

THE DAILY BEE

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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 4th day of March, 1903, at Omaha, Nebraska, N. F. Felt, Notary Public.

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A GOOD many bills have been killed by the legislature and a good many more ought to be.

THE valued policy law should not be taken off the statute books. The fire insurance people should be satisfied if the law is not made more sweeping.

THREE weeks more of the legislature, which means that a good deal of devilry is liable to be perpetrated and some really meritorious measures may be enacted into law between this and the 27th of March.

IF THERE is to be a legislative sifting committee it should be made up of men who can be depended upon to sift out the bad bills and leave the good bills in.

ARE there any more insane people in Nebraska whom Marshal Slaughter can hold long enough to enable him to earn mileage from Omaha to Washington and back?

THE new senator from Montana, Lee Mantle, who was appointed last Saturday by the governor, has the advantage of being a self-made man, who has achieved success in life from a humble beginning as a telegraph operator.

THE floods in western Russia and eastern Germany are causing enormous losses. Those European rivers are as merciless as our own, and the popular distress occasioned by their ravages is worse every year than in this country.

THE reward offered by the Arizona legislature for the capture of Kid, the renegade Apache Indian, has been increased to \$12,500. A large number of young dime novel readers from the effete east will soon be on the track of that red man.

THE best proposed by Governor Russell of Massachusetts to Governor McKinley of Ohio shows that the Massachusetts man does not allow political differences to prevent him from recognizing sterling virtues when he sees them.

IT IS to be hoped that the true spirit of prophecy was upon Dr. Miller when he told the Current Topic club of the brilliant future which his canal project will open up for this city.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE MORTON will suddenly find that he has twice as many staunch democratic friends in Nebraska as voted for him last November.

THE democratic Nashys will now begin to send in a crop of petitions. But who is who in the distribution of federal offices for Nebraska? It is Morton, Tobe Castor, Bryan, Boyd, McShano or Euclid Martin? Don't all speak at once, if you please.

THE western tour planned by ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker will give a great business man an opportunity to acquaint himself with the resources and development of the greater west.

THE Illinois legislature is making a special point of regulating the sweating shops and proposes a city health inspection that is designed to make Chicago keep clean during the exposition year.

BY THE way, what has become of Mr. Cochrane of Nebraska, who was appointed to some federal office a week ago and lost in the shuffle? Who is Mr. Cochrane anyway, when did he live in Nebraska, where did he live and what did he ever do to entitle him to distinction at the hands of the republican party?

CONGRESSMAN BRYAN is entitled to credit for securing the passage of his bill to compel nonresident capitalists who use the machinery of the United States courts for the foreclosure of land mortgages to publish their notices of foreclosure in the counties in which the land is located.

WILL THEY HEED THE LESSON?

In discussing the question of reduced railroad fares to Chicago, Harper's Weekly for March 4 hits the nail squarely on the head when it says: "In ordinary business it may be entirely right for a merchant to get all he can for his services or his wares, but the railway companies are not conducting an ordinary business."

It was reported recently that one of the trunk line presidents had asked a Chicago hotel keeper and Chicago merchant whether they would reduce their prices during the fair. Each, as the story went, said that he would not.

Then the railway president turned upon them and asked why his company should be asked to reduce its profits any more than merchants and hotel keepers. This story was denied by the railway president, but he said that it fairly represented his views on the subject.

So it may be; but if his views are permitted to be carried out in regard to the fares to and from Chicago, then the railways will have failed to do what the public has a perfect right to expect them to do and this right is founded in reason and confirmed by precedent.

"The railway companies do not conduct an ordinary business, and the motives of ordinary business men cannot be permitted to control the actions of railway managers. Railway corporations have been created by the public and given most extraordinary privileges, and to the creating power the corporations are under continuous obligations."

What is for the public interest should always be considered by the railway managers as of the first importance. When the public interest is forgotten the public is likely to retaliate. Indeed, in many instances in the southwest the railway companies have found that it is not profitable to too long neglect these public obligations.

This is very plain talk and does not come from an organ of anarchy or socialism. It is a pointer which Nebraska railway managers should heed at this juncture. Unless they make concessions to the popular demand for reduced local rates they will be taught in Nebraska the lesson that has been so costly to railroads in the southwest.

JEFFERSONIAN SIMPLICITY.

The great inauguration pageant at Washington on Saturday was in striking contrast with the simple ceremonies that attended the induction of Thomas Jefferson into the presidential office in 1801, and to those old-fashioned democrats who still adhere fondly to the idea that their party represents Jeffersonian simplicity, it must have been extremely painful.

No just criticism can be made upon the splendor of Mr. Cleveland's inauguration, for it was in keeping with the spirit of the age and reflected the tastes and wishes of a great majority of the people. But it is not about time for the democracy to cease parading itself before the world as the party of Jeffersonian simplicity and plainness?

The regal magnificence of pomp and circumstance that was witnessed at the national capital on this occasion wholly belie the claims that the democratic party still clings to the simple traditions of its early days, and it is idle to appeal to the records of the dead past in the face of the conspicuous facts of the living present.

Thomas Jefferson was a simple, plain and unostentatious man, as possibly Grover Cleveland would be under the same conditions that existed ninety years ago, but the times have changed, the country has grown rich and mighty, and popular vanity and extravagance have kept pace with that growth.

Human nature, which is much the same the world over under identical conditions, is merely asserting itself in this country today as it has always done everywhere. The people of the United States are proud of the triumph of popular government, proud of the wealth and power which this country has achieved; and it is not unnatural that they should wish to make the inauguration of a president as impressive as possible.

But Jeffersonian simplicity, that choice old quality to which the democracy has laid claim so often, is now as utterly extinct in this country as if it never had existed. It belongs to no party, no class, no sect, no color, no race, no other. There is no such thing, and the sooner the phrase is dropped out of the vocabulary of the politicians the better.

It will be hard to construct a democratic platform without it, but it will have to be abandoned as worthless junk that has served its purpose and had its day.

THE ERA OF MONOPOLY.

The forces of monopoly are steadily increasing. Hardly a week passes without the announcement of some new combination effected or in process of organization. The fact that there is a law on the federal statute books declaring trusts and all combinations to control production and prices unlawful does not in the least operate to restrain or check the growth of trusts.

Congressional investigations and recommendations have no influence in preventing these monopolistic organizations. Last week there was recorded the consummation of a spring wheat millers' combine said to embrace several hundred millers in Minnesota, North Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin, northern Illinois, and the spring wheat mills of New York state at Buffalo, Rochester and Niagara Falls.

representing a daily output of flour reaching into the hundreds of thousands of barrels. It is stated that minimum rates for flour have already been established and a cutting of prices subjects the offender to a heavy fine. It is intended to extend the combine, if possible, and if it proves a success it is not doubted that the winter wheat millers, who constitute an equally powerful branch of milling, will organize in like manner.

The regulation of the output is to be expected as the next step of the organization. With the output and the minimum price of the product regulated the maximum price of flour would undoubtedly regulate itself to the satisfaction of the millers.

Another combination reported to be in process of organization is the sole leather trust, which promises to be the biggest of all of them. It is said that

arrangements have been made whereby about \$75,000,000 capital is assured to the combine, and pending negotiations contemplate making the amount \$100,000,000. The sole leather business is in comparatively few hands. Fifty concerns practically control the whole trade. It therefore offers peculiarly favorable conditions for the organization of a trust. Some idea of the magnitude of the business may be gained from these facts: About 2,000,000 hides are used in this country for leather every year. Of these only one-fifth comes from abroad. South America supplying the bulk of the foreign hides. The people of the United States spend \$2,000,000,000 per annum for shoes. Obviously there is a great money-making opportunity for a sole leather trust.

The anti-trust law passed by the Fifty-first congress has been in force about three years, yet the combinations it was intended to suppress have had absolute immunity under it and are stronger today than when it was enacted. In only a single case, and that one of relatively small consequence, has it proven effective. When applied to the whisky trust it failed, and none of the other big trusts have been disturbed by it. It is apparently a wholly useless statute, yet the last congress failed to amend it so as to make it of some service or to adopt any legislation to check the growth of monopoly.

Perhaps the Harrison administration did all it could to enforce the anti-trust law, but however this may be, it is not to be doubted that the influence of the combinations was stronger with the Fifty-second congress than the demands of the people for relief from monopolistic exaction.

The new administration is pledged to hostility to aggregated interests for the purpose of controlling production and prices and destroying business competition. Mr. Cleveland referred to this subject in his inaugural address in language the meaning of which cannot be mistaken. The country will wait patiently to see with what sincerity the promise of the president was given. Perhaps he may be more successful in enforcing the anti-trust law than his predecessor, and the obligation upon him to endeavor to enforce it is equally strong.

SOME VERY OLD CLAIMS.

The record of every congress for many years contains a reference to a class of historical claims of which very few people have any knowledge, and in the closing days of the Fifty-second congress these received the usual attention. They are the French spoliation claims and had their origin nearly a century ago. Between the years 1790 and 1800 the privateers and cruisers of France seized and detained, or, as in most instances, converted to the use of that government about 1,500 vessels belonging to citizens of the United States.

For these acts the government of the United States demanded compensation of France, and France on its part demanded compensation of the United States for its failure to observe the stipulation of the treaty of 1778 relating to the alliance between the two countries.

When Napoleon came to the head of affairs in France, and when a state of hostilities existed between that country and England, the commerce of America became the prey of both parties upon the suspicion that our vessels were engaged in contraband trade. The treaty of 1794 with England gave offense to France, and upon the ground that it contained stipulations which were in contravention of the treaty of 1778. On that treaty and on the decrees of the French authorities touching our commerce we were brought to the verge of war with France, and by an act of congress of July 7, 1798, the treaty of 1778 was annulled. Then came eriminations and claims from each party resting on our part on the destruction of our commerce and on the part of France on our disregard of the obligations and duties imposed by the treaty of 1778.

In the year 1800 the plenipotentiaries of the two countries framed a "convention of peace, commerce and navigation," but as they were unable to concur in a mode of adjusting the antagonistic claims of the two countries negotiation as to these was postponed. In 1801 the senate of the United States declared the convention fully ratified. Upon these historical facts the court of claims was called upon to pass upon this question: Did the United States by the treaty of 1801 assume the payment of such valid claims as citizens of the United States had theretofore held against the government of France? The decision of the court was against the United States. On the question of liability the claimants were required to prove the validity of their claims as against France. Of the aggregate of about \$32,000,000, petitions representing nearly \$18,000,000 have been dismissed for lack of evidence, due largely to the length of time since the events occurred. Judgments have been rendered to the amount of something over \$3,000,000, for the payment of which congress has made no appropriation. The number of cases still pending before the court of claims is about 4,600, representing claimants scattered all over the country.

It is hardly possible that more than one-third of the total of these claims will ever be paid, but whatever the amount of the judgments that may be finally rendered, it will represent the only money paid or satisfaction of any sort given by the United States for the relinquishment by France of the treaty of 1778, by which, on the one hand, our independence was secured, and by which, on the other, we guaranteed in perpetuity to the crown of France the possessions then belonging to it in America.

The country expected some expression from President Cleveland, in his inaugural address, on the important question of Hawaiian annexation, and his silence was, therefore, something of a disappointment. There have been reports that he was strongly in favor of annexation and also that he thought there should be more deliberation over the question before it was finally decided what course to pursue, but it is now apparent that the authors of these reports had no substantial ground for them.

Certain eastern journals that gave out the information, with an air of authority, that Mr. Cleveland would recom-

mend a commission to make a thorough inquiry into the political and commercial conditions involved in annexation will have some trouble to satisfactorily explain their deliberate deception of the public. As if it is the country is entirely in the dark regarding the attitude that will be taken by the administration on this subject, but it is probable that it will not have to wait long for light. It is to be expected that before the extra session of the senate adjourns the president will communicate his views to that body regarding the treaty that is before it for ratification. Meanwhile it cannot be profitable to conjecture what his position may be, but the country will await its announcement with a great deal of interest.

The report that the new administration contemplates an issue of gold bonds with which to fortify the treasury gold reserve is not incredible. It is well known that both President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle favored the amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill providing for an issue of 3 per cent bonds, and that both believed it might become necessary to adopt this course in order to maintain resumption and protect the credit of the government. The assurance given by Mr. Cleveland in his inaugural address that all the powers vested in the executive would be used to maintain a sound and stable currency and keep the government credit unimpaired was significant and may fairly be interpreted as pointing to an issue of bonds if the emergency should be such as to demand it. According to the report the administration would find no difficulty in negotiating a sale of \$25,000,000 of bonds abroad, or a greater amount if desired, upon terms that would not the buyers 3 per cent, under arrangements that would insure the treasury ample protection. It may happen that an issue of bonds will not be found immediately necessary, but if it should be decided that it will ultimately have to be done it would seem wise to anticipate the possible emergency. The effect of doing this would certainly be helpful to financial confidence, which is undoubtedly in need of strengthening.

The expressions of opinion on the convict labor problem, presented in a number of interviews in THE SUNDAY BEE, shows how widely men differ on this important subject. Upon one point, however, nearly all are agreed, and that is that convict labor should so far as possible be prevented from coming into competition with that of the honest wage earner. This is a principle that must be adhered to in any attempt to solve the problem.

The efforts of the Manufacturers association to secure a good exhibition of Nebraska flour at the World's fair deserve success. This state is rapidly coming to the front in wheat production and the flour made by Nebraska mills is equal to any in the market. It would be a serious drawback upon the prosperity of the state to have the impression prevail that it can raise nothing but corn.

It is estimated that the World's fair will take \$5,000,000 out of Nebraska. This makes it all the more important that the fair should be made the means of sending something back, and this can only be done by advertising the state and thus securing additions to its population and the volume of its business.

MR. CLEVELAND had something to say in his inaugural address in behalf of frugality among the people. The best proof of his sincerity will be a frugal administration in which the money won by popular frugality shall not be wastefully expended.

Silence Reigns Supreme. Central City Nonpareil. Have you noticed any of the bills for which the people have been clamoring being passed by the legislature? Don't all speak at once.

Pusey Gray Strayed. New York Tribune. Isaac Pusey Gray of Indiana: Cheer up, you may get a consular office after all. For they do say that Mr. Cleveland has heard to declare recently that he would like to see you in Halifax.

A "Business" Administration. Cincinnati Tribune. Down to the present Mr. Cleveland has made nine appointments—namely: Eight cabinet officers and one private secretary, and eight of the nine appointees are of the opinion that they would wonder when the preference for their class will begin.

An Impressive Scene. New York Advertiser. Swiftly and solemnly the democrats are sweeping down on Washington, swiftly, because they fear that some of the offices may go away before they arrive. Solemnly, because they are about to appear in the presence of the people, and their orations fresh upon him. It is an impressive scene.

Let All Honest Men Get Together. Schuyler Herald. If those members of our state legislature who are in favor of the passage of a bill regarding freight rates would unite, regardless of party lines, they might accomplish something. The whole people of the state, rates should be reduced and let their representatives see to it that their demands are complied with. There is no reasonable excuse why a reasonable freight rate bill should not be passed. The railroads have governed this matter to their selfish satisfaction long enough.

Too Tough for the Toughest. Fremont Herald. The speech of Tom Major, at the Morton reception is said to have caused the brazen chandeliers to turn scarlet with shame. Even the World-Herald refused to publish it.

Ever since we heard that foul story related by Tom Major at the Morton reception we have been wondering what the point of it was. A dirty story may be excused to some extent if it has a point that is pertinent, but the only point to Tom's story to be seen was the telling of it on such an occasion and by such an official.

Stop the Robbery. New York Tribune. A question-asking traveler has found out some interesting things about the earning capacity of waiters in dining cars. Their regular wages are \$3 a month, but they make on an average \$5 a trip between New York and Chicago in five days. Some make as much as \$8 or \$10 a trip. Now the company pays the head cook on a car \$75 a month, the under cook \$60 each and the fish washers \$45 each. It is plain enough that the wages of the waiters! It is precisely the same plan that is pursued on the ocean steamers, where the only difference is that merely nominal sum in the way of wages, with the expectation that each passenger will give a liberal fee. Why don't the rail-

road companies stop this practice, pay fair wages, insist on good service and post announcements that any waiter who accepts a "tip" will be discharged?

Fraud From Beginning to End. Blair Post. One of the worst frauds perpetrated so far by the present legislature was in the pretended recount on the last constitutional amendments, and now, when the work is light, even the light which lighteth every man coming into the world.

Demand for a Road Law. Red Cloud Herald. Nebraska needs a nineteenth century road law, and the legislature should not adjourn without placing on the statute books a Country roads should be practically as easy of grade as the bed of a railway and constructed upon the same principles. Give the people the means and the power to build good roads and the present system will soon be a thing of the past.

Devotion and Drunkenness. Chicago Tribune. Neal Dow estimates that there are 3,000 habitual drunkards in Maine and opposes the bill now before the legislature for curing them by the Keller process on the plea that it will be too expensive. But how does it happen that there are 3,000 habitual drunkards in Maine? Is it because of the manufacture and use of liquor are prohibited by law, or is the father of prohibition now acknowledges it is a farce would it not be better to raise the money by license for curing these drunkards than to allow them to die drunkards? The assurance given by Mr. Cleveland in his inaugural address that all the powers vested in the executive would be used to maintain a sound and stable currency and keep the government credit unimpaired was significant and may fairly be interpreted as pointing to an issue of bonds if the emergency should be such as to demand it.

Pathos and Politics Won't Mix. Chicago Herald. Princess Kaiulani, who claims the right of succession to what used to be the Hawaiian throne, has just addressed the citizens of the United States are not much concerned over the divine rights of kings, queens or princesses in exile. It is scarcely to be believed that the church has built the famous schools of learning in both the old and new world. The money given to build and endow and equip our modern institutions for the education of our race has come chiefly from Christian purses.

Disgraceful Democratic Failure. New York Sun. It will probably be found that the aggregate of resolutions passed by the Fifty-second congress nearly equals, if it does not exceed, the stupendous total achieved by the Fifteenth congress. Senator Gorman has introduced a bill to amend the sundry civil appropriation bills as they stand today carry \$330,000,000, a greater sum than has ever been appropriated at any one session.

Nothing Like Leather. Philadelphia Record. Fired with a burning zeal for combination, the makers of sole leather have set about organizing a huge monopoly in the manufacture of that necessary article. The tanners' plants are to be bought out with stock of the proposed sole leather trust, and the former owners are then to be hired as superintendents and managers. It will require from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000 to carry out this ambitious scheme, yet no difficulty is anticipated in raising the money. The people of the United States who spend in the year over \$200,000,000 for shoes, will note with interest this new project to bring their footwear under syndicate control.

Harrison's Administration. New York Independent. As for the president himself, he has discharged his high duties with such conscientious regard for the best moral sentiment of the country and for the interests of the American people, and with such statesmanlike ability, soundness of judgment and firmness of decision, that he may justly be called a model president. He will receive the hearty approval of all those of all whose regard is worth having, and with the exception of those only whose approval is coveted. We hope that his retirement to the country will be again the head of this great nation whose prosperity he has done so much to advance.

No Precedent for Annexation. George Tilden's Curator in North American Review. If I am asked why there should not be a precedent for the acquisition of territory by treaty so as to make it include the acquisition of a foreign country, not contiguous to the United States, it is not necessary to any interest of the United States, my answer would be two-fold: First, that the constitution is so worded that it is not possible to acquire territory by treaty, and secondly, that if we acquire territory by treaty, the result, as we know, which is contrary to the long settled one, there will be no limit to future acquisitions of the same kind, and then once the greedy appetite for more territory is excited it will feed on and will "grow by what it feeds on." Public attention has been directed to the fact that Governor Marcy, who was secretary of state under President Pierce, authorized the United States minister at Honolulu to negotiate a treaty with King Kamehameha for the transfer of the sovereignty of the Sandwich islands to the United States. Before the negotiation could be completed King Kamehameha died and his successor did not choose to alienate the sovereignty of the islands. This action of Governor Marcy is a precedent for the acquisition of territory by treaty, and it is a precedent that Governor Marcy's personal authority cannot overcome the two precedents of Louisiana and Texas, which were established before the present administration.

World's Fair Notes. The "White City" as the World's fair grounds and buildings are termed, has the equipment of a modern municipality. It has a combined water capacity of 50,000,000 gallons a day, and will soon have 100,000,000. It has twenty-five miles of water mains and 200 hydrants. A hundred more will be provided. There are three steam fire engines, four chemical engines, a ladder truck, water towers, forty hose carts, 29,750 feet of hose, 1,650 hand fire extinguishers, 2,500 fire alarms, a steam fire boat, sixty-five firemen, 150 alarm boxes, 150 patrol telephones, 100 guards, a complete electric light and sewerage system, etc.

Mr. S. S. Thompson of Gardfield, Washington state, writes: "What is to be done with the many expositors' buildings at the fair besides this, the facts speak for themselves and the exposition?" The main buildings, excepting the national government building, are the property of the Chicago Columbian Exposition and will be disposed of as the company sees fit. So with the buildings of states, territories and foreign governments. Ownership is vested in the respective buildings rests with the owners. Many of the buildings are to be preserved for various purposes, but all must be removed from the grounds within three or six months after the close of the exposition.

There never were so many restaurants as there are going to be at the World's fair. Along the promenades around most of the buildings you will see tables and tables and tables—some waited on by Americans, others by Frenchmen, others by Germans, others by Chinamen, Japanese and Italians. Some very queer and pretty buildings are restaurants such as they have in Ceylon, Japan, China, Africa, Morocco, Switzerland, Holland, Paris, India and Turkey. You will see people eat with sticks, with their fingers, and with knives and no forks. But the tattered everywhere out of doors are pretty little stands and booths and easel-like houses where you can get a drink of beer, a glass of ale, a glass of water at a cent a glass; others are tea drinkers' resorts, others are Oriental people; others are chocolate, others are coffee, others are nutmeg, others are lemonade, others are milk from Cuba, or lime juice, or sugar and nutmeg, or the like. And scattered among all these often beautiful little buildings are others, literally by the hundred, for the sale of chewing gum, peanuts, candy and mounds of sweet flowers.

TRUE LIGHT.

Christianity the source of the World's Highest Advancement. Rev. Dr. Edward Newton Barrett of Iowa City occupied the pulpit at the First Presbyterian church yesterday. He is forceful in delivery, at times eloquent and never undervaluing or dull. The text was from John 1, 9, revised version: "Then was the true light, even the light which lighteth every man coming into the world."

Dr. Barrett said that modern science declares light to be the center of nature's mysteries and wonders. Christ is discerned to be the center of the world's spiritual light, the source of spiritual and moral power and beauty and fruitfulness the energy by which men are lifted to the heavens, and without Him life is a dark enigma. Christ has been the unrevealed, but intense desire of all nations. Men have always been feeling after Him, if happily they might find Him. He is the great all in all and can no more be left out of the great developments of human history than can the sun from the natural world. We have happened upon times when would be philosophers would have us believe that religion which grows out of the cave of modern civilization, foster mother of caste, club houses for the rich, in which the poor, the labor-ridden masses find no place, is the only religion which is worthy of the scriptures and the Christian church as factors in the development of the race is pagan, shallow and wilfully perverse. Religion has been at the basis of all civilization. Science was born of man's desire to find the source of the divine power, which he cannot believe lies behind all tangible and visible things. How little that is good in our civilization has other than a Christian origin! It was the church which eradicated the heathenisms which were in our times, bore the seeds of all our modern culture, taught liberty of thought and it was the growth of this spirit that gave freedom to the human mind, and it was the church which first built the hospital, the asylum, the orphanage and which still supports the cause of the poor. The church has built the famous schools of learning in both the old and new world. The money given to build and endow and equip our modern institutions for the education of our race has come chiefly from Christian purses.

Then consider the downfall of godless nations, upon the sophistries which have ruined grandeur and glory may be written this common epigraph: "Without God and without hope." The sharp tongue of the prophet has often been heard to say, "Sunshine is often obscured by murky and misty vapors, but yet how could the world survive a perpetual eclipse of His beams?"

There is more than a grain of truth in the allegations of the world that selfishness and pride and intolerance are often hidden beneath the cloak of a noble profession. What a mighty force the church might be if only she were free from these hindrances. Let her be free from these hindrances, let her be arrayed in the panoply of light and truth and sincerity and love, and she shall go forth conquering and to conquer.

INTIMIDATED THE VOTERS. How Hypocrite Carried the Last Election in New York City. New York Sun. New York, March 3.—Panama correspondence of February 25 says: According to the Haytian press the late elections in the Black republic were a simple farce. Hypocrite, the president, named his own official candidates for congress in every legislative district, and by the rigid application of his shotgun policy at the polls procured their election. The people's nominees were not allowed to appear at the polls. The candidates of the population of LeAnso in Fleur and Port Macot were detained at Cape Haytien. The people's candidate of Grande Riviere was arrested, with ropes, and having narrowly escaped being shot, was finally sent to Cape Haytien with his sister and cousin, where all three are at this moment in the dungeons of the prison at that place.

At Quarter Marin, all the relatives and friends of Mr. Magloire (the people's candidate), were again forcibly sent away. The candidate, with upwards of 800 electors, was obliged to beat a retreat in the face of the most daring man, leaving his opponent to be proclaimed victor by a few soldiers.

In other electoral districts the people's candidate felt it prudent to retire quietly from the unequal strife.

At the Cape the populace had put up only one candidate. Affairs were conducted there with less pressure and more calmness, but frauds were perpetrated very freely and with sufficient show of authority by a great statesman and also by a great general, both of whom were chiefs in the government's electoral campaign.

The people are universally disgusted with these high-handed official measures. Le Reveil, a journal published at Cape Haytien, the native city of Hypocrite, commenting editorially upon the result, says: "Let us not deceive himself. The elections as they have been conducted in the north, at least, have had their effect in modifying public opinion; and besides this, the facts speak for themselves and ask sufficiently if they can be approved of by men who understand all the evils to which such measures might eventually lead."

AMUSEMENTS. "The Fair Rebel" opened a four-night engagement at the Farnam Street theater yesterday and every seat was taken at both performances. The play is one of the best.

of the military dramas and was presented by a capable and well balanced company. The plot discloses a pleasing combination of comedy and pathos in which opportunity is found for a number of absorbing and effective dramatic situations. The scene in Liberty prison and the reproduction of the historic break for liberty through the tunnel were especially well received.

Miss Fanny Gillette was fully equal to the title role. Her acting is very quiet and unassuming, but none the less effective. The singing and acting of Miss Jennie Whitebeck completely captivated the audience, and she was obliged to respond to repeated recalls. The male quartet divided the musical honors with Miss Whitebeck. Her singing made a hit in a very difficult character, and Mr. Edward R. Mawson, as the hero of the story, won no less favor. The minor parts were well sustained and altogether the performance was far more entertaining than the average.

Would Make a Horrifying Show. Falls City Journal. The legislature has placed in all its branches and without regard to politics to attempt some reform in the state's taxation laws. It has been suggested that a great deal could be accomplished in this line by making it the duty of some county officer to publish the assessment roll as returned by the assessor, and particularly that portion relating to personal taxes. If any one will take the trouble to examine the personal assessment roll of this county, he will soon be able to publish the assessment roll on its own responsibility, but if some county officer under compulsion of law made the publication, Mr. Smith would discover that while he wasn't worth one cent of what Mr. Jones was worth, Mr. Jones was not assessed one-tenth as much as he was. The general public would discover that in this county many thousands of dollars worth of personal property were not paying taxes on more than from 1 to 5 per cent of it. A large assortment of personal taxes in this county's public knowledge that would soon correct many evils in our present assessments. It is a sad thing now, in which every shrewd property holder organizes a trust to escape the lowest tax return. The public generally corrects most of the evils which it is aware of, and a little bold daylight reflected on the assessment rolls would soon make many changes in them.

COMICAL CLEANINGS. Philadelphia Times: As to prevailing fashions, the close of winter sees rather long in the hair. Quips: "He behaved dreadful at the swarty," said Mrs. Partington. "Acted like a perfect idiot." Rochester Democrat: No matter how solid the road is financially an engineer many times says to himself: "To what end?"

Cleveland Plain Dealer: About the most common of all the desires to whip an enemy, coupled with the belief that he can't do it.

Washington Post: "The shark is the oldest type of fish," said the country school teacher. "No, they older than the sucker, I guess," remarked the boy whose father had signed a lightning bolt contract that afterwards turned out to be a promissory note.

A young woman in a Pennsylvania village, says the New York Tribune, asked the postmaster for some stamps. "Which kind?" he inquired. "The ones with the whiskers," she replied, and he at once sold her some 2-cent stamps, the picture of which is pictured with a few hours growth of beard.

Life: She—I believe you don't care for me as much as you say you do. With you, I think, it is "out of sight, out of mind." He—The postman just told me that for when you are out of my sight I am out of my mind.

BRING A BUNDEL. Cleveland Plain Dealer. Where winter "lingers in the lap of spring," the good old-fashioned crochets seek the tender grub. Where sleighing post times his lye to sing, Come, good avenger with a hickory club.

THE SAINT AND SINNER. Ladies' Home Journal. Heartworn and weary the woman sat. Her baby sleeping across her knee. And how they older than the sucker, I guess, seemed a pitiful task for such as she. Mendings shoes for the little feet. The postman just told me that for when you are out of my sight I am out of my mind.

Like one in a dream she answered low: "Father, my days are work days all. I know no more of idleness or ease. Where the beautiful bells ring out and call: For who would look upon and keep the place? I pray in silence, and try to think, For God's love I can listen and give me grace."

The years passed on, and with fast and prayer The good post came to the gate of rest; And a tired woman stood waiting there. A priestly man, whose name she pressed, "Oh, shift, thrice blessed, mount thou on high." And amidst the welcoming angels sang, And merrily, gently, she passed him by. Who had mended shoes on the Sabbath day.

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