat of the animal afflicted. The bureau of animal industry at Washington takes a very different position and the average man who has seen a brute suffering from the loathsome disease will agree with the burean.

A Magwump Anchor. Springheld (Mass.) Republican The prohibition party seems to be the only one those days that the people know just where to find.

Still Harping on the West.

Chicago Herald. The custom of permitting one state to dictate the nomination should not prevail this year. In the excised condition of public sentiment in New York it would be hazardous

ITS JUSTIFICATION.

Several Becauses Which Have Led up to the "National Pageant." Because Columbus first discovered an idea

and then discovered Queen Isabella and Queen Isabella discovered a way to fill his empty pocketbook, Columbus discovered an. America where the Pilgrims could land and discover a Plymouth Rock whereon to kneel and give thanks for deliverance from the perils of the doep and a country wherein to form a colony after their heart's desire. Bocause there was a Plymouth colony there were men and maidens and men and maidens became lovers, such as Longfellow tells us of in his "Courtship of Miles Standish." Bein his "Courts of other colony there cause there was an independent colony there were wars with the mother country, and so were wars a buttle of Bunker Hill followed by a declaration of independence. Because all men were not what they were declared to be, free and equal, three was a civil war, and because of all these stirring events a

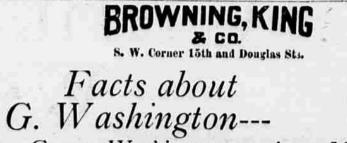
Fiala, who was "waiting to be taken to the reform school, saw an opportunity to escape and made the best of his chance. He slipped by the jailer and showed a clean pair of beels as he flew down the stone paved roadway leading to the corner of Harney and Eighteenth

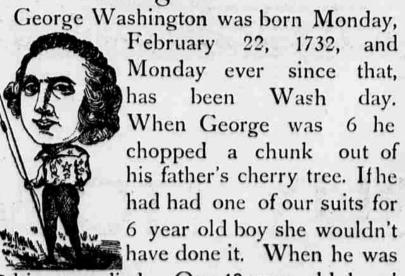
streets. Deputy Enstead started after the prisoner, but when a couple of hundred feet away from the jail remembered that he had left

the doors open and returned in a hurry. Jailer Miller was a witness to the affair and when he saw his deputy start on the the soy's parents live near the corner of Six-teenth and Castellar streets.

Decrease in the Bank Reserve.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.-The weekly bank statement shows the reserve has decreased \$2,796,000. The banks now hold \$30,858,000 in excess of legal requirements.





12 his papa died. Our 12 year old boys' suits are the talk of the city. Washing tons of dirt out of old shirts waists is wasted labor when you can get new ones of us that will Wash and not fade for 75c now. The old price was a dollar. This is the last week of the cut price sale on our boys' and children's clothing. Our spring goods for boys and men will arrive soon now.

