

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION...

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Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation figures for various weeks.

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The longer the park commissioners parley with property owners the cheaper the lands become.

A CONDUTE franchise or privilege is worth money to the city and should not be voted away without consideration.

TWENTY dollars per car is the present differential rate against Omaha on Texas cattle shipments.

SENATOR GATCH's speech in favor of county local option for Iowa is forcible. It should convince the legislature that the liquor question has disrupted honest politics in Iowa long enough.

INASMUCH as the National Carriage trust has nine twine factories in Canada, it can readily be seen that no serious opposition to free binder twine will come from that grasping concern.

THE statements of the Hoffman-Keefe File company regarding the way in which the award of contract for vault fixtures was made is circumstantial enough to challenge attention.

IT WILL be in order for Mr. John Groves to inform the public why the Chicago firm was not vouchsafed a reply to its letters asking for information regarding proposals for the vault fixtures in the new city hall.

NEBRASKA's prohibition warbler, Huckins, and his collaborator, the oratorical cyclone, Wolfenbarger, are about to enter upon a prohibition campaign in Oregon. The people of the far northwest have the sympathy of Nebraskans.

NON-PARTISAN free coinage leagues are advocated by the Denver News. As the News is a democratic organ and the republican party will have no free silver plank in its platform it is not difficult to interpret the term non-partisan correctly.

ALL this talk from Lincoln about renewing the gubernatorial contest is baldness. There is no purpose on the part of the republicans to interfere with the democratic incumbent. They prefer to give him rope and patiently await results.

NEBRASKA is a great deal more interested in building up the binder twine and beet sugar industries and in growing hemp and sugar beets than in tinkering with the currency. Mr. Bryan, however, has not lived in Nebraska long enough to understand her wants.

THE failure of the California National bank at San Diego is responsible for the suicide of two bankers, President Collins at San Diego and Cashier Baird of Collins' Cheyenne bank at Cheyenne. It is not often that a default is followed by such fatal results.

DEMOCRATS will probably make no special mention of the fact that Louisiana has received \$2,580,017 as her share of a sugar bounty for 1891 out of \$2,592,020 allowed thus far by the Treasury department under the terms of the "sectional" McKinley bill. Nebraska's share is \$53,974.

NOTWITHSTANDING numerous predictions to the contrary, Indiana has elected a solid delegation to the Minneapolis convention, instructed to vote for Benjamin Harrison for president. Note the returns from other states as they come in. This is a Harrison year and other aspirants for the presidency must wait until 1896.

THERE is encouragement for republicans everywhere in the results of the town and charter elections held in New York last Tuesday. Almost without exception the republicans made gains, and in some of the counties there was a political revolution. In Orange county, for example, a republican board of supervisors was elected for the first time in thirteen years. Another notable victory for the republicans was in Elmira, the home of Senator Hill. Last week the senator was in that city conferring with the political workers and giving directions as to the management of the local campaign, and it is not difficult to imagine his chagrin at the election of a republican city government by an unprecedented majority. There were a number of other surprises for the democratic managers, and altogether these elections, which ordinarily would be regarded as of little general importance, are at this time significant and reassuring for the republican cause in New York. There are very strong reasons for believing that the republicans will carry the Empire state next November.

CANADIAN COMPETITION.

Western producers and all the commercial interests of this section are concerned in the judicial decision just rendered regarding shipments to Canadian points by railroads in the United States. The decision is regarded as the hardest blow the interstate commerce act has received, since it declares that the law does not apply to any traffic to or from points beyond the border or seaboard. In view of this decision the opinion is expressed that the act must be so amended as to place the same restrictions upon all carriers allowed to compete for the same business, or be wholly repealed. If this is not done the law, it is asserted, will become practically a dead letter.

This subject of Canadian competition is an exceedingly important one, and although it has been discussed for several years no satisfactory way of meeting the difficulties it presents has yet been found. Two years ago a committee of the United States senate made a very thorough investigation of the subject, taking a large amount of testimony in the northwest and in New England. The greater part of this was unfavorable to any interference on the part of the government. It was very generally admitted that Canadian railroads doing business in the United States ought to be subjected to the same regulations prescribed for American roads, but beyond this very limited operation of the law upon the foreign competition it was quite generally held by those representing the producing and commercial classes that nothing should be done. The report of the senate committee urged that the Canadian competition had proved a serious matter to the American railroads from which it attracted business, and that it was manifestly desirable that something be done to protect the domestic roads against the injury they were suffering in the altogether unequal contest. The secretary of the treasury was also appealed to to exercise such authority as he possessed for putting some sort of restraint upon the Canadian competition, and the late Secretary Windom had the matter under consideration for months. But nothing has been done either by congress or the Treasury department.

The proposition to exclude the Canadian railroads from traffic to and from points in the United States is not likely to receive serious consideration. It would be vigorously antagonized by our own people in New England and in the northwest, who maintain that they are materially benefited by the Canadian competition. The suggestion that the alien corporations should be required to pay a license for the privilege of doing business in the United States, revocable for a violation of the rules which govern American roads, does not appear to be especially objectionable unless the license should be placed so high as to practically amount to an exclusion. It is evident that the present situation cannot continue perpetually, and it ought to be possible to find a practicable remedy for the conditions complained of. It may be that finally some arrangement, equitable and reciprocal, will have to be made between the two governments.

THAT BRIDGE ARBITRARY.

The wholesale dealers of that charmingly good natured little metropolis of Pottawattamie county, Iowa, are admitted into all territory west of the Missouri river on the same terms as are those of Omaha. Upon this score Omaha jobbers are making no complaint whatever. What they demand and what they are entitled to is a reciprocity of rates which shall place both towns upon the same footing for western Iowa trade. There is nothing unfair about the proposition. It is simply an application of the same rule to the traffic on both sides of the Missouri.

It comes in very bad taste from Council Bluffs to threaten retaliation through an officer of the Iowa railroad commission upon the Iowa roads if they concede Omaha's demands. It is in very much worse taste for the commissioner himself to be interviewed in the public prints upon the question. It looks very much as if he had been inspired to utter those sentiments by the railways who desire some excuse for denying Omaha's reasonable request for an abolition of the bridge rate.

The city of Council Bluffs has had experience enough in fighting Omaha to learn that she can gain nothing by attempting to cripple Omaha. The terminus controversy did Omaha a great deal of harm in times past but in no way benefited Council Bluffs. That city never had any marked growth or business prosperity until Omaha capital began to give tone to its realty market and Omaha enterprise constructed the wagon and motor bridge. The people of the Bluffs and of all the country round about owe a good deal of their present prosperity to the fact of their proximity to Omaha. As this city grows, Council Bluffs will grow.

Council Bluffs is the commercial center of western Iowa, but Omaha is and will always remain the commercial metropolis of the Missouri valley. Granting that Council Bluffs is the natural jobbing center of western Iowa, is there any reason why her merchants should be admitted on equal terms to Nebraska and the west when a rate of 5 cents per hundred is interposed as an embargo upon Omaha trade in western Iowa? If territory west of the Missouri river is common to both cities, should not that east of the river be likewise common?

A CONVENTION HALL.

Unless our citizens erect a suitable auditorium for the accommodation of the people's party national convention, this city will suffer more in reputation than it will gain in cash by the coming of the third party politicians.

A suitable temporary structure can be erected for \$15,000 to \$25,000 in the heart of the city—on the triangle at Twentieth and St. Mary's avenue, for instance. This would be available for the great events of this summer, and probably would last several years if so desired. If not, the lumber and other material used in its construction would bring within 50 per cent of its first cost, so that if the wigwag were used but once the expense of its construction would be trifling.

We prefer to see a better building erected. This city should have an

auditorium with a seating capacity of 15,000 at least for many great public meetings. Our citizens should make the present necessity the opportunity for securing the public hall we have so long needed.

THE RECIPROcity CLAUSE.

The reciprocity clause of the tariff act has been persistently assailed by the democrats as conferring unconditional authority upon the president. Men of that party have staked their reputations as constitutional lawyers upon this contention. When the amendment was before the senate elaborate speeches were made by the democratic senators to show that congress could not confer upon the president the authority contained in this clause, which it was maintained was a distinctly legislative and not an executive power. It is but just to say that the democrats were not absolutely alone in this view. One prominent republican senator, Mr. Everts, held a like opinion, and perhaps one or two other republican senators were not entirely sure that congress was not going too far in giving the president authority to reimpose duties. But the democrats were a unit in declaring that the reciprocity clause was unconstitutional so far as it conferred upon the executive the authority to restore, after a specified time, the duties on certain articles imported into the United States from countries which did not, on or before the time stated in the act, January 1, 1892, make reciprocity arrangements with the United States.

The supreme court has settled the question of the constitutionality of the reciprocity clause of the tariff act, and it has settled it adversely to the democratic contention. The court interprets the authority given the president as that of an agent of the law-making power. The conditions under which he was to act were prescribed by congress, and empowered him to execute its will whenever he should find these conditions existing. There was, in the opinion of the court, no transfer of legislative power, but congress simply gave the president power to determine when the will of congress, as expressed in the act, should be carried out. All the president had to ascertain was that a particular fact existed, and then it was directed that he execute the act. He was a mere agent of the law-making power.

This decision is not only important as sustaining the republican position, but it is timely in view of the fact that the president will within two weeks exercise the authority given him by the reciprocity clause of the tariff act. He has given notice that on March 15 duties will be imposed on sugar, molasses, coffee and hides imported into the United States from countries which at that date have not entered into reciprocity arrangements or negotiations therefor, and undoubtedly this will be done at the appointed time. It is well, therefore, that a decision of the highest tribunal, anticipating this action, removes all question as to the validity of the law authorizing it.

On the whole the supreme court has given the democrats some pretty hard slaps recently, and the party cannot derive much consolation from the fact that Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Lamar did not concur in the opinion that the reciprocity clause of the tariff act is constitutional.

A PROMISING OUTLOOK.

The prospects for business in Omaha during the ensuing season are very encouraging. The revival of trade and improvement in public confidence is already marked. Real estate is always the last thing to feel the impulse of a business revival. The gradual improvement in the real estate market is an unmistakable index of better times. No city in the country offers greater promise to investors than Omaha. Men of means who have been operating extensively in Chicago in anticipation of the world's fair are quietly dropping out of that market and are making investments here.

The number of business buildings and private residences has already been mentioned in these columns. The large expenditures proposed for public improvements and the extensive preparations for enlarging the packing houses of South Omaha afford assurance that Omaha will during the present year make another stride forward as an industrial and commercial center. It only remains now for enterprising and public-spirited business men to take advantage of the tide of prosperity.

HURRAH FOR OMAHA.

When the independent national convention meets at Omaha the delegates will find themselves greeted with true western hospitality. They will find on the banks of the Great Muddy a city with ample hotel accommodations and the people with one accord doing all their power to make them feel at home.

Like all cities, Omaha has its shortcomings, but they will not be visible to those who visit there on the glorious Fourth of July. As a convention city Omaha has snied its castor in the ring. The capture of the independent convention is its first victory in that respect. There will be 1,772 delegates, as many senators and the usual followers, which will swell the crowd to at least 50,000 people. If Omaha accommodates them, and she will, the word will be passed all along the line that our sister town is a grand place as a convention city. In four years, then, she will reach out with fair prospects of securing other large gatherings.

The national convention at Omaha will help Nebraska and it will help Lincoln. There will be thousands of visitors from the east and south drop off here to take a look at Nebraska's capital and return home laden with praises of the grand sights they have seen. Let every town in the state sing the one song of success for Omaha and her convention, and, like the castor upon the waters, it will return to bless us all. Letty jalousies should not push themselves in to block the wheels of great machinery. Hurrah for Omaha!

A BIG BOY NOW.

New York Mercury. As we turned the leaves of an album of the kind that those seen, with many an interjection, and interjection between.

Then we came to a full length picture of a child of five years, who stood erect on the table with his feet below his knees.

I knew at a glance the picture. But this was not the boy I was looking for. And I asked the sturdy fellow, "Why, Oliver, who is that?"

"What that?" And his lips, as he gave it a glance, took a firm curve, which I saw, that I was looking at the boy I was looking for.

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have been taken looking to such an arrangement. There has been more or less grumbling as to what the republicans will probably do regarding proposed silver legislation—whether they will unite with the anti-silver democrats or stand aloof and leave the whole responsibility with the democrats. The line of duty is plain enough, and it ought to be entirely safe to predict that it will be followed. In this matter the interests of the country should be above any considerations of party advantage, and it is not to be doubted that this will be the view of the republican members of the house. As to embarrassing the majority by obstructive tactics, the republicans will hardly stultify themselves by such a course after the principle and precedent they established in the Fifty-first congress.

Just about the time the chairman of the Board of Public Works gets himself together with a view to doing something to clean the streets, rain or a freeze-up interferes. Mr. Birkhauser ought to keep himself in working order, so that when the thaw and sunshine make street cleaning possible he can go at the work without delay. The Seventh ward statesman should not wait every time to be told that he is indolent and negligent before attempting to perform his duty.

THE Georgian crackers do not harmonize in congress to any kitchinish degree. Watson and Livingstone, the two alliance men, are perpetually at war figuratively speaking and only day before yesterday the little alliance leader took occasion to give Speaker Crisp a tongue-lashing it may be remarked in this connection that the republican minority is enjoying the majority bear garden immensely.

A Discreet Boss. Washington Star. It appears to be Mr. Gorman's astute political purpose to be for the present only mildly prominent, and so avoid any risk of becoming offensively conspicuous.

Blaine's Last Letter. New York Sun. The letter of Mr. Blaine to an expression of parental feeling will gain for him the sympathy of every father. It is the true story wrung from him by torture.

Apologies Are in Order. Chicago Tribune. New York claims that the Tammany census will show a population of 1,800,000 in that city. This was what it claimed in 1890. It Gotham either acknowledge it has not grown any in two years or apologize to Porter.

All Ringers Must Be Barred. Grand Island Independent. Nebraska republicans should now be turning their eyes toward their best and strongest men with a view to nominating them. In no other way can the republicans hope to succeed. No weakling can defeat Charles H. Van Wyck, who, if all signs do not fail, will be the nominee of the people's party.

Interesting and Instructive. Hastings Republican. THE OMAHA BEE, with characteristic enterprise, very appropriately celebrated Nebraska's twenty-fifth birthday anniversary with a four-page review of Nebraska progress and growth under the caption "Story of Nebraska," "From Territorial Dependence to Sovereign Statehood." It contained many interesting facts and dates relative to the state's early history.

Characteristic Small Peace. St. Paul Pioneer-Press. The house has passed one appropriation bill in its ten weeks of dawdling—that for the military academy. It appears to have found one wholly useless expenditure, from its point of view, which is ruthlessly pruned away. They really do not seem to have a soap. Mr. Holman doesn't propose the government shall educate a lot of young dudes who can't wash without such luxuries.

The Turning Tide. New York World, March 2. The city and town elections in different portions of the state yesterday show general democratic reverses. The republicans elected mayors in Utica, Oswego and Amsterdam, and in Elmira the regular democratic candidate, championed by Senator Hill, carried but one ward in the city. Large sums of money was spent on both sides for votes, it is said, and the independent democratic candidate, for whom Cleveland democrats and republicans voted, was chosen.

In Utica, too, Hill and Cleveland democrats were arrayed against each other, while in Oswego a split between the democratic factions paved the way for a third republican victory.

The republicans also made gains in supervisors and in Dutchess county, where last year the board stood eighteen democrats to eight republicans. It is believed that the republicans have elected fifteen members and the democrats eleven.

Hurrah for Omaha. Lincoln Sun. When the independent national convention meets at Omaha the delegates will find themselves greeted with true western hospitality. They will find on the banks of the Great Muddy a city with ample hotel accommodations and the people with one accord doing all their power to make them feel at home.

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OTHER LAYS THAN OURS.

The disaffected classes in Germany that have recently been so demonstrative do not stand alone in their opposition to the throne. Disaffected monarchists and supporting them are men of thought and purpose, who find in politics what they believe to be the remedy for many of the ills from which Germany suffers. Liberals and socialists find in these disaffected masses the elements of future power. With them are other multitudes, composed of nearly all classes and conditions of society, that also find in the overthrow of the liberal and socialist. The growth of these two political bodies has been so extraordinary during the last five years as to give good cause to the imperial government to fear their influence hereafter. The old chancellor, Bismarck, attempted to crush them out with his anti-socialist laws, yet still they grew amazingly in numbers, confidence and aggressiveness. Following the prince's failure, the young emperor adopted a policy of conciliation, the anti-socialist laws were discarded, and "labor receipts" for the amelioration of the condition of the working people were put forth to dispel popular discontent. The emperor's failure has been not less signal than that of the old chancellor; the liberal and socialist parties have grown so rapidly under the policy of conciliation as they did under that of coercion, and in the Reichstag, in society, their political strength is shown not only by numbers, but by their frankness of speech and independence of action.

The church in Wales still lives. By a majority of forty-seven the House of Commons has recently passed a resolution for the establishment of a Welsh majority against a similar resolution was only thirty-two. It is a question which rouses strong feeling on both sides. Welsh nonconformists have the hot temper of other Welshmen. They say that the church is the church of a minority. "It flaunts the banner of Episcopalianism in the face of a Calvinistic nation," and it invites the wrath of the people. Of course, it did not do that less would be heard of other objections. The majority of Welshmen do not like it. That, in Mr. Gladstone's view, is the decisive argument. The partisans of the church reply that it is a growing church; that its clergyman are men of higher character than their rivals; that it is a liberal descendant of a church which has existed in Wales since the sixth century; that it receives twice as much from donations as from endowments; that the argument from numbers is pressed by sects which decline to submit to a census and which is an outpost of the Church of England, against which the real attack is directed. "Its enemies demand disestablishment," said Mr. Balfour, who had absorbed some of the Welsh heat from the opposite benches. "They really desire not reform, but ruin. Envy, not piety, is the motive of their action." The imputation of low motives is a mistake which Mr. Balfour need not to have made. It is rather remarkable that he and others who opposed disestablishment drew freely for their arguments on Mr. Gladstone's speech of last year in favor of disestablishment. If, indeed, it was in favor, it was really in favor of the church, and it was again, that Mr. Gladstone then gave excellent reasons for maintaining the church in Wales, and ended by voting to destroy it. The question is one of those which are raised year after year, and can finally be answered in only one way. A state church is an anachronism. The modern spirit is against it, and not in Wales only, but in England also, most of the English and the Australian contest between state and church be ended.

There are signs in France of an intent to propitiate the clerical conservatives on the one hand and the radicals on the other. M. Falloux, who somewhat hastily and needlessly prosecuted the archbishop of Aix and thus checked the natural effect of the papal friendly overtures, has been definitely dropped. The sacrifice of this man will be construed as a warning against the exhibition of too much zeal on the part of the anti-clericals. On the other hand, in the retirement of M. Burgeles as minister of public instruction, the radicals receive a pledge that their program of secular education will be rigorously adhered to. By these two concessions, made to the right and left respectively, M. Carnot obviously hopes to avert a combination of those factors for purely destructive purposes. It must, however, be noted that while he may have strengthened himself on his two wings, he has weakened himself in the center. All of the 318 members who stood by M. de Freycinet in the division which caused his downfall cannot be depended on to support a cabinet from which M. Constans is excluded. That is plain from the indignant outcries of the newspapers devoted to the late minister of the interior, in which the cabinet is proclaimed as a cabinet. Nor is there any doubt that in the protests these journals represent the feelings of M. Jules Ferry, whose influence, though unobtrusive, is still considerable. The new ministry will, therefore, have to deal with an element of opposition in the ranks of the opportunists, who have hitherto constituted the core of President Carnot's supporters. It is manifest from the analysis of the conditions under which the new ministry takes office, that its tenure of power depends entirely on the tolerance of M. Clemenceau. As he can do nothing without the support of M. Constans, he is compelled to define precisely its intentions with relation to the church.

The Swedish-Norwegian controversy is the old one of the "two kings" of the north. It has been the general impression in this country that the functions of the king of Sweden and Norway were merely nominal, and that the main power of government rested with the people. If the assertions of the popular leaders are to be believed this is not strictly the case. The Norwegians and the Swedes claim that the Bernadotte family have usurped powers which properly belong to the popular assemblies, especially as regards the position of Norway as an independent nation. The best authorities on the national constitution of 1814 declare that Norway is entitled to all national privileges which are now enjoyed by Sweden, but that the king of Sweden, who is also the king of Norway, has positively refused to recognize such an equality of the nations. Thus, while there are ministers or diplomatic representatives from Sweden at the capitals of all the great civilized nations, Norway has none. Sweden has a minister of foreign affairs empowered to negotiate treaties, but the same right is not granted to Norway. Under this system of affairs the Norwegians are ready to consider themselves bound by every treaty or convention made by the Swedish court or cabinet, and as yet the representations of the Norwegian parliament have not availed to secure any change. If the matter rested with the people alone the trouble could be easily remedied, as many of the Swedish popular representatives concede the justice of Norway's claims, but the fact that the king has wished to pledge the support of the two states to the Franco-Russian alliance has naturally from family reasons, his sympathy lies entirely against Germany, while that of Norway is as strongly opposed to the czar. On this account the Norwegians have already reached a high pitch and may eliminate in open hostility to the king.

President Harrison. He is a man with a united States. Go to, Governor Gray. Go to a barber shop.

Chicago Herald of the Bee. The largest electric light company in the world is about to locate in Chicago, making this the center of its operations in the United States. In comparison with the magnitude of the work contemplated by this foreign competitor, the combined strength of the Edison and Thomson-Houston companies, it is said, will sink into relative insignificance. The new rival in the field is no less formidable a concern than the Siemens & Halske Electric company of Berlin, which has constructed nearly all the ocean cables laid, and which has works in London, Berlin, Vienna, and Belfort, France. Several weeks ago papers of incorporation for the Siemens & Halske Electric company were filed with the secretary of state at Springfield, Ill. They were taken out in the name of W. Meisenberg, Edwin F. Bailey and Otis H. Waldo, the two latter acting merely as attorneys in the matter. At the time Mr. Meisenberg would say nothing further than that "Germany has discovered America," averring that the matter was then unripe for publication.

Fashionable Dressmaker in Trouble. Stuart Charles Wade, a tall and muscular young Englishman, entertained quite a crowd of fashionable pedestrians by publicly thrashing a dressmaker in the city of Chicago. Kate Reilly's dressmaking establishment at Sixteenth street and Michigan avenue. Mr. Wade claims Mr. Cummings grossly insulted his wife, which he did yesterday afternoon when he was employed in Kate Reilly's Chicago establishment. He also alleges that his wife and many other young women were induced to leave England by Kate Reilly's representatives, who promised them larger salaries, and also induced them to smuggle large quantities of wraps and dresses into the United States, which, Mr. Wade claims, was the only object in bringing them over. Two hours after Manager Cummings fled from the irate Wade, United States authorities visited Kate Reilly's place, No. 1073 Michigan avenue, and seized several robes, which it is claimed, were smuggled into this country by Kate Reilly herself.

Kate Reilly or "Mrs. Major Arthur Griffith," as she is known in London society, is among the celebrated dressmakers of the world. In London, England, she is court dressmaker and lives in a mansion at No. 14 and 16 Dover street, Piccadilly. Her husband is an ex-major of the English army and is federal inspector of prisons at a salary of \$8,000 a year. In New York city she conducts a large establishment at No. 47 Fifth street, which is patronized by the aristocracy of Gotham. Her Chicago establishment on Michigan avenue completes the list.

Priest Outwits a Burglar. Two masked burglars entered the residence adjoining St. Joseph's Catholic church at Olney at 3 o'clock this morning. One of them approached Rev. Father Schnelton with a lamp in one hand and a revolver in the other. The priest, who was alone at the time, instantly threw the bell over his shoulder, extinguishing the lighted lamp. The burglar fired his revolver, but it failed to penetrate the blankets. A terrible struggle in the darkness ensued, Father Schnelton succeeding in throwing his assailant down the stairs. The heavy covers saved him from injury, and after joining his companion burglars jumped through an open window and escaped, followed by two shots from the priest's revolver.

Suicide of a Bride. Mrs. Martin Brown was married last Saturday to a man who she had loved for years. Last night her husband came home from work dead in bed with a bullet hole in her brain and a revolver clenched in her right hand.

HARRISON IS THE MAN. That is the View Taken by New York Republican Leaders.

New York, March 4.—A republican morning paper states that the leaders of the republican party of this state held a very important conference at the Fifth Avenue hotel in this city last night. It lasted from 8 until nearly midnight and was devoted entirely to a discussion as to the best means of achieving success in the coming elections. Secretary Tracy and Senator Hiscock came over from Washington in the evening. After dinner they adjourned to a parlor where Chauncey M. Depew, J. Sloan Fassett, Cornelius N. Bliss, State Senator Erwin, Collector Hendricks, Postmaster Van Cott, William Brookfield, ex-Senator Platt and several other well known leaders of the party joined them. The discussion was informal. A majority of the conference believed that the renomination of President Harrison was probable, although a number of expressions favorable to other candidates were made. The names of delegates-at-large to the convention were considered, but nothing like a slate was suggested.

Death of an Old Slave Trader. Mobile, Ala., March 4.—Captain Timothy Mosher, a venerable steamboat man identified with the palmist days, is dead here, aged 79. He was noted as the importer of the last cargo of slaves brought to the United States. He stood trial for the importing of 160 negroes, but proved that he had made every trip on his boat, the Tony, and he was discharged for want of evidence.

Convicted but Escaped. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., March 4.—There is great excitement at Manistique, Mich., over the escape of Ben Heffron, found guilty of keeping a house of ill-repute where young girls were enticed. Heretofore it has been impossible to convict him. Today he was found guilty, but friends hurried him away and he escaped in a cutter, hid under the robes. A posse is in hot pursuit.

TOM REED AND HIS QUORUM. Chicago Post: Reed doubtless regards his violation in the nature of a passport to the white man's power. New York World: The supreme court may sustain the power, but right-thinking men have condemned the practice.

New York Tribune: Was "Tom" Reed a tyrant, but proved that he had made every effort against him. What then is the supreme court?

Chicago News: Under the circumstances the "victory" claimed by Mr. Reed and his colleagues in account of this decision is at best dubious.

Globe Democrat: In the next house of representatives if the republican speaker counts the votes the democrats will know enough not to make any objection to the proceeding.

Baltimore American: And what a serious and important play over the rotund features of the ex-speaker, as he reads the approval of his "methods" by the highest judicial tribunal in the land! This is one of the cases where he who laughs at last laughs best.

Chicago Times: Tom Reed declares that he has been "vindicated" by the supreme court decision upon the constitutionality of the McKinley bill. Mr. Reed's vindication arrived a trifle late and is of scarcely sufficient force to overrule the judgment of a greater tribunal which was