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THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER Editor

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Sworn to before me and subscri	bed in my presence.
this 11th day of March, 1893.	
[SEAL]	Notary Public.

Average Circulation for February, 24,309

THE \$5,000 FORFEIT DEPOSITED.

OMAHA, March 11, 1893 -- Received of E. Rosewater five certified checks upon the First National bank of Omaha, of \$1,000 each and cach made payable to the order respectively of the institutions named, to be held by me in trust and for disposition as stated, and in accordance with the accept-ance by G. M. Hitchcock of the challenge made by E. Rosewater, both of which are herewith appended. HENRY W YATES. It will be observed that no forfeit has been exacted from G. M. Hitchcock or the World-Herald. He has not staked a dollar on his claim of largest circulation and every concession demanded by him has been made without exacting anything from him except prompt and honest compliance with the conditions under which the relative circulations are to be ascertained.

It now remains for the claimant to proceed without delay, publish his list and earn \$5,000 for the benevolent institutions at THE BRE's expense.

THERE is a smell of burning rubbish in the air and a sound of carpet beating and profanity. The spring housecleaning has commonced.

THE behavior of the Missouri river up to date is admifable, but all signs point to a break up that will make things lively when it comes.

A PHILOSOPHICAL contemporary says that the only cure for municipal corruption is to elect no man to office who is not free from debt. Such men would be hard to find, and it does not follow that a man is honest because he is out of debt.

THE man who works a horse as long as the wretched creature can stand up under the weight of a harness, and then turns him into the street a tottering skeleton to starve to death, deserves the attention of the humane society. There have been several cases of that kind in this city this spring.

IT is proposed to colonize with Eng-

AN IMPORTANT TRADE MOVEMENT. There arrived in New York a few days ago a party of sixty-four manufacturers returning from a six weeks trip through Mexico. The visit of these American manufacturers to the sister republic was with a view to cultivating closer trade relations, and their reports are highly favorable. It is the intention of these representative business men, who have formed a permanent association in which the manufacturers of twenty-six cities of the United States are already represented, to make another trip to Mexico later in the year and periodical visits may be made in future. In short it is a thoroughly practical and substantial movement which aims to draw to this. country a large part of the trade of the

neighbor republic which now goes to European countries, and there can be no doubt that if earnestly and vigorously

pushed it will be successful in doing this As was said by one of these manufacturers, the United States not only produces what is needed by the people of Mexico and South America, but it also uses a large percentage of the commodities which they are prepared to offer in exchange. With quick and regular transportation facilities, as well as low established rates, it is only necessary that American manufacturers should learn thoroughly the kind and quality of goods consumed to be enabled to place them at a fair profit on the market needing them. The hope was expressed by the party that some plan of reciprocity would before long be arranged between the two countries whereby the present duties, which are almost prohibitive in some cases, will be lowered, if not entirely wiped out. It is not a new suggestion that the tariff wall between Mexico and the United States is responsible for the commercial advantages which European countries have been able to secure in the former country, and now that American manufac turers see and admit it the chance of greatly lessening or altogether removing the barrier will doubtless be much better. It should be said that the fact that the barrier exists now is largely the fault of the United States. The Mexican government has been well disposed toward a reciprocity arrangement for years and once or twice the two countries have been at the point of consummating one, but some American interest that wanted the tariff wall maintained would step in to prevent it. The present president of Mexico, who

is a statesman of bread and liberal views, has always manifested the most earnest desire to enlarge the commercial relations between the two countries, while the Mexican minister at Washington, a devoted friend of the United States, has labored zealously to this end. There is every reason to believe that Mexican merchants would prefer to do business with this country if they can do so on as advantageous terms as with European countries. These things being so it would seem that all American manufacturers have to do is to secure the removal of the difficulties which hinder trade between the two countries and meet the requirements of the Mexican market in order to speedily secure control of pretty much the entire foreign commerce of that republic. It is a trade well worth working for and

the American Manufacturers' associa-

caught in the ruins when the structure falls. The trusts and combines are doomed to go under and their downfall will be attributable to the popular outery against them. What the law has failed to do is being slowly wrought out by the force of public opinion.

LITERARY ACTIVITY HERE AND ABRUAD.

It is doubtless the impression of most intelligent Americans who give some attention to literary matters that the United States surpasses all other countries in its contributions to literature. This idea is a mistaken one. The fact is that in literary activity, as shown in the production of books, which constitute a valuable and permanent addition to litcrature, this country is behind the principal countries of Europe, England, France, Germany and Russia. The statistics are interesting and instructive, since they serve to indicate the intel-

lectual trend here and abroad, and it must be said that they are not calculated. to increase our national pride. The yearly production of new books in the civilized world is estimated to be about 60,000. Of this number the United States supplies less than a twelfth, a part of these being reissues of imported works, although we have over one-fifth of the population which supplies writers and readers. The number of new books published in the United States last year was 4,862, while in Great Britain, with a population only a little over half of ours, the number was 6,254. In France, with a population but little more than half that of the United States, the number of new books and new editions was 13,132, in Germany the production was close to 20,000, and even Russia. with probably not more than one book reader to twenty in the United States. the number of new books published exceeded that here. Another interesting fact is that this country produces a larger proportion of novels than any other except Great Britain, over onefifth of the books published here last year being of this class. Germany is especially distinguished among the nations for its contributions to the serious and substantial work of literary endeavor, surpassing overy other country in the published results of scientific and historical research, while only a tenth of its writing energy is employed

in the direction of fiction and poetry. France ranks next to Germany in the production of what may be termed serious books, but at a good distance behind. Where the United States surpasses every other nation is in the number of

its newspapers and periodicals, and in this class of reading the people of this country are immensely in advance of those of any other country. In this respect this is the greatest reading nation in the world. 80 that the great sources of popular instruction and enlightenment here, more than anywhere else, are the press and the magazines. That these are doing a most important and valuable work in the cause of intellectual development will not be questioned, and It is to be remembered that they supply a channel for the dissemination of a vast amount of scien-

sharp would have anything to do with motors, who may be expected to appear such securities, and the man who would in the next converse with their appeal seek to profit by the success of any to have a large slice of this great nascheme of public plunder deserves to be tional park cut off, ostensibly to enable them to make railroad connection with a small mining town just outside of the reservation, but really for quite another object. The opposition to this scheme was able to show, with convincing clearness, that if the proposed railroad should be built it would result disastrongly to the game in the park and to the timber in the Yellowstone river, which is the great tributary of the Missourh fit was pointed out that if the timber on the headwaters of the Missouri river be destroyed the immense fail of water, the rainfall which comes but once in ten or twelve months, would rush down a bare and exposed declivity upon each side of these waters and would then sweep in resistless volume through the states contiguous upon the Missouri and Mississippi rivers until they reached the gulf. The damage that would result from these inun-

dations would be enormous, and to incur such a peril in order to accommodate a railroad company and the inhabitants of a small mining camp would be the extreme of folly. It was wise statesmanship that made provision for these first reservations,

which as already observed have both a local and national value, and they should be extended as rapidly as possible until all the public domain available for this purpose has been thus set apart.

REASONABLE AND UNREASONABLE. Those who believe that the discrepancy between local railroad rates in Iowa and in Nebraska is not as glaringly ine juitable as has been represented will do well to carefully study the comparative railway rate tables which we reprint in part today and the accompanying list of sample rates between points on the various lines in Nebraska. These figures have been vouched for to us as reliable. They show conclusively that local rates in this state are excessively out of proportion with those of the state adjoining Nebraska on the east. Against such stubborn facts the plea of railway managers that Nebraska rates are reasonably low are impotent. It may be unreasonable to demand that the rates prevailing in Iowa be duplicated in Nebraska, but it is more unreasonable to insist that rates in Nebraska shall continue from 25 to 100 per cent higher than those in Iowa.

A TEXAN SCANDAL.

A sensation has, been created in the official circles of the Houston & Texas Central railway by the message sent to the Texas legislature by Governor Hogg in relation to the alleged frauds that have been committed in the management of the road under its receivership. which has now been in force ever since 1885. Among the chief points made against the management by the governor in the course of a long review of the history of the transactions referred to are these allegations of crookedness: That since 1885 25 per cent of the compress charges collected by the Houston & Texas Central railway from the cotton ily than to have neglected them and sufproducers have gone corruptly into the fered in consequence. private purses of the receiver and managing officials and not into the railway treasury; that the officials have not been operating that property for the public good, with due regard for the interests of those who have capital invested in it, but have used it to oppress the citizens. to extort unreasonable tolls from the public and to build up private fortunes by criminal methods; that the receiver and managing officials engaged in this corruption held their positions under and by virtue of the authority of the federal courts; that due notice of the crimes alleged was long ago given to the federal judge in control of the property so held in trust, and that the criminals have not been prosecuted; that this great public thoroughfare has been operated by the federal courts for about eight years to the detriment of public interests. The voluminous and severe message of Governor Hogg is based upon testimony taken in a trial before the United States circuit court in Austin, in which the judge granted an injunction against the Texas railroad commission, by virtue of which the commission was restrained Within the last two years there has from imposing its regulations upon the company, upon the ground that they reduced its earnings to a point below operating expenses. That testimony, the governor affirms, shows robbery on the part of the management of the road and collusion on the part of the courts. Not to attempt to go into a complete review of the case, which extends over a long period, it is sufficient to say that the message of Governor Hogg upon this subject demands the most careful attention. That there has been a great swindle perpetrated in connection with the management of the Houston & Texas Central seems clear enough, but has there really been judicial collusion? That is a question that needs to be answered. The right to insist upon a thorough investigation of any question that involves the honor of the courts is one that the people will not forego. The whole truth in this interesting case will make good reading when it comes out. THE great number of people in Washington who according to reports are suffering from a variety of throat and lung troubles, the result of exposure to the terrific weither on inauguration day, lends forces to the proposal to change the date of inauguration and of the close of congress to April 30. Senator Sherman is the author of a joint resolution introduced In the senate which provides for the submission to the legislatures of the states of an amendment to the constitution fixing April 30, 1897, instead of March 4 of that year, as the limit of the current presidential term and of the life of the Fifty-fourth congress, and providing that the terms of the president and the vice president and the members of the two houses of congress shall thereafter begin and end on April 30 instead of March 4. This matter is not being agitated now for the first time, but with every recurring inauguration of a president the sentiment seems to increase in favor of appointing a day for this ceremony at a less inelement season of the year than the beginning of March. It has rarely speculation. As a rule nobody but a not seem to have discouraged its pro- happened that an inaugaration day did

not bring about the most disagreeable weather of the year, and the last one has seldom been exceeded in the inclemency of the weather. There would probably be very little popular opposition to the proposed change of date, the principal objection to be expected being to the proposed extension of the time by congress, some holding that an old congress, which may have been discredited by the people, ought to go out as soon as possible after the choice of its successor.

UNDER a law passed by the last congress the government will hereafter be able to avail itself of the ability and skill of the architects of the entire country in the designing of public buildings. It is believed that this will secure results in the improvement architecturally of the buildings constructed by the government that will fully justify the legislation, which was first proposed by the American Institute of Architects. The trouble under the old system has been that, the supervising architeet, who was supposed to make all designs, could not possibly perform the work, and a great deal of it has been left to subordinates, not all of whom were well qualified for the task. Under such circumstances it was quite impossible in most cases to get satisfactory results, as many public buildings throughout the country attest. The new law gives the secretary of the treasury authority, in his discretion, to obtain plans and specifications and local supervision for public buildings by the system of competition among private architects. He is authorized to employ the architects whose plans are approved to superintend the construction of buildings, and while this is not mandatory it would doubtless rarely happen that successful architects would fail of appointment as superintendents of the construction of the building they designed. The plan ought to work a desirable reform in the architectural character of the federal buildings.

about to be put in operation in the cholera-infected city of Hamburg and it is believed that a pure water supply will greatly reduce the danger of a renewal of the outbreak of the disease which proved so fatal there last year. It is not expected, however, that the terrible malady⁶will be prevented from becoming more or less formidable in Hamburg, even under the most favorable conditions, and the commission for the prevention of the spread of the disease in that city is taking every precaution against it. There have been few cases reported in any part of Europe recently, and if the warm weather of spring does not materially increase their number the hope will be entertained that the disease may be kept down. The next two months will determine whether this is to be a chole: a year or not, but while developments are being awaited the work of preparing for the worst must not be neglected in this country. It will be much better to have made the preparations unnecessar-

headway in the senate at last and after a very spirited fight has, been pu

SOME PROPLE OF NOTE.

Love, Sunshine & Co. is the name of ohnstown, Pa., firm.

Mr. Olney, Cleveland's attorney general, is the owner of a farm in Greenwood county, a few nilles north of Eureka, Kan. M. Cavaignae, possibly the comiting presi-tent of France, is of Irish descent, from the Kavanagha, who were kings of Leinster. Ex-Governor Cumback of Indiana is lectur-ng this season on "The Model Husband," while it is the other kind of husband who

needs lecturing. Lionel Sartoris, a cousin of the late hus band of Nellie Grant, proposes to colonize with English farmers a tract of about \$0,000 acros in central Wyoming.

The last surviving relative of Aaron Burr s dead. He was the inventor of the Burr s dead. hat machine, which made millions of hats in

a year and revolutionized the trade. William Ordway Partridge, the Boston sculptor, gets \$10,000 for his statue of Shakespeare, and will receive \$27,000 for his convertion statue of Gardeld. He is only 31 years of age.

Asram S. Hewitt of New York is said to have recovered entirely from the insomnia that formerly made life a burden to him and is onjoying excellent health, together with a sermanent rest from politics.

It is understood that Hoke Smith is too big and good natured a man to bear malice against those people who have been making themselves ridiculous by attempting to poke fun at him in efforts to conceal their gross gnorance of his illustrious identity.

Among the veterans of the postal service whose photographs are to be exhibited in the postoffice department of the World's fair is Daniel W. Fowler, superintendent of free de livery at Milwaukee, Wis., who has been em ployed in that office since February 22, 1856 Peary will have a rival in Arctic explora tion this coming summer in Frederick Jack-son, who takes a British party up to Franz Joseph Land, and who thinks he will there have land up to the 84th parallel of latitude, lossibly further. Thence he proposes to pro ced in dog aledges, Reuben O. Smith, who died at Cleveland

last week at the age of 70 years, was long a merchant in Olean, N. Y. and widely known in western New York and in the metropolis. About ten years ago he removed with a son-in-law to Cleveland and became a partner in a business house founded by the latter. Marshal Bazaine escaped from the prison

of the Island of St. Marguerite, but Charles de Lesseps and M. Cotu, who will be interned in the same place, will not find a con-terned in the same place, will not find a con-venient door left open for their escape, as Bazaine did. Things are not conducted now as they were in those days. The republie is very much alive just now.

Foreign papers say that the youngest son of Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, who has been serving in the regiments in Soudan, will probably never see France again. He was taken ill in a march recently and was left, unavoidably it is said, in a village

Heaven is only a step from the penitont inner, but millions of miles from the hypocrite

Nothing will do more to put wrinkles in your face than worrying about things you an't help.

It is doubtful if the devil is ever driven back an inch by the testimony of a stingy Christian.

It would demorallze heaven for the angels to go in company that some church members consider good.

The devil hates the prayer meeting, but it is soldom that he has much fault to fine with the choir.

Some people are so bowed down in seeking the vanities of this life that they cannot look up and see the goodness of God. No matter whether he has been to college

not, the man who can keep sweet when things go wrong is a man of power.

The more a man looks like a preacher the ess good he does the Lord on a street can platform with a cigar in his mouth. It will not count for much to refrain from

buggy riding on Sunday, if we spend all the rest of the week in throwing stones at people we don't like.

"This is Sheer Nonsense." [Communicated.]

"The members of a legislature are not elected on a state platform and are not par-ticularly bound by any declaration of princi-ples not distinctly republican in their nature except it is adopted by the convention that put such members in nomination."-Lincoln State Journal.

Pray, what republican legislative nominat-The New York Press club.has a little uning convention was there in the state preplatform pledges of the state convention And were not the legislative candidates thus particularly bound" by its "declaration of principles?" The legislative candidates principles? were thus placed upon the state platform as squarely as though it had been originally prepared and adopted by the respective con-ventions that placed them in nomination. To attempt argument to the contrary is "sheer

A NEW system of water works is

THE Omaha charter has made some

where were only natives. No hope of his re-covery was entertained by his comrades. THE TREND OF THINGS. The retention of Harrison's cook in the hite house is a proper observance of the civil service rules.

In all the musty pages of history, according o the New York Sun, only one man appears whose luck was just as wonderful as Presi-dent Cleveland's. That man was the Hon. Richard Wnittington and he had a good cat. A French syndicate is buying up all the vorn out ponies on the frontier for export to Paris, the intention being to convert them into food for the people of the gay metrop-

olis. Hippophagy in France has evidently become a disease. A statesman from Iowa proposes that the goddess of liberty be permitted to wear a new gown. Every true woman will appre-ciste the justice of this move when she reects that the goddess' clothes are ridic ulously out of fashion.

Perchance when Kajulani has looked this looming country over she will conclude to sell ger tin crown to the junk man and be wid She could go on the stage with the Sullivan aggregation and make more than her royal revenues will ever amount to

No record has been made of what the goy ernor of North Carolina said to the governor of South Carolina during their visit to Washington to witness the incoming of Grover, but the laws of hospitality have not changed much in the south since toric meeting we have all heard of. that hisTICKLINH TRIFLES.

Philadelphia Times: Men show an Interest in the revival of hoopskirts because they al-ways like to know what is going on.

Clothiers' Woekly: Creditor - The con-clences of those two bank cupts appear to be ery clustic. Assignee - Well, don't you expect insticity in suspenders?

Washington Star: "It is very difficult," said he sporting man, "to get a straight tip on a rooxed race track."

Brooklyn Life: St. Peter-H'm, you can't onw in here. Reporter I guess I can. (Shows badge.) St. Peter-Not on that. That lets you midde the fire lines. This is the other place.

Detroit Free Press: She (yawning)-1 do like a young man with some get-up and go about him. He gets up and goes,

Boston Courier: It isn't the usen who devote themselves to killing time who are the most anxious to inaugurate eternity.

Inter Ocean: Husband-1 pity the poor allowan this morning; he looks awfully dis-outaged since these inspectors were ap-Wife-Yes, but the milk doesn't look half so

New York Herald: "I don't know that you

ver told me why you resigned from your "It was no place for a poor man. The mem-bers got to be mostly all plumbers and ice-

Judge: "How did the 'Merchant of Venice'

"All right everywhere except in Utahi but there, when Launcelot Gobbo declared that 'It is a wise father that knows his own child' the people all took it as a personal insult and left the house."

1T'S HERE AGAIN. Atlanta Constitution. Now, mournful feelings to provoke Against all buman nature. We resurrect the ancient joke Upon the legislature.

And ere the members take their seats Or at their desks can turn, The editor that ery repeats: "Oh, when will they adjourn?"

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

There is no gospel in a kick. Faith is a light that never goes out.

Washing a pig will not take from him the ove of mud. Law wears iron shoes and never cares

where it steps. No matter who he is, the man who neve

gives is a slave. There is more power in gentleness than

there is in dynamite. Two great foes of the church-the golden

calf and the leathery oyster. We begin to backslide the moment we

hink we have religion enough. As soon as Esau smelled the soup he topped caring for his birthright.

lish farmers a tract of 80,000 acres in central Wyoming. Perhaps some of those farmers will prove to be miners. as might naturally be expected of Englishmen, and in that case they may exert an important influence upon the mineral as well as the agricultural development of that state.

THE benefits to be derived from reciprocity in trade are shown by the increase in our trade with Cuba under the reciprocity treaty negotiated with Spain during the last administration. The increase in our export trade with Cuba during one year is from \$10,906,780 to \$16,782,014. It pays this country to look to its business interests.

WHEN all is said that can be justly said about the legislatures of the western states they still shine brightly by contrast with some of the state legislative bodies of the east. The New York World says: "New Jersey's shame is that it has a legislature absolutely controlled by criminals and blacklegs. That is the precise situation, and there is no reason why the scandalous truth should not be told."

OMAHA will have a larger number of visitors this year than ever before in her history. It is important that they should be favorably impressed by the appearance of the city, and for that reason, if for no other, a special effort should be made to keep the streets in the most attractive condition possible. Clean streets always create a favorable impression and are regarded as proofs of enterprise and local pride.

REPORTS continue to come of immigration to the newer states from the eastern and middle states. The movement has only begun, but it promises to be the greatest that has been witnessed in many years. Nebraska has already received a considerable number of settlers this spring from beyond the Missouri, and there are many more to follow. All comers who are in search of permanent homes are warmly welcomed.

Nor only in this country but in England a great deal of interest has been manifested in the transfer of the steamships New York and Paris to the American line and their formal "naturalization" under the stars and stripes. The recent formal and impressive adoption of the New York into the American family of ships has been followed by a less pretentious but equally significant ceremony on board the Paris; and a dispatch from London gives a report of a lunch party on board the New York at that port at which 250 distinguished guests were present, including prominent English and American officials, Minister Lincoln presided, numerous speeches were made and the ships in the harbor were profusely decorated in honor of the occasion. On all sides this transfer of two of the greatest ships in the world from English to American registry seems to be regarded as highly significant.

tion, which may be expected to rapidly grow in strength and influence, has gone about the matter in a way that promises success.

TRUST SECURITIES SHRINKING. Since the 1st of January this year, a period of less than two months and a half, the shrinkage in the values of securities belonging to companies that are classed among the chief combines for the monopoly of products has been so great as to attract the attention of financiers and create the gravest apprehension on the part of those whose interests are in any manner concerned in the success of the combines affected. In the coal, sugar, cordage, lead and whisky trusts the shrinkage in the value of securities within the time named has been more than \$64,000,000. The greater portion of this decline has taken place within the last three weeks. In the case of the Reading the loss on \$40,000,000 of stock is \$17,200,000; general mortgage, \$3,600,000; first, second and third preference bonds, \$18,500,000; total, \$40,300,000. Seldom has the wind been knocked out of bloated securities at such a rate as this. But the American Sugar Refining company, or the sugar trust, has not escaped. On \$36,770,000 of

stock it has lost 12 per cent, or \$4,400,-000, and on the same amount of preferred stock the shrinkage has been about \$1,000,000. The National Cordage company has seen its securities dwindle in value to the amount of \$3,000,000. while the National Lead company has lost \$3,600,000. The shrinkage in the securities of the whisky trust is placed at \$11,900,000. The total amount of the securities here represented is about \$302,412,000 and the loss in values since January 1 foots up \$64,200,000.

These figures would possess little public interest if the corporations concerned were legitimate business enterprises having due warrant of law for their existence; but when it is considered that they are combines having no other purpose but extortion and plunder it is seen how closely the public is concerned in their financial condition, for upon this and the enforcement or nonenforcement of law their permanency must depend. There is some satisfaction in contemplating the fact that the most powerful and dangerous monopolies that have ever existed in this country are beginning to feel the pressure of public opinion through channels which tap their very sources of life. These trusts have used their power to extort money from the

people, and the profits thus forced have been used to create a demand for vast quantities of their watered stocks. The insiders in these deals have made the people pay money into their coffers and then have been able to water their stocks beyond all reason and sell them upon the strength of the fact that their system of robbery was proving success-

The men who have bought most freely of the trust securities which are now so rapidly shrinking in value are no better than those who inveigled them into the

tific, historical and practical information which but for such a medium would find its way into books and be less generally distributed. It must be admitted.

however, that in the higher realm of literary activity the United States has as yet little to boast of, and whether this is due to a lack of ambition on the part of American scholars or to a want of interest, and therefore of adequate encouragement, on the part of the public in literary work of a serious and practical nature, is a question. It is not altogether reassuring to know that the production of books in the United States last year was only a very little larger than eight years before, so that relatively there was no progress made during those years, but there is reason to hope that the next ten years will witness an increase of literary activity in this country in the direction

FOREST RESERVATIONS

in which we are now behind.

been a great extension of forest reservations in the far west, the future benefits of which are expected to be most valuable. Under the operation of the law of 1891, for the repeal of the timber culture act, millions of acres of forest land have been set apart for public purposes. The Yellowstone park has been greatly enlarged by extensions to the east and south, aggregating about 1,250,000 acres. On the White river in Colorado a tract of about the same

area has been reserved. Two other reservations were recently established in the same state, one of them on Pike's Peak. A park of 300,000 acres has been formed on the Pecos river in New Mexico, and a short time ago 1,900,000 acres were taken as a park for the purpose of preserving the natural beauties of the Grand canyon of the Colorado river. During the last year a

magnificent series of forest reservations has also been established "along the Sierra range in California, the 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 acres set apart stretching from a point behind Los Angeles to a point north of San Francisco. Around Mount Ranier, in Washington, a park of 1,000,000 acres has been reserved, and smaller tracts have been set apart in Oregon

The benefit of these reservations is both local and national-in securing the sources of water supply and thus insuring irrigation and bountiful crops, and in preserving unimpared the glories and beauties of natural scenery of the west The example of interest in this matter set by the last administration should be followed by the present one, so far as it is practicable to do so, and congress should make rigid regulations for keeping these reservations inviolate. It is to be put down to the credit of the last congress that it again rejected the scheme of certain speculators to change the boundaries of the Yellowstone park so as to make a route for a pro-

posed railroad. This project has been urged upon the attention of congress for several years and repeated defeats do

to the front among bills on third reading. Senator Babcock, who had the bill in charge, made a splendid fight for it and in this he was ably seconded by Senator Lobeck. There is now a fair prospect that the charter will pass the senate next week, although materially altered from the form in which it left the hands of the charter committee.

IF THOSE South American republics would give less attention to war and more to the development of their great agricultural and mineral resources they would advance much more rapidly in civilization and prosperity.

Cereal Growth East and West.

Philadelphia Times. The proposal that electricity be used the far west to harvest wheat after night is antedated by the common custom further cast of stacks of wild oats being sown and cropped by the glare of gas and coal oil.

Texts for Spellbinders. Glote-Democrat.

The Fifty-second congress was a billionand a quarter congress. The republicans would make some remarks on that body in the campaign next year were it not for the that the Fifty-third congress is likely to afford them better campaign ammunition

> The Game of Grab. Philadelphia Record.

A French war ship has taken possession of the Isle of Desolation, in the Indian ocean, which contains a bed of soft coal. No island could be too desolate for picking up now adays by some maritime power, if it should only be large enough to plant a flagpole and a coal yard on it.

Distinguished Shakes. New York Advertiser.

The pleasant exchange of compliments between the outgoing and the incoming presi-dent of the United States, following so closely upon the friendly handshake between Profs. allivan and Mitchell on the stage of a St. Louis theater, seems to suggest the gray dawn of an era of good feeling.

One Way of Lessening Crime. St. Paul Globe.

When we Americans become more substantial in our sentiments upon criminal punishment we will have made a long stride in the direction of lessening the amount of crime. When the pardoning power is asked to extend elemency to life convicts no ground should be considered except that of mistake and then only evidence showing beyond question that the wrong man had been incarcerated should have the slightest weight

> A Hint on Destiny. Chicago Inter Ocean.

Uncle Sam has never been grasping for territory. He long held modestly to the At-lantic coast. He hesitated about taking Florida and Texas, and came within one of losing Oregon and California. But his vision now is wider. He sees from his geogra-phy that three-quarters of the earth is cov ered with water, and that a nation that is prosperous must leave the shore and sail ships; and our grandchildren will belong to the greatest maritime nation upon the globe.

The Price Did Not Tumble. Chicago Heruld,

The consumers of coal for domestic uses get the worst of it in all ways. When the Reading combine was formed the price of coal was advanced half a dollar a ton on 30, coal was advanced hair a contar a ton on 20, 000,000 tons of coal mined last year, in order to produce profits for the combine. The Reading road went into bankruptcy, notwith standing the tax of \$15,000,000 extorted from the people, and now the receivers keep up the price of coal for the purpose of paying the Reading debts. The money extorted from coal consumers was recklessly souan dered, and now they must make up the sum over again by paying the increased cost of coal for this year.

gress should at once investigate. When a speaker at that organization's dinners exceeds ten minutes a colored boy appears on the scene with a large brass gong and beats the devil's tattoo thereon until the orator takes the hint and collapses. Says a prohibition paper: "There are

saloonkeepers who have made hundreds of No such terrible indictment can widows ever be drawn against a temperance man. ever be drawn against a temperance man. The moral of this paragraph is all right, says the New York Tribune, but its con-clusion is not accurate. The emperor of Morocco will make 6,000 widows some day by dying, that being the number of his wives, and he is a strict temperance man. An article printed in the New York Su on February 25 gave 9,027 feet as the high

est point attained by a railroad in the United States. This was an error due to a mistake in multiplication while reducing an accurate table of heights expressed in meters to feet. The Colorado Midland rail-road at Hagerman Pass is 11,528 feet above sea level. The elevation of the railroad station at Leadville is 10,103 feet. Denver and Rio Grande trains go through Marshall Pass at an elevation of 10.852 feet. The highest point of Hayden Pass is 9,198 feet, and of Bath 9,525 feet both measurements being from the track of the Colorado Mid-land railroad. The other statistics in the asticle were correctly given article were correctly given.

A MAIDEN' MEDITATION.

San Francisco Argonaul Here's Lent once again on its annual round, Goodby now to feasting and dancing: With what great success has this scason been

crowned. I declare it was simply entrancing.

But now all the banners of pleasure are furled, No longer its coronet flashes; Renounced for the time are the joys of the

Hall penance, and sackcloth and ashes.

'Twas well I accepted Jack's offer last night, During Lent he will be entertaining: To receive my betrothed will be perfectly And by Easter he'll be in good training.

Dear fellow, his look was of perfect despair, His voice as he asked me was shaking; Well, he's won—he can have all the time 1 can

spare From the bonnet for Easter I'm making



ter for us to saw off some of the price rather than allow the saw-dust to get in its work-not that saw-dust would hurt the suits any, but that

they were in the way of the saw-You saw how they were saw-ing out the side of the store this week-didn't you-Well, if you did, you saw those new spring suits and overcoats-you saw the price -you saw the quality-you saw the exclusive styles-you saw nothing like them anywhere else -This one point we want to impress upon youwhile the sawing is going on we are prepared and are doing business just as nicely as ever, and as an inducement to brave the noise of the saw we are offering the greatest bargains you ever saw. See? BROWNING, KING & CO.,

Store open every evening till 6.32 ! S. W. Cor. 16th and Douglas 31