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### THE DAILY BEE.

### E. ROSEWATER Editor

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LINCOLN will continue to be the center of attraction for a few weeks to come.

THE spring elections in Michigan have gone republican and Don M. Dickinson is wondering how it could have happened.

ANOTHER mythical character has gone to join William Tell. The Atlanta Constitution says there is no such person as Dink Botts.

THE tariff bill drawn up by the New York Reform club will never be allowed to make its appearance in congress if Senator Hill is alive at the time.

WITH Carter Harrison for mayor and a republican common council there will be harmony with a club in the management of the municipal affairs of Chicago this year.

THERE is some talk of erecting a new capitol at St. Paul at a cost of \$2,500,-000r If the figures are fixed as high as that at the outset it will be a costly structure when it is completed.

SENATOR ALLEN has expressed gratification at the passage of the maximum freight rate bill, and is of the opinion that the new law will take the railroad question out of Nebraska politics.

MORE applications for office are re ceived from Texas than from any other state. It is hard for the Texans to understand that their state is too unanimously democratic to get many official plums.

SHOULD Judge Ogden be appointed United States district attorney another vacancy on the district bench would be placed at the disposal of Governor Crounse. This contingency is doubtless interesting to the Omaha bar.

CONVENTION TO CONSIDER TRUSTS. The legislature of Minnesota has enriched the statutes of that state by laws to prevent and punish combinations, such as the coal trust, which exacted \$1,000 from wholesale dealers and \$100 from retailers before they were allowed to do business, all of which of course came out of the pockets of the people. Any one hereafter convicted of acting as these coal conspirators did may be imprisoned and fined. A very good proposition has also come from that state, which is that a convention be held in the early part of June composed of delegates from the states north of the boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina to consider remedies for the combination evil and recommend some scheme of action to their respective states and also to the

next congress. The plan is an excellent one for arousing public attention to the trust evil and bringing an influence to bear from which wholesome results might reasonably be expected. It does not appear that much is to be hoped for from the anti-trust law enacted by the Fifty-first congress. That act has been successfully invoked in only one case, which was of comparatively small importance, and it is questionable whether it can be made effective against any of the great trusts that are now feeding fat on their exactions from the consumers of the country. Numeristence since the law was passed and have flourished without check or hindrance, while those in existence before the law, and which it was naturally expected would succumb to this legislation. have grown steadily stronger. The last administration may not have made so earnest an attempt as was possible to enforce the law, but such as it did make was a failure, and there is no assurance that the present administration will be more successful, assuming that it will seriously endeavor to enforce the law. President Cleveland said in his inaugural address that the government ought to do all within its power to protect the people against vast aggregations of capital and combinations of business interests to control production and prices, but public confidence" in utterances of this kind has so often been disappointed that it is hard to have any faith in them. Perhaps a sincere effort to enforce the antitrust law will be made by the administration, but the people cannot feel sure

that the result will be satisfactory. At any rate no harm can come from a popular expression on this subject of trusts, which may have the effect to stimulate the administration and congress, and to create a sentiment in favor of general state legislation. Perhaps the surest and best protection of the people against combinations will be found in state laws, and such a convention as is suggested could help greatly toward securing state legislation. There is a too general popular apathy on this subject, and so long as this continues to be the case monopoly will grow and become more firmly intrenched. Anything that will arouse the public from its indifference and stir up a sentiment vigorous enough to com mand attention and respect cannot fail to do good. The convention might rea- | industry, and there is every indication sonably be expected to produce these results.

well founded and widespread, the consequences must be deplorable." There may have been some excuse in the past for the failure of the InterstateCommerce commission to give that effect to the law which was intended, because the powers given the commission were insufficient or could not be exercised. The last congress provided a remedy for this by amending the law so as to give the commission all necessary power to enforce it, and there is now no valid excuse for not enforcing it to the fullest extent. That the commission could find grounds for instituting pro-

ceedings against nearly every railroad in the country for violations of the law there is not a reasonable doubt. AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL SUPREMACY.

The supremacy of the United States over all other countries in the most important of all manufacturing industries, the production of iron and steel, is now so completely established that this country can scarcely be said to have a rival in that industry. The change that has taken place in the relative positions of the United States and Great Britain as iron producing countries is so great as to be almost beyond belief. A London journal devoted to the iron interest has this to say of the decline of that industry in Great Britian: "It doubtless a foregone conclu-Was: sion that the production of iron and steel in the United Kingdom us combinations have come into ex- in 1892 would compare badly with the results of the years immediately preceding, but we question whether any one anticipated that the retrograde movement could extend so far as it has done. The production of pig iron, for instance, has been thrown back more than twenty years. Such is the result of the accumulated reductions which have taken place annually since 1889, culminating in the output for last year being lowered to 6,616,890 tons. In 1871 the production in Great Britain amounted to 6,627,179 tons, and in 1872 to 6,741,929 tons, so that the iron trade of this country is now no further advanced in that respect than it was twenty years ago. This is a

serious matter if we consider the growth of population at home and abroad which has taken place in the meantime and the development of commerce throughout the world. At no previous period in the history of the iron trade has there occurred such a pronounced retrogression.

A few days ago a quotation was made in these columns from an interview with a prominent English iron and steel manufacturer who attributed the depression in that business in part to the decline in ship building in Great Britain. The British industries upon which the iron trade is, in a great measure, dependent, are not prosperous. and it is mainly due to this fact that the present production of iron and steel in that country barely equals that of twenty years ago. When the United Kingdom was producing 6,600,000 tons in 1871, this country had hardly begun to manufacture iron and steel in any considerable quantities, but now our mills have eclipsed those of Great Britain with an output of 9,157,090 tons last year, against 6,616,800 tons manufactured in the British mills. This clearly gives the United States the supremacy in this important that the lead will not only be maintained,

but greatly increased. As an index to the condition of other industries the iron and steel business is nearly infallible. It has been growing prodigiously in this country, chiefly because the industries and enterprises demanding the products of the iron mills have been expanding and multiplying. In Great Britain there has been of late a great decline in shipbuilding, a business which requires large quantities of iron and steel, the building of wooden vessels having been practically abandoned; but in the United States the shipbuilding industry is now vastly greater than it ever was before. Other rades having in the aggregate a great influence upon the consumption of iron are correspondingly depressed in Great Britain and prosperous in the United States. The great advance made by this country in the production of iron and steel is only commensurate with its advance along all lines of industrial prog-

every growing "pfty the overhead wire danger must constantly increase if it is allowed to exist huall. It should everywhere be condemned. There are plenty of necessary evils that must be borne, but this is not one of them. The wires should go under ground and the poles should come downs and the plea for such action should always be based first of all upon considerations of public safety.

#### Paternalism Gone Mad. Kansan City Star.

South Carolina will engage in the liquor business July 1, and the governor and head dispenser are now duranging for liquid sup-plies. This may not be paternalism gond mad, but it looks very, very much like it. Not So in Nebraska.

#### Globe-Democrat. It is worth nothing that no man who op posed Cleveland at Chicago has yet secured an office; and the men who thus put them-selves outside of the breastworks might as well make up their minds to the fact that they are to stay there.

Saivel Service Reform. New York Recorder. The harp that made our hair arise From Tara's halls has fled The axe that once was Adlai's is Maxwell's now instead! Maxwelton's braes so bonny Are covered o'er with blood As many an old postmaster's head. Falls with a sickening thud!

#### Labor and Law

Indianapoils Sentinel. The Sentinel is not fully convinced of the wisdom of the boycott as a measure for re-lief from oppressions of employes, but it is certainly clear that any effort to repress it by law must be futile, and furthermore must violate to some oxtent the wincides of must violate to some extent the principles of individual freedom on which our govern-ment is founded. No law can make a mar work at any particular occupation any more than it could make him eat or drink or weat or use something that he did not desire.

#### GIVE REGULATION A SHOW

Weeping Water Eagle: The new rate bill means that a saving of 20 per cent comes to the dear people. Under the old rule and the it went into the coffers of the railroad party.

Emerson Enterprise: It is almost certain that the railroads will fight the enforcer the bill in the courts. They don't like to et go their strong grip on the people, but the ays of extortion on freight charges are numbered and the people have reason to rejoice. Wahoo New Era: The Newberry passed the senate by a vote of 18 to 14, and passed the schate by a vote of 18 to 14, and is now really for the governor's signature. It was a hard struggle, but the people won the fight after a deadlock of two days and nights. The people have done their part, now will Governor Crounse do the rest!

West Point Republican: Senator Everett re than meeting the expectations of hi constituents. He is fearless and able, and is always found on the side of the people as against corporations. He worked and voted for the passage of the maximum freight bill and other measures that vitally effect the country people. He has a future before him. and his attitude in the senate will be of much benefit to him eventually.

Fairmont Signal; The lusty fight waged against it by the railroad interests says plainly it will not be of much profit to them. It may be true as claimed that the lines from ere to Chicago will add local rates to make through rate, and thus increase the cost of shipping grain and reduce the price to the producer. The bill is an experiment, of course, and should it prove detrimental that will only prove the bill and not the principle of rate regulation to be faulty. The outcome is of great interest and will be anxiously awaited by citizens of all classes.

Papillion Times: At last, after an al winter fight, the friends of railroad regula tion have pushed a freight reduction bill through the Nebraska legislature, and it now only remains for Governor Crounse to sign the bill to make it a law. Duty compelled the Times to oppose the Newberry bill, passed by the legislature two years ago because we believed its terms were too se-vere and that such a law would do more harm than good. The bill now awaiting the rovernor's signatura is a moderate measure making a reduction of about 20 per cent in existing rates. Such a law will be about the fair thing between the railroads and the and we trust Governor Crounse will fulfill his pledge by signing the bill.

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#### OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

#### During the twenty-two years since the French republic was established there have been thirty ministries. This is an average life of only about nine months for each ministry. For the last few years the length of ministerial terms has been much shorter than this. Loubet served but a few weeks. and Ribot only eleven. This looks a good deal like child's play, and gives point to Bis marck's sarcasm, "it is not government, it is opera bouffe," and justifies to some extent the charge of instability brought against the French character. There is another side to these frequent ministerial changes, however, which is worth considering. It is doubtful if the republic would have survived as long as it has, had not this safety valve for popular discontent and uneasiness existed. Within a century the French people have overthrown three monarchies, two directories and an empire, and have been governed by two consulates and a presidency or semi-republic bosides. The present republic has existed longer than any other government in France since the revolution of 1789, and was never so firmly established as now. Its promise of permanence is excellent, and it is largely due to this relasticity of its constitution which makes these frequent changes in the executive or his representatives so casy. The cabinet crisis is proving and has proved a successful substitute for the revolution, and if in troublous times like those through crises come often, they do not seriously disfar, therefore, are these crises from showing that republicanism and government by the

which the republic has just passed, these turb the steady progress of the nation. So people are a failure in France, that they go far to prove that no other form of government is so well suited to the French people

as the republic.

The political situation in Norway is very omplicated. It is evident that intense feeling has been excited in the minds of the Norwegians and that the controversy between them and the Swedes is but a surface indication of much deeper feeling. The present ontention is almost trivial, at least to the eyes of the outside world. Norway wishes to be represented at foreign ports by Norwegians and not have the consular appoint ments exclusively in Swedish hands. The matter seems very simple, but is really only the visible evidence of the de sire for autonomy which underlies it. Norway was once a portion of the Kingdom of Denmark, and even then was known as "rebellious Norway." The hardy Norsemen rejected control from any source. and repeated conquests did not extinguish the desire for liberty. Denmark transferred its sovereignty to Sweden, and thus the dual kingdom was formed. But, as Mr. Nausen, one of the leading liberals in Norway, said to a correspondent last week, the Norwegians have never ratified the compact. Even if the king of Denmark once rightly held sovereign power in Norway, Mr. Nau-

sen said, he could not transfer that He could abdicate it, but he power. could not make it a portion of a commercial transaction. The Norwegians recognize their present position as a condition, but protest against it as an injustice. It is this feeling, voiced by Ullmann, but held by the whole body of the Norwegian people, which renders the present deadlock between the king of Sweden and Norway and the Storthing serious. The people of Norway have recently undergone an intelknowing what persons or class of characters lectual development which is difficult to describe or understand. The universities are crowded, not by the sons of the rich, but by farmers' boys, who carry back to their lonely homes a new light. Artists and mathematicians have come from this most unexpected quarter of the globe to surprise the world by their genius, and with wider education the liberty-loving spirit of the old Vikings is not merely roused, it is also directed. The population of the whole coun-

an idle one?

mitteeman from Iowa, and Acting Adjutant General N. W. McIver of Iowa, president of try is scarcely larger than that of the city of New York and its wealth is compara-

where the prohibition question is not so strong as in the cities, there was in the last **BLAINE'S BROTHER REMOVED** Secretary Morton Finds His Service No Longer Required.

NO NEBRASKA POSTMASTERS APPOINTED Will Not Be Reached in the Official Calen-

dar for Some Time-Another Novel Feature of the New Administration's Work.

WASBINGTON BUREAU OF THE HEE, ) 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7. Secretary of Agriculture Morton has de-

termined to remove from office Mr. Robert Blaine, brother of the late James Gillespie Blaine. For that reason Mr. Morton today issued an order abolishing the quarantine division of the bureau of animal industry, of which division Mr. Blaine is the chief. The abolition of the division carries with it of course the dismissal of its chief. The work of this division has been of great importance. It has had to do with the controversy between Great Britain and the United States as to the presence of pleuro-pneumonia and other diseases in cattle shipped across the Atlantic. Under Mr. Harrison's administration the rules adopted by Secretary Rush and carried out by this division were most efficient in enlarging and steadying

the British market for American beef. Only a few days ago Dr. Salmon, the chief of th burcau of a mal industry, stated that the quarantine of imported cattle, imported from abroad for exhibition at the World's fair, would form one of the most importan lutics of the Department of Agric The abolition of the division of which Mr Blaine was the chief under these circum stances shows that it is the purpose to retire from office the brother of the late sec-retary of state. The duties of the division are so important that its re-establishment with a democratic chief may be speedily ex-

pected.

Have Not Reached Nebraska.

Notwithstanding the fact that 117 fourth lass postmasters were appointed today, out of which number thirty-four vacancies were created by removals, not one new postmaster was named for Nebraska. "We have not reached Nebraska yet," is the answer THE BEE correspondent gets at the appointment division of the Postoffic department every day.

department every day. Following are the appointments for today in Iowa: Clare, Webster county, C. P. Conway, vice F. B. Calkins, resigned; Miles, Jackson county, H. W. Kruse, vice H. J. Davis removed: Vincent, Webster county, W. K. Harding, vice W. H. Woolsey, re-President Cleveland today issued instructions to the postmaster general that no more postmasters should be removed until they

ng their official actions are preferred. Thus here may not be many changes in the Nebraska offices until some months

have served four years unless charges affect

Bissell Using His Authority. Postmaster General Bissell has concluded by his experience of the past few days that a cannot succeed in his attempt to muzzle the press and has therefore transferred his efforts toward the suppression, of news to the congressmen whom he evidently expects to find more subservient. Every congress man who called at the Postoffice department today was notified by the postmaster genera that hereafter he must not disclose to news, paper correspondents the names of any peron recommended for appointment. case the congressmen promised to obey the order, so that thereafter the inhabitants of the smaller towns and villages throughout the country will have no opportunity of

are being considered by the Postoffice de partment for appointment as postmasters. The probable result of this order will be a repetition of Postmaster General Bissell's recent experience, when, after having ap-pointed a postmaster by similar "dark lan-tern" methods, he was grieved to learn that the new appointee had but recently doffed his convict stripes.

Political Situation in Iowa. J. J. Richardson, national democratic con

IN THE SUNDAY BEE

strong as in the cities, there was in the last election a very perceptible and healthy gain which can be attributed to no other cause than the tariff. The democrats will also exert themselves to carry the legislature in order to elect a successor to Senator Wilson. If the democrats obtain a majority on joint ballot Governer Boies will be the choice for senator and the licite iant governor will be come governor, as was the case when Gov-ernor Kirkwood was elected to the senate,

"I have met many castern democrats who appear to think that because Governor Boles was a candidate for the presidency at Chicago against Mr Cleveland, and subse-quently refused a cabinet position, that he is antarconlatic to the president. This is not the truth. His friends named him in Chicago in the event that Mr. Cleveland would not be nominated, and it would not have done for him to accept the cabinet position for the reason that his great strength would have been, in a measure, great taken out of the state."

Miscellaneous

Today Assistant Secretary Chandler in the land case of Fred Schultz from Aberdeen, S. D., affirmed the decision of the commis-

congressman Hayes of Iowa was told by the president today that the latter could not

appoint ex-Commissioner of Patents Benton J. Hall of Burlington to the new district court of appeals of this city. At the Treasury department today the ap-plication patters of Fred L. Burnett of Des Moines, Ia., to be inspector of steam vessels were flued and entend upon the backs were filed and entered upon the books John Airth of Iowa has been appointed vet-crimary inspector of the Agricultural depart-

ment at Sioux City, Ia., to take effect on April 17. P. S. H.

#### Money in Life Insurance. New York Recorder,

There must be an immense amount of money made by life insurance companies if it be a fact that, as a correspondent of the Mutual Underwriter says, a general agent of the New York Life, Mr. William agent of the New York Life, Mr. William Meeker, has sent out a circular offering a wokerage of 70 per cent for surplus business I the remaining 30 per cent is sufficient to my salaries, ranging from \$50,000 \$25,000 with the risk attending the insurance besides, the public eye will be wider open in the future even than it was in the past.

Nothing to Be Desired

> Every Flavor made by Dr. Price has the peculiar taste characteristic of the fruit from which it is obtained, and imparts to cakes, puddings, sauces or creams such a delicious and grateful flavor that their use really leaves nothing to be desired. We have yet to see the housewife who has used Dr. Price's Delicious Flavoring Extracts of Lemon, Orange, Nectarine or Vanilla, who was not delighted with them. THE PURITY OF DR. PRICE'S FLAVORS is endorsed by the leading chemists and heads of the great universities of this continent.

# **EX-SENATOR INGALLS**

Will Contribute a Remark-

The Scope of which will em-

roblems Congress must Solve

Mr. Ingalls puts some very

brace a forecast of

able Article for Exclusive Publication

AN ADVANCE of one-eighth of a cent in the price of sugar is spoken of by trade papers as important. It does not seem so at first sight, but it would amount to a large sum of money in the total sugar consumption of a year.

SOME of the state papers are denouncing the present session of the legislature for what in their opinion it has left undone. We cannot see it in that light. No legislature in twenty years has done so much good work for the people of this state.

"How can we get a whack at the loaves and fishes?" was the leading question before the democrats who assem bled in this city Thursday evening. The latest advices from Washington indicate that the key to the larder is in possession of Messrs, Boyd and Morton.

IT IS reported from Philadelphia that negotiations are in progress for the formation of a cracker trust with a capital of over \$50,000,000, which will seek to control the entire cracker business of the United States. There is now an average of about one new trust a day, either actually formed or projected.

THE weather bureau is considering a proposition to have fast mail trains carry weather signal flags in order to indicate coming changes of weather. This is a novel idea. Just what would happen, however, when a westbound train met an eastbound cyclone is not shown on the weather map.

THE decision of the United States supreme court in the Smith-Townsend Oklahoma land case confirms the titles of honest settlers to over \$2,000,000 worth of land and denies the validity of the claims of a mob of deputy marshals and other government officials and railway employes who rushed in ahead of the opening on special permits. Justice does occasionally triumph.

OMAHA stands well up at the head of cities reporting in the matter of increase in bank clearings. Now, when the trade is "between hay and grass," the total business, as reported by Bradstreet's for the week ending Thursday night, shows an increase of 33 per cent. This is indeed a matter for congratulation, especially when so many cities report a decrease, and none, save two in Texas that are "booming," show a larger increase.

SEVEN members of the coal dealers' exchange of Rochester, N. Y., are on trial for conspiracy, and if the district attorney proves what he says he will it is difficult to see how even the most friendly jury could fail to find them guilty. If they have done the things they are accused of they are fully qualified to run a bigger combine. No doubt investigation would show that similar conspiracies have been organized in many oities to maintain high prices and SHOULD WORK BOTH WAYS.

It appears to be the prevalent opinion in Washington that the decisions of Judges Taft and Ricks in the cases growing out of the difficulty between the Ann Arbor Railcoad company and the engineers will be sustained by the supreme court of the United States. Senator Cullom is quoted as holding this opinion, while admitting that in the framing of the interstate commerce act no such application of it as has been made to these cases was contemplated or intended. It is now generally admitted that if these decisions are affirmed by the court of last resort it will put an end to all plans in the nature of a boycott affecting the transportation interests of the country, Men employed by those interests may quit the service "in good faith," but while they are in it they cannot refuse to perform the work assigned them, if such refusal operate as an interference with interstate commerce, without subjecting themselves to criminal prosecution. This is the interpretation which the courts have given to the law, and if it stands railroad employes must adopt other means than those they have provided for adjusting differences which

may arise between them and the companies. These decisions will, of course, be respected pending the decision of the supreme court, which may not be reached for some time. In the meanwhile cannot the corporations, for the regulation of which the interstate commerce law was enacted, be brought to a better obedience of the law? Nobody will pretend that the provisions of the interstate commerce act are now enforced, or that they have been at any time. The law, it is true, is not wholly disregarded. A few of its requirements are complied with, but its most vital provisions are ignored, as they always have been. Every railroad manager and every business man knows that all persons who do business with the railroads are not treated alike. Discrimination is general, and it is probably safe to say that there is not a railroad in the country which is today honostly observing the mandate of the law regarding equal privileges.

The interstate commerce act was inheartily welcome. tended to compel the corporations to deal fairly and jastly with the people and with every section of the country. It has not accomplished that object and it is time an adequate effort was made to enforce it. As the Boston Advertiser well says: "If the decision of Judge Taft is to stand as law while the railroads which are everywhere violating that very law are permitted to go on in their contemptuous indifference to the simplest provisons of the interstate commerce statute, it is ridiculous to suppose that any good can result. On the contrary, the effect of such conditions will he in the direction of fostering the belief that the American judiciary system has one law for the poor and another secure public contracts at fancy figures. for the rish; and if once that belief is and that the wires shall be buried. In

IF THE reported program is carried out a revolutionary expedition against Cuba will leave Key West next Monday night. but it is more than probable that the

promoters of the scheme will be disappointed. The statement is that there are some 300 or 400 men enlisted for the expedition: that they have a large supply of arms and ammunition, and that, if they succeed in landing on the island, they will immediately be joined by thousands of the people who are all prepared for revolution. The United States authorities, however, are fully cognizant of this movement and are vigilantly guarding against its departure from American territory, so that the chances of it getting away seem to be extremely small. While it is very likely, therefore, that this revolutionary movement for releasing Cuba from Spanish dominion will come to naught, the fact that it has been organized and is known to have the countenance of many of the Cuban people is proof of the strong feeling that exists among the inhabitants of Cuba to escape from a rule that has always been oppressive to them, though perhaps less so now than ever before. Of course the ultimate purpose of the revolutionary movement is annexation to the United States, which the great majority of the Cuban people would unquestionably

IN HIS annual message the mayor of Philadelphia discusses the pole and wire nuisance as a matter belonging to the department of public safety. It is eminently proper that it should be so considered rather than as a matter of mere street disfigurement. It is not easy to influence the average city government against anything that is only offensive to the eye, but it ought not to be difficult to make a successful fight against poles and overhead wires when they are recognized as dangerous to the lives and property of the people This view of the case, however, is apt to be scouted when the demand is made that the poles must come down

#### NOW FOR A FAIR TRIAL.

Papillion Times: The appeal of the corrupt state officials for impeachment proceedings was a splendid bluff. It was not made until the self-confessed scoundrels knew such action would surely be taken. Everybody believes Messrs. Allen, Hastings Humphrey and Hill are guilty of looting the public treasury

Fairmont Signal: The impeachment proceedings, having been removed from the po-litical to the judicial forum, will doubtless be conjucted according to law and justice. It is idle to say if all these things charged are true the guilty state officers should be punished. Every one will agree to that. The charges must be subjected to test in the charges must be subjected to test in the crucible of judicial investigation, where the accused have opportunities for defense and mere rumor or partisan schemes are un-

Seward Reporter: The fact that the trial will be held by the supreme court is an as-surance that the impeached officers will receive absolutely fair treatment, and will have every opportunity for defense. Their re-quest for a fair hearing goes a good way in their favor, and many who had been prejudiced against them have modified ther opu-ions considerably. The case will be tried by the highest court in the state, and there is no doubt that full justice will be done. If the accused are guilty they should be dealt with according to law, but if innocent their

work in the face of the immense majority of honor should be thoroughly vindicated. the nation. Many great reforms have been Osceola Record: A large majority of the people of the state want to see a thorough and fair investigation of all charges. No brought about by the liberal party. Spain has now freedom of speech, trial by jury, and universal suffrage. Yet these institu hitewashing will be tolerated, neither will tions, Castelar thinks, are still fragile in the people passively allow persecution for political purposes. The great bulk of citi-zens care nothing about party so long as jus-tice is done and the interests of the state his country, and need to be strengthened by long use before further steps in advance can be made. For himself, in his role of old are cared for. If any are guilty of miscon-duct let them have simple justice and no more. If the accused are innocent let them be fully exonerated and placed in a true light before the world. The good name of every man is something sacred and it should not be taken from him by mere rumor, neither should any mean advantage be taken of him. Let us have truth.

#### THE JESTER.

Washington Star: "I ain't much at the planny," said the coglyard employe as he ad-justed the weight of a load of coal, "but I'm great at runnin' the scales."

Troy Press: Skinning a man at cards is dif-ferent from robbing him on the highway. In the latter process the victim puts up his hands. In the former the robber does it.

Philadelphia Times: The domestic her nay not strike as a result of late demand-made upon her caercles, but it wouldn't be surprising if she began brooding over it.

Rochester Democrat: A bottle is a very un-fortunate thing. Every time it gets anything it gets it in the neck.

Vogue: Peter Pauling, Sr. Out after hours again, hey? Peter Pawling, Jr.—Only ten minutes late. Peter Pawling, Sr.—Go at once to your room, sir, lock yourself in and bring me the key. This thoughtlessness must be stopped.

Detroit Free Press: "What do you think would make a handsome paper weight for the professor on his birthday?" "One of his own sentences," was the sarcas-England can count on pursuing her task, a heavy and thankless one, in Egypt, because no other power can or will undertake it under the conditions imposed by Europe. tic reply.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



tively very small, but the strength of char

acter, the intelligence and the vigor of the people may yet make it the nucleus of one of the greatest nations in Europe, the chief state of the republic which shall include the closely allied races of Sweden, Finland and Denmark. This is the dream of the Norwegian patriot, and who shall say that it is

The prospect of a Spanish republic is not very bright in the opinion of that most licans earnest of republicans, Castelar, who was president of the only republic Spain ever had. He said recently that there were two fundamental reasons for this. In the first 060 place, although the great cities are half tain republican, the mass of the people is very far from being so. Therefore a temporarily successful revolution could result in the end only in a bloody and victorious reaction. Further, the republican leaders, who momentarily pooled their issues for the late election, have not really two ideas in comnon. Salmeron is a socialist, Margall is an anarchist, Zorrilla is for a dictatorship. These men cannot work together construct

the state league of democratic clubs, are at the Ebbitt. Both are here for office, either for themselves or friends.

General Meiver said in an interview today 'Eastern politicians have several popular and mistaken ideas concerning the politics of my state. Although Governor Boles has twice carried it, and will do so for a third time, Iowa must. nevertheless, be recognized as republican on national issues. Governo Boies was elected in the fight against prohibition. On this question the state is safely democratic. But the republicans have a high license faction which has been votin with us, and is known as the Boies repub

This year this faction is going to the re publican convention to try to bring it to a high license endorsement. Now if the repub cans give up prohibition they lose the 20. prohibitionist votes. It they main the prohibition platform the high icense faction remains with us so they are in a very serious dilemma and a very pecu-liar position. The prohibition issue will consequently be the great issue. It is the purpose of the democrats to inject the tariff issue again into the campaign and we hope

to gain a great many votes by it. Attributed to the Tariff. "For Instance, in agricultural counties,



Remember, II will be Exclu-

sive with the next issue of The Sunday Bee

# BROWNING, KING a co Largest Manufacturors and Republication of Clothing in the World.

## Out on the Sidewalk.

Mrs. Benson's stock is now out of the way and



we are in posession of the store, and the wall ber and the small boy who helps are all there

things begin to look as if our prophecy about the hole in the wall was about to become true. We have turned our third floor into a most complete retail department, where among other things we show the now popular Hopkins hat, besides the latest tourist hats in all colors and at reasonable prices. The carpenters won't interfere with the sale of our nobby new spring suits which we flatter ourselves are miles ahead of anything shown in the west,



and the hole in the wall. The masons, the carpenters, the plumin their glory, and

republican, he will continue to cherish his worship of the republic as the best form of government for Spain, when she is ripe for it, and will limit himself for the present to the work of defending, with voice and pen, peace and liberty. The reports as to the situation in Egypt are such as Englishmen do not like to read. They indicate that in the course of the

summer, possibly before that, England

may have need for her naval vessels at the

Egyptian end of the Mediterranean, and

that is assigned as one reason why her share

in the American naval ceremonies is to be

relatively slight. On the other hand the

French are becoming more restless as they

ee a nearer prospect of trouble for Eng-

land, whose influence in the Delta they

have always deeply resented. It is quite

within the range of probability that a

French ministry, harassed and perplexed by

confusion at home, might seek to distract

the public mind by an appearance of quarrel-

ing with England. But this would be a

dangerous game to play, for when quarrel-

ing begins no one can say where it will stop.

tively, and, if they could, would have to