

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without postage) One Year, \$8.00...

Omaha, The Bee Building, South Omaha, corner N and 26th Streets...

ALL communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to the Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business communications should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company...

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending March 4, 1893, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Day and Circulation. Sunday, February 26, 26,045; Monday, February 27, 23,921; Tuesday, February 28, 23,864; Wednesday, March 1, 24,013; Thursday, March 2, 23,883; Friday, March 3, 24,026; Saturday, March 4, 24,026.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 4th day of March, 1893. N. P. FELL, Notary Public.

Average Circulation for February, 24,309

THE MONEY WILL BE DEPOSITED. Mr. G. M. Hitchcock has made the following response to the open challenge which we published in our last issue:

To E. ROSEWATER: Availing myself of the kind offer which you make, I hereby name the following charitable and benevolent institutions to be equal sharers in the money which you agree to pay:

- First—The Associated Charities. Second—New Episcopal Mission in burnt district. Third—The Hebrew Benevolent society. Fourth—The Young Men's Christian association.

Fifth—St. Vincent de Paul society. In accepting the above named conditions and specifications as accepted also, I do not want something better than your wordless work. I do not want to incur a lawsuit to force you to pay. I demand that you draw five checks in the sum of \$1,000 each, payable to the order of Henry W. Yates, trustee, and deliver the same to him subject to the decision of a committee of three bankers in Omaha named by him.

You seem to have forgotten Council Bluffs and South Omaha. I make these additional offers which you may accept or reject as you please: First—If THE DAILY BEE is found to have more subscribers in Council Bluffs than in the World-Herald I will pay you or the above named charitable institutions \$1 for each subscriber that THE BEE may be found to have there in excess of the World-Herald. I demand that you draw five checks in the sum of \$1,000 each, payable to the order of Henry W. Yates, trustee, and deliver the same to him subject to the decision of a committee of three bankers in Omaha named by him.

Second—I will give you \$1 for each paying subscriber to THE DAILY BEE in South Omaha if you will give me ten cents for each paying subscriber to the daily World-Herald in South Omaha. Here, again, I give you odds. Then, again, you almost forget THE MORNINGS BEE in Omaha. Let me make you a proposition on that.

Third—I will give you \$1 for every regular paying subscriber to THE MORNINGS BEE in Omaha if you will pay me ten cents for every regular paying subscriber to the morning World-Herald in Omaha. G. M. HITCHCOCK, To G. M. Hitchcock, President, World-Herald Publishing Company.

The five certified checks of the First National bank of Omaha for \$1,000 each, payable to order, will be placed in the hands of Mr. Henry W. Yates, trustee, on Monday, the 13th day from this date to meet the obligations. I have assumed in case of failure to make good either or all of my several propositions.

For the present I propose to confine the exhibit of relative circulations to the state of Nebraska. When we are done with Nebraska we will take in Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, South Dakota, Wyoming, etc. I cheerfully accept the proposition you have kindly volunteered regarding the carrier delivery subscribers in South Omaha. I note that the preliminaries are settled. I will accommodate you by beginning with South Omaha next week. Please name the day and edition in which you will publish your paid carrier delivery subscription list for South Omaha and I will publish the paid carrier subscription list of THE BEE in South Omaha in the edition of THE BEE corresponding with that of the World-Herald on the same day.

We will then take twenty days for verifying the respective lists and if there is any margin in favor of the World-Herald at the rate fixed by you, the amount will be paid promptly to your order. Inasmuch as proposition No. 5 includes both morning and evening editions of THE BEE and World-Herald in Omaha, as well as the whole state, we will have no difficulty in ascertaining the exact margin. The Morning World-Herald may have over THE MORNINGS BEE, and I hereby agree to pay whatever difference shall be found in favor of the World-Herald on the basis you have named above. E. ROSEWATER, President Bee Publishing Company.

ABOUT this time look out for the man who is "mentioned" for a federal appointment of some kind. He is a hustler and never sleeps nights after he has got himself mentioned.

THE St. Louis real estate man who said that he was "very much afraid" that there was going to be a boom in that city must have come from southern California.

SINCE the state of Iowa compelled all railroads to reduce their freight rates there has been a continual proportionate increase of annual gross earnings. This potent fact is shown by the figures given by the roads. Why, then, do they fight any effort on the part of the people to bring about reasonable rates?

TWO SENATORS have been appointed by the governors of states in which the legislatures have failed to elect—a democrat from Wyoming and a republican from Montana. And the legislature of the state of Washington is balloting. The election of a senator comes hard this year and costs the people a good deal of money.

THE bill before the New York legislature to prohibit pool room betting on horse racing is about to become a law. It will confine all such betting to the race course, where it belongs, and will not only stop the telegraph companies from dealing in sporting news of every kind, but will take away a menacing temptation to young men who learn their first lessons in gambling at the pool rooms. Such a law would grace the statutes of Nebraska.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

My attention has been called to the following piece of "state house" gossip which appears in the Lincoln Journal yesterday under the caption of ROSEWATER BARGAIN.

The special committee appointed to investigate the penitentiary cell house contract and expenditure of the \$40,000 appropriation is expected to report to the house today, and those who profess to know claim that it will be a report intended on its face to smirch the former Board of Public Lands and Buildings, consisting of Secretary Allen, Treasurer Hill, Attorney General Hastings and Commissioner Humphrey. This is confidently expected, but as a member of the board said last night: "We are informed by reliable authority that Rosewater has practically dictated the report with the sole object in view of smirching the board. The committee is known as Keeckley's committee, owned and dictated by Keeckley and Rosewater. Several members of the committee do not sanction things done by the committee, and they admit that Rosewater has used his influence by personally visiting its members. I have reason to believe that the first report was destroyed because it did not denounce members of the board in terms strong enough to suit the bosses. It was then replaced by a second report furnished by the same influence."

For the benefit of whom it may concern I feel impelled to brand the entire statement as a tissue of falsehoods. It is not true that I have dictated the report of the penitentiary contract investigating committee. At this writing I have not even read that report or any part of the testimony.

It is not true that I have instigated any part of the committee's report, or even conferred with the committee or any member thereof concerning the testimony taken or the conclusions reached therefrom. I have not talked with Mr. Keeckley about the subject in question since the committee was reorganized by order of the house, nor have I sought to influence the action of the committee, directly or indirectly, in mode of procedure or findings, and I challenge proofs to the contrary from anybody inside or outside of the committee.

I did say at the outset of the investigation and now repeat that if any state officer, high or low, is found by credible evidence to be implicated in any corrupt deal with the contractor of the penitentiary cell house, or has connived or winked at any swindle, theft or misappropriation of state funds in connection with the building of the cell house, he should be made to step down and out. He should either relieve the party from responsibility for his betrayal of trust by voluntary resignation or be disgraced by impeachment for high misdemeanors, and any member of the board who has been found by the testimony taken to have been a party to frauds perpetrated upon the state while acting in an official capacity should be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

If this be treason to the republican party let those who feel themselves aggrieved make the most of it. I feel convinced that there is no salvation for the republican party of Nebraska unless it can purge itself of the corruption and malfeasance that has permeated the state capital for a number of years.

Twenty-two years ago when the state was being plundered and the treasury pillaged by corrupt republican state officials, a republican legislature, purged the state house by impeaching and deposing a republican governor and auditor of state. As one of the republicans who took an active part in that memorable session I do not hesitate to assert that our vindication of the law in the face of tremendous pressure saved the party and gave it renewed vitality. The lead under which the party is groaning today by reason of statehouse scandals is greater if anything than it was in 1871. The cancer must either be scarified and cut out or the party is doomed.

I presume the reference to Rosewater and harmony is a sneer intended to recall the fact that certain state officers worked and voted for the resolutions passed at the Kearney convention endorsing me for membership on the national committee as a peace offering to insure harmony in the last campaign. Whatever may have been their design or desire there certainly was no compact or understanding between us that would obligate me to uphold or defend any republican official who has been derelict in his duty or implicated in any corrupt transaction. Had there been any such a proposition made the offer would have been spurned and the honor tendered me peremptorily declined. The task imposed on me as national committeeman was not a sinecure. It required constant vigilance and unremitting exertion. In the discharge of this thankless duty I not only devoted valuable time and gave unremitting attention but contributed over \$2,000 of my own money. This was done cheerfully and without a murmur in spite of all caviling on the part of malcontents who sought to obstruct the work. But in my humble estimation the national committeeman is neither in honor or duty bound to countenance or condone conduct on the part of republican officials that tends to destroy public confidence in the party. For myself I propose to denounce dishonest practices and public robbery by whomsoever committed let the consequences be what they may. E. ROSEWATER.

A GRAVE DANGER TO OMAHA.

It may as well be understood by our citizens first as last that the defeat of the charter amendments means the worst black eye that Omaha has had since the collapse of the boom of 1887. It means that we shall not be able to expend a dollar this year or next year for paving, grading or sewerage. It means that the contracts let last year for pavements and sewers that were to be begun this spring must be rescinded and that no new contracts for public improvements involving the issue of bonds can be made in 1893 and cannot be made in 1894 without raising the assessed valuation by several millions. It means, furthermore, that no viaducts can be built in Omaha for the next two years, unless the railroads volunteer to pay for them, which they are not likely to do unless they get concessions out of Omaha in the way of tax exemptions, free rights-of-way and donations of property worth ten times as much as the viaducts. A stoppage of all public improvements for two years means paralysis for the

retail trade. It means, furthermore, a certain loss of population when we are in position to make a material gain, and a loss of population means not only stagnation in the real estate market but downright shrinkage in values, the foreclosure of hundreds of homes and the bankruptcy of scores of men who would otherwise be able to maintain their credit and meet their obligations.

The amazing thing about this fight against the charter is that the great body of our property owners and business men exhibit an indifference that can be interpreted only as one of two things—they have either not waked up to the danger that menaces their interests or they are depending upon luck and accident to counteract the outthrust policy pursued by a few selfish capitalists who are willing to wreck the town to keep up the taxshirking methods by which they have for years been able to shift their proper share of the burdens of government upon the middle class and the poor home owners.

The most amazing thing of all is the attitude of the Douglas delegation in the legislature with regard to the charter. They have never conferred together concerning its provisions, have never tried to reach any agreement and do not seem to care very much what becomes of it, although the charter is presumed to be the most important measure which their constituents expect them to carry through the legislature. This attitude of the delegation is inexplicable except upon the theory that the citizens of Omaha outside of a very limited number care nothing about the charter.

Inasmuch as the legislature will only sit two weeks longer, it is about time for our people to make their wishes heard by public meetings, petitions and remonstrance and by letters addressed to members of the delegation.

WHY THE LEGISLATURE SHOULD RE-PLIATE.

The question which above all others concerns the prosperity and the welfare of the people of Nebraska is that of regulating railroad rates. For years the producers of this state have been asking for a reasonable reduction of the burdensome and oppressive charges of the railroads, but without avail. The political parties have pledged themselves every two years to comply with this just demand of the people for relief, but every succeeding legislature has yielded to the influence and the manipulation of the corporations and failed to redeem the pledge. There has been a persistent betrayal of the confidence of the people by their representatives, with the result of retarding the progress of the state, diminishing the general prosperity and transferring millions of dollars unjustly taken from the pockets of the people to the coffers of the railroad corporations.

Again the contest is on which will determine whether the people are at last to get relief or are once more to suffer defeat at the hands of the combined corporations. It is proposed that the legislature shall adopt a maximum rate bill and a measure has passed the house which provides for an average reduction of about 20 per cent. The constitution of 1875 gave the legislature the power to regulate railroad rates. In the eighteen years since it has failed to exercise that power. Ten years ago the State Board of Transportation was created. It was created at the behest of the railroads as a substitute for legislative regulation. From the outset the board has been and still remains the pliant tool and obedient creature of the corporations. It has lost the people tens of thousands of dollars for which it has given absolutely no return. Its pretended efforts to regulate rates in the interest of the public were deliberately designed to deceive and mislead. From the outset it has played a confidence game upon the producers and consumers of Nebraska. There is nothing better to be expected from it hereafter.

The duty, therefore, devolves upon the legislature to enact a just and reasonable maximum rate law and make such provision for its enforcement that the railroads cannot escape or evade it. Had the Board of Transportation performed its duty as the Iowa commission has done there would be no necessity now for legislation to regulate rates. The question would long ago have been settled and disposed of. Because the board has not been faithful to its trust and has justly forfeited the public confidence the representatives of the people are called upon to deal with this most important question and supply the relief which the people of this state are entitled to and must have in order to give Nebraska an equal chance with other western states in the race of material progress.

The statements of the railroad managers, shrewdly prepared to show the loss and injury that would result to the corporations from a reduction of rates, will be regarded by those who understand the methods of these managers with due allowance. It is a very essential part of their duties to maintain high rates and they are never without a plausible reason in defense of their course of action. The experience here is but a repetition of that of Iowa and every other state where railroad rate regulation has been undertaken. The railroads of Iowa professed to see only disaster in the policy adopted by the railroad commission of that state, yet the statistics show that they have realized a greater measure of prosperity since that policy was inaugurated than before, while at the same time the industrial and agricultural interests of the state have been very greatly benefited. The people of Nebraska do not ask or expect Iowa rates, but when they find, as is the case, that they are charged from 20 to 150 per cent more than the people of Iowa they believe they are justified in demanding a reduction, and they will persist in doing so until they obtain just treatment from the corporations. We present in another column examples of rates by different routes, which plainly show the discriminations and exactions to which the people of Nebraska are subjected.

It is interesting to learn from the Kansas City papers that Puggist Corbett delivered an address before the Board of Trade in that city the other day, telling the bulls and bears about his own experience in the grain business and promising to do his best to knock out Briggs Mitchell. It must have been a very edifying spectacle.

A DUBUQUE editor barely escaped lynching yesterday upon the discovery of his complicity in recent scandalous stories published by the Chicago paper

which the Omaha courts made decidedly unpopular in this locality. It is gratifying to note that no western city will tolerate the newspaper scavenger for any length of time.

OMAHA is second in the list of cities reporting to Bradstreet in the matter of increase of business done by the clearing house. The percentage of gain for the first week in March over the same week in 1892 is 50.9 per cent. In the meantime Omaha's place in the total volume of business transacted is undisturbed. She shows a steady increase and has already passed several of her older and more pretentious rivals for commercial prosperity.

A BRITISH exploring party under Frederick Jackson will start this summer in an attempt to reach the north pole ahead of Lieutenant Peary. It will be the most novel race ever recorded and there is a very strong probability that it will result in a draw. It is not likely that either will get there.

THE United States supreme court has refused to grant a rehearing in Chicago's lake front case and that is the end of the great game of bluff and bray by which it was attempted to beat a city out of its rights. Corporations never quit fighting until they are dead.

FOR the first time in thirty-two years the democratic party is now responsible for the federal government in all its branches. After so long a rest as that it ought to be pretty well over that tired feeling.

THE British papers are highly pleased with President Cleveland's inaugural address, but so are many people in this country. Not all of the friends of free trade are on the other side of the sea.

THE farmers of Nebraska are anticipating an early spring and a prosperous year for crops. Let us hope that they will not be disappointed.

Costly Legislative Jobs. Plattsmouth Journal. Tom Majors as the maker of a sitting committee for the legislature appears as the climax of legislative jobs.

Wait for the shoreward Cyclones. New York Tribune. Nominated in a thunder storm and inaugurated in a snow squall, Mr. Cleveland need have no fear of the elements—even the discordant ones in his own party.

Away with It. Chicago Dispatch. An Omaha man has invented a voting machine which he claims will insure an absolutely honest count. Such a machine might suit Omaha politics, but it never would do satisfactory work here.

Coming Eclipses. Philadelphia Times. The total solar eclipse of April 16 will not be visible in the United States. The eclipse of many expert office seekers will be similarly obscured, and the more obscure their eclipse is kept the better will they be pleased.

Some of Mason's "Poetic License." Fremont Press. Walt Mason, writing in the Washington News, claims that there is a seat in the United States senate for L. D. Richards and that thousands of people in Nebraska believe he ought to have it. But Walt is, as usual, talking through his hat. There may be hundreds in Nebraska who fancy that Mr. Richards would just crush a senatorial seat, but he never will be honored with a trial. In fact he could not be elected as a member of the legislature from his own county, and I do not believe he could get the office of justice of the peace in his own county. Not that Richards is not a business man, but politically; politically his name is Dennis.

Divorce Reform in Dakota. New York Evening Star. For long South Dakota has been the place to which the unlucky ones, the incompatible of temper, in fact, all those to whom the holy bonds of matrimony had become a holy terror, could fly for relief. A few weeks' stay at a pleasant hotel, with wide piazzas in summer and wide, hospitable hearths in winter, or in a snug cottage, and then a formal visit to a complaisant judge, who asked no awkward questions and returned no evidence, ended the legal comedy. Now the hotel keepers and the owners of the cottages frequented by the divorce tourists, want a longer term of residence fixed by law, that their bills may be longer and the harvest richer. It looks as if South Dakota were going to kill the goose that lays the golden egg, and give some more rapid diet the opportunity to supplant her, just as she out of Chicago in a fine and flourishing industry.

JAGLING JESTS. Troy Press: If money really talked, a dollar ought to say many wise things. It has cents enough.

Philadelphia Record: Too many men try to pull themselves out of trouble with a cork-screw.

Indianapolis Journal: Hogan—Talm daozes and Chinese will be the ruin of this country yet.

Washington Star: "The difference," said the man with a weary look in his eye, "between my poem and my umbrella is that the poem is always returned with thanks."

New Orleans Picayune: When a poor young girl has a chance to marry a good man, the father who has nothing else to give should give his consent.

Philadelphia Times: Influence will make itself felt in politics. Even the humble letter carrier when he comes to the door shows what it is to have a pull.

Chicago Inter Ocean: Uncle Clover—Here's a letter saying that "Thomas is sowing" the seeds of discontent in the school.

Mrs. Clover—Law me! he's just a natural farmer, but 'tain't no use tryin' to make anything else of him.

Detroit Free Press: "Sir," questioned an irate female shopper as she pounced upon a temporary and unstable union of dissident republican factions, than of the spread of a political faith. No one knows better than Sagasta that his majority may melt away within two years, as did that of Canovas, and the farcical sea-saw of parties be again put on exhibition.

While Honduras is in the throes of a revolution, Costa Rica is threatened with a similar insurrection. In 1890 Rodriguez was declared president of that republic for a term

of four years. Last September, however, having become involved in a dispute with the Costa Rican legislature, he proclaimed himself dictator. The clerical party of the republic, headed by the supreme court and Justice Jimenez, who is nominated for the presidency by the "labor" party. The dictator and his followers are supporting Dr. Iglesias, the present minister of war, while the liberals have as yet nominated no candidate. The contest has already grown quite warm and it is very probable that the election will bring about civil war, no matter how the vote results. While the political outlook is so tempestuous in Central America, several of the South American states are in far from a peaceful mood. The candidacy of Florio for the presidency of Peru; the revolt in Rio Grande do Sul in Brazil; the outcrovsey between Brazil, the Argentine and Chili; all these and other indications, including the crisis in the Venezuelan cabinet, do not augur well for the peace of the Spanish-American states during 1893. It is however probable that those states do not grow more peaceful as time goes on, but with the spread of modern civilization even the South American revolution may eventually become a thing of the past.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. Gladstone's bill providing for home rule in Ireland has aroused the national spirit of Scotland and Wales. These two great divisions of the British kingdom are beginning to formulate, each for itself, the demand for self-government. The control of the treasury and the control of the law are the two main points of contention. The Irish people and their own affairs is given to the Irish people, and if at the same time Ireland is allowed to retain a great representation in the Imperial Parliament, they will be placed at a disadvantage. Scotland and Wales are right. Home rule for all should be the rule. If Ireland is entitled, as she is, to the right to control her own affairs, certainly Scotland and Wales should not be debarred from the same privilege. In war and in peace, in science, in literature, in every department of human endeavor, the Scotchman, in the keenest competition of the century, has proved his right to rule. If we strike from the pages of English history the story of what the sons of Scotland have achieved there would be more blank leaves than Englishmen would care to count. And Wales? Coils in heart and soul—the purest Celt in all—why should not Welshmen have the right to govern themselves? These great reforms must come. England will be all the stronger when they have been wrought out. They are the foundation stone of the coming English republic!

It is evident now that the opposition in the Commons cannot prevent the passage of the home rule bill, but they can and probably will prevent any other reform legislation, for the present. The division in the Tory ranks caused by the desire of Lord Randolph Churchill to oust Balfour from the leadership, and the activity of Ulster Orangemen, have already brought more or less confusion into the business of the Commons and hindered its orderly progress. With this there is the evident intention of the unionists to obstruct the home rule bill at every step by interposing other matters which only serve the purpose of delay. The only defense of the government against such tactics is the interposition of the closure against extended debate. But to do this every day or two takes time and breaks into the sessions seriously, and the result is likely to be a hard struggle to pass the home rule bill by its second reading before Easter. The opposition will gain no final advantage by these tactics, unless postponing of the bill is regarded by them as such. If they do succeed in blocking the other reforms, like those of the suffrage, for instance, they will pay for it at the polls, for those reforms have a strong popular backing.

It is difficult to know whether to condemn or to approve the recent refusal of the Italian government to permit a parliamentary inquiry into the so-called bank scandals which constitute the Roman counterpart of the Panama complications at Paris. As in the case of the Panama affair there are so many of the members of the legislature incriminated by the disclosures that a parliamentary investigation would necessarily be exposed to the suspicion of partiality, and of a desire to interfere with the procedure of the criminal and judicial authorities in the matter. On the other hand, the bench and magistracy in Italy as well as in France are entirely subject to the minister of justice or keeper of the seals, who is a member of the cabinet. Instead of being independent, as in this country and in England, they are mere functionaries and servants of the government of the day. Their investigations into the scandals are therefore likely to go out as far as the cabinet may deem politic, and no farther. Meanwhile the administration, the Parliament, and, in fact, the entire economic life of Italy, are hampered and paralyzed by the revelations which have already taken place, and the credit of all government and financial institutions is being seriously shaken, alike in the minds of the urban laboring classes and of the ignorant peasantry.

The returns from the Spanish general elections are meager as yet, but show that the government, as is the invariable rule, has a large majority. Estimated now at 100, it marks the great change which has taken place in two years, as the conservatives in 1891 had a majority in the Cortes of about 140. Yet there is no pretense that such an overturn of parties is related to a corresponding revolution in public sentiment, or is anything more than a fresh demonstration of the power of an administration to get any verdict it chooses from the constituencies. Even the apparent doubling of the number of republican deputies elected speaks more of successful political maneuvering, through a temporary and unstable union of dissident republican factions, than of the spread of a political faith. No one knows better than Sagasta that his majority may melt away within two years, as did that of Canovas, and the farcical sea-saw of parties be again put on exhibition.

AT THE CROSSING. S. M. Journal. The slush was deep; the maiden passed Upon its very brink. I seemed to her the time had come To stop and rest a while. The leap was wide, her skirts were tight, She knew; and so she promptly paused, To cogitate a bit.

She paused upon the very brink, And raised her eyes to me. A witching beauty in distress, Fresh, dainty, plump and fair, Most attractively she looked across To where—'tis so far, The one half-hour car.

The car below, the driver stopped, Stirred by the sight, she seized her skirt, And with a dainty grace She raised them modestly, while I stood with averted face.

She started just as if to jump, Then glanced upon the brink. Apparently, as if she felt It true, she said to me: "The car below, the driver stopped, She stood, a picture of distress, And raised them modestly, while I stood with averted face.

The slush and water were so deep, She pulled as wide as she could reach. She didn't see how she could reach The car beyond the tide.

And so she paused and poised herself To step, and then she fell. The driver of the car looked on With an indulgent smile. And when she started on, with this Remark to flood her cup: "Just quit your long enough, miss, and The sun will dry it up."

IT FOLLOWS AFTER. A disordered liver—that you're subject to. Attacks of cold or chills on slight exposure. You get "tired" easily. The feeling is accompanied by a "fired" digestion, which fails to assimilate the food. This often results in what we call biliousness.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets rouse the liver to vigorous action, and in this turn starts the machinery of the body into activity. Liver, stomach and bowels get the tonic effect, and in consequence the entire system is invigorated. The processes become self-regulating, and the food is stored up against exposure to disease.

If you're too thin, too weak or nervous, it must be that food assimilation is wrong. This is the time to take Pleasant Pellets. They permanently cure Constipation, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Sick or Bilious Headache, Dizziness and Jaundice.

Catarth cured by using Dr. Sage's Remedy.

of four years. Last September, however, having become involved in a dispute with the Costa Rican legislature, he proclaimed himself dictator. The clerical party of the republic, headed by the supreme court and Justice Jimenez, who is nominated for the presidency by the "labor" party. The dictator and his followers are supporting Dr. Iglesias, the present minister of war, while the liberals have as yet nominated no candidate. The contest has already grown quite warm and it is very probable that the election will bring about civil war, no matter how the vote results. While the political outlook is so tempestuous in Central America, several of the South American states are in far from a peaceful mood. The candidacy of Florio for the presidency of Peru; the revolt in Rio Grande do Sul in Brazil; the outcrovsey between Brazil, the Argentine and Chili; all these and other indications, including the crisis in the Venezuelan cabinet, do not augur well for the peace of the Spanish-American states during 1893. It is however probable that those states do not grow more peaceful as time goes on, but with the spread of modern civilization even the South American revolution may eventually become a thing of the past.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. Gladstone's bill providing for home rule in Ireland has aroused the national spirit of Scotland and Wales. These two great divisions of the British kingdom are beginning to formulate, each for itself, the demand for self-government. The control of the treasury and the control of the law are the two main points of contention. The Irish people and their own affairs is given to the Irish people, and if at the same time Ireland is allowed to retain a great representation in the Imperial Parliament, they will be placed at a disadvantage. Scotland and Wales are right. Home rule for all should be the rule. If Ireland is entitled, as she is, to the right to control her own affairs, certainly Scotland and Wales should not be debarred from the same privilege. In war and in peace, in science, in literature, in every department of human endeavor, the Scotchman, in the keenest competition of the century, has proved his right to rule. If we strike from the pages of English history the story of what the sons of Scotland have achieved there would be more blank leaves than Englishmen would care to count. And Wales? Coils in heart and soul—the purest Celt in all—why should not Welshmen have the right to govern themselves? These great reforms must come. England will be all the stronger when they have been wrought out. They are the foundation stone of the coming English republic!

It is evident now that the opposition in the Commons cannot prevent the passage of the home rule bill, but they can and probably will prevent any other reform legislation, for the present. The division in the Tory ranks caused by the desire of Lord Randolph Churchill to oust Balfour from the leadership, and the activity of Ulster Orangemen, have already brought more or less confusion into the business of the Commons and hindered its orderly progress. With this there is the evident intention of the unionists to obstruct the home rule bill at every step by interposing other matters which only serve the purpose of delay. The only defense of the government against such tactics is the interposition of the closure against extended debate. But to do this every day or two takes time and breaks into the sessions seriously, and the result is likely to be a hard struggle to pass the home rule bill by its second reading before Easter. The opposition will gain no final advantage by these tactics, unless postponing of the bill is regarded by them as such. If they do succeed in blocking the other reforms, like those of the suffrage, for instance, they will pay for it at the polls, for those reforms have a strong popular backing.

It is difficult to know whether to condemn or to approve the recent refusal of the Italian government to permit a parliamentary inquiry into the so-called bank scandals which constitute the Roman counterpart of the Panama complications at Paris. As in the case of the Panama affair there are so many of the members of the legislature incriminated by the disclosures that a parliamentary investigation would necessarily be exposed to the suspicion of partiality, and of a desire to interfere with the procedure of the criminal and judicial authorities in the matter. On the other hand, the bench and magistracy in Italy as well as in France are entirely subject to the minister of justice or keeper of the seals, who is a member of the cabinet. Instead of being independent, as in this country and in England, they are mere functionaries and servants of the government of the day. Their investigations into the scandals are therefore likely to go out as far as the cabinet may deem politic, and no farther. Meanwhile the administration, the Parliament, and, in fact, the entire economic life of Italy, are hampered and paralyzed by the revelations which have already taken place, and the credit of all government and financial institutions is being seriously shaken, alike in the minds of the urban laboring classes and of the ignorant peasantry.

The returns from the Spanish general elections are meager as yet, but show that the government, as is the invariable rule, has a large majority. Estimated now at 100, it marks the great change which has taken place in two years, as the conservatives in 1891 had a majority in the Cortes of about 140. Yet there is no pretense that such an overturn of parties is related to a corresponding revolution in public sentiment, or is anything more than a fresh demonstration of the power of an administration to get any verdict it chooses from the constituencies. Even the apparent doubling of the number of republican deputies elected speaks more of successful political maneuvering, through a temporary and unstable union of dissident republican factions, than of the spread of a political faith. No one knows better than Sagasta that his majority may melt away within two years, as did that of Canovas, and the farcical sea-saw of parties be again put on exhibition.

AT THE CROSSING. S. M. Journal. The slush was deep; the maiden passed Upon its very brink. I seemed to her the time had come To stop and rest a while. The leap was wide, her skirts were tight, She knew; and so she promptly paused, To cogitate a bit.

She paused upon the very brink, And raised her eyes to me. A witching beauty in distress, Fresh, dainty, plump and fair, Most attractively she looked across To where—'tis so far, The one half-hour car.

The car below, the driver stopped, Stirred by the sight, she seized her skirt, And with a dainty grace She raised them modestly, while I stood with averted face.

She started just as if to jump, Then glanced upon the brink. Apparently, as if she felt It true, she said to me: "The car below, the driver stopped, She stood, a picture of distress, And raised them modestly, while I stood with averted face.

The slush and water were so deep, She pulled as wide as she could reach. She didn't see how she could reach The car beyond the tide.

And so she paused and poised herself To step, and then she fell. The driver of the car looked on With an indulgent smile. And when she started on, with this Remark to flood her cup: "Just quit your long enough, miss, and The sun will dry it up."

IT FOLLOWS AFTER. A disordered liver—that you're subject to. Attacks of cold or chills on slight exposure. You get "tired" easily. The feeling is accompanied by a "fired" digestion, which fails to assimilate the food. This often results in what we call biliousness.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets rouse the liver to vigorous action, and in this turn starts the machinery of the body into activity. Liver, stomach and bowels get the tonic effect, and in consequence the entire system is invigorated. The processes become self-regulating, and the food is stored up against exposure to disease.

If you're too thin, too weak or nervous, it must be that food assimilation is wrong. This is the time to take Pleasant Pellets. They permanently cure Constipation, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Sick or Bilious Headache, Dizziness and Jaundice.

Catarth cured by using Dr. Sage's Remedy.

BROWNING, KING & CO. Largest Manufacturers of Retainers of Clothing in the World. We're Moving Around. Those carpenters have torn out the east side of the inside of the store and moved the west side over to the east side. We're moving such furnishing goods as are not snapped up by posted buyers—over to the east side. As to the new spring suits we are selling them simply because they are the only real novelties in spring wear in town. The overcoats for spring were never so choice in colorings, styles and qualities as this year. We are making special prices for the next few weeks—and don't mind the racket—but come in and we'll save you many a dollar. BROWNING, KING & CO., Store open every evening till 6 P.M. Saturday till 10. S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas St.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report. Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE