THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER Editor

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. OFFICES.

Omaba, The Bee Building, South Omaha, corner N and 25th Streets Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street, Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street CORRESPONDENCE All con-numbrations relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Ree Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-pany. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska.

County of Douglas:
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of This BEE publishing company, does solomaly awar that the actual circulation of THE DALLY BEE for the week ending April 8, 1832, was as follows: Sunday, April 2 ...

GEO B TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 5th day of April, 1803.
N. P. FEIL. Notary Public.

Average Circulation for March, 1893, 24,179 THE lawmakers at Lincoln are done. The lawyers will possess the city for the next few weeks.

THE legislature has adjourned and Kyner will run at large again. Will he get another railroad contract?

MR. LOBECK'S cake is dough from now on. If he was really a candidate for mayor he should have voted for house roll 233. But-

THE democratic candidate for the Omaha postoffice must be patient. The president says that all first-class postmasters will be permitted to serve out their full terms.

IT is said that more than one-half of the \$200,000 appropriated for the expenses of the Bering sea commission has already been spent, and its work has only just commenced.

SHOULD the governor eventually find it necessary to appoint new members of the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings it is to be hoped that he will find men who will not fear overwork.

Don't fail to vote for house roll 233. Push it! Rush it!

The people of the United States of America and Tom Majors want it bad!

THE committee that investigated the Beatrice institution finally decided that the purchase of eight tons of soap in three months was not irregular. It would be interesting to know what use the feeble minded patients make of so much soap.

OMAHA felt the predicted fall in the temperature yesterday, but not the fierce storm of wind that swept neighboring states and territories and did much damage in some localities. This part of the country continues to be fortunate in its weather.

THE propositions of the tories of Ulster for armed resistance to the home rule bill is extremely silly from any point of view and cannot fail to produce results favorable to home rule. In England the opponents of the Gladstone policy are showing more sense.

CHOLERA is now reported from nearly every district of Russia in which it prevailed last year. This bears out the predictions of the most eminent cholera specialists of Europe who have insisted that it would break out again this year in localities where it was epidemic last

Another prize fighter has been killed in battle. This time the tragedy took place in Syracuse, N. Y., a city that permits only gentlemanly boxing contests for "points." The dead pugilist's adversary secred his point all right, but as it involved the necessity of a funeral he is the object of some criticism.

THE impression prevails in the Board of Public Works that the asphalt men have formed a combine. The agent for the Barber company is the only bidder for the asphalt paving, and the bids are so high as to justify the suspicion that a deal has been made by which competition is withdrawn. It is expected that the board will readvertise for asphalt bids, but the result may be the same.

A POOR man stole a loaf of bread in New York City the other day and was required to give bail in the sum of \$300. The big thieves who loot banks and public treasuries are the ones who get off with light bail and are seldom punished in accordance with their deserts. It does not pay to steal a loaf of bread, but too often there is a nice clean profit in a theft that runs up into the millions.

THE only reason why Mrs. Potter was not elected mayor of Kansas City, Kan., seems to have been that she was deserted in the hour of need by the women voters. She only got half a dozen of the 3,600 votes cast by members of her own sex. The question arises, how can the women of Kansas expect to succeed in polities if they don't stand by each other? There is a great field for woman in politics in that state, but she must be more consistent.

IT SELDOM happens that a great wheat crop is followed by another equally great the next year, and the reports thus far made public in regard to the condition of wheat in several important agricultural states leads to the belief that this year's yield will not be very large. If later reports from the whole country are of the same character the wheat market cannot fail to improve, and in that case the farmer who has managed to get along without selling the whole of his last crop will be a gainer by increased prices. There are many farmers who have pursued this policy.

THE TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE. After a session covering a period of more than thirteen weeks the legislature has adjourned without day. In many respects this was the most remarkable body of lawmakers that was ever convened in this state, and a patent would care to risk a contest in it will take conspicuous rank in the history of Nebraska. Divided politically into three great groups of which | end of the struggle. neither had a controlling majority, its good work must, as a whole, be credited to the honest men of all parties, and its blunders and shortcomings cannot be laid at the door of any party.

taken up by the contest over railread

legislation and investigations and im-

peachments of officers and ex-state

officials charged with malfeasance. In

contrast with the previous legislature.

which insisted on the straight Iowa

maximum rate law or nothing, the

present legislature formulated a max-

imum rate law that recognized the

difference in population and volume

of traffic of Iowa and Nebraska, Modi-

fications and concessions to meet this

condition were made and the outcome

was the enactment of what is known as

signature of Governor Crounse to bes-

The wreck of the Capital National

bank at Lincoln, which involved a possi-

ble loss to the state of more than \$500,-

000, and the penitentiary cell house

frauds and the asylum swindles made

it an imperative duty of the legislature

to institute a searching investiga-

tion into the management of state insti-

tutions. Although these investigations

necessarily did not reach to the bottom

of all peculations and frauds they

brought to light a mass of corruption

at the state house and in several of the

state institutions that startled the

entire state and by sheer force

of public opinion rendered drastic treat-

ment of offending officials a matter of

honor and duty. Mere censure by the

to check criminal recklessness and

venality. Nothing less than impeach-

ment could possibly have brought about

a thorough cleansing of the state house.

ever, not have been carried on as a

partisan measure. It required the co-

operation of honest men of all parties to

secure the vote of a majority of both

houses, as required by the consti-

tution. It is to the credit of the

republican party that the impeach-

ment proceedings were set on foot

and unflinchingly supported by courage-

ous republicans, who believed it their

duty to purge the party and save the

state, and it is gratifying that the great

majority in the legislature ranged them-

cives in favor of impeachment when

Twenty-third legislature has been

its endeavor to reduce taxation

by cutting down and pruning out extrav-

agant appropriations. This policy of

rigid economy has resulted in a reduc-

tion of the appropriation bills of fully

The greater number of bills having

passed during the closing days of the

session it is impossible at this time to

critically estimate the character of the

measures enacted into law. Among so

many bills hastily voted through in the

confusion incident to the closing days

there are doubtless a number that will

not commend themselves to public favor.

Taken as a whole the work of

the Twenty-third legislature can-

not fail to meet popular approval

and its magnitude will be appreciated

more as the years go by. It is no small

task to keep a body of 133 men intact

under fire for weeks and keep them hew-

ing to the line of duty with every in-

centive to go wrong, and that, too, while

A LAW THAT IS NEEDED.

The fact that the law provides for no

recovery in the case of a successful action

by the government against any patented

monopoly will encourage the Bell Tele-

phone company to put forth every effort

that legal tacticians can suggest to post-

pone the final decision in the suit now

pending at Boston to invalidate the

Berliner patent owned by that com-

practically the only barrier to

free competition in the telephone

business, has about fourteen years

to run if it is not overthrown, and the

of life before it, if it can succeed in de-

history of government suits against

sorts of technical interventions, and the

greater the interests involved the better

the chance of postponement by the em-

ployment of dilatory tactics on the part

of lawyers who make such tactics the

But while it is not best to be too hope-

ful of an early victory for the govern-

ment in this case, it is gratifying to

know that there is some prospect of the

enactment of a law that may be the

means of hastening such a result.

Solicitor General Aldrich advocates a

law that will authorize the government

to recover in such cases the amounts

illegally obtained from the public by

the owners and users of a patent which

is declared invalid, and it is understood

that a bill of that character may be

introduced in the next congress. It

would have a wholesome influence

in such cases as the one under con-

sideration. When there is everything

up a stubborn fight and blocking the

wheels of the courts by the various de-

to gain and nothing to lose by keeping

study of their lives.

This patent, which is now

serving without pay.

half a million dollars over 1891.

A very conspicuous trait of

the final vote was taken.

Impeachment proceedings could, how-

come a law.

week as to the validity of patents granted in this country after a foreign patent upon the same device has lapsed by failure to pay taxes is said to be based upon a principle which extends to the Torn up during the first four weeks of Bell patents and which may be considthe session by a fierce triangular conered as practically disposing of them, test, which terminated in the election of Judge William V. Allen as United leaving only the Berliner patent to be contested. If the Bell Telephone com-States senator, the legislature exhibited an extraordinary tenacity of purpose pany has only this to depend upon and it and a creditable amount of integrity. is finally overthrown by the suit which the government is now vigorously While the temptations to sell and barter their votes were great the fact that pressing, it may be that free telephone competition is not far distant. The a poor man was elected to the senate without spending a dollar enactment of such a law as we have referred to would have a must be taken as proof that nine-tenths of this legislature could not tendency to check the resistance of the be swerved by money or promises of defendant corporation if the suit is not office, and the vulnerable members were terminated before its enactment becomes possible. It would also be a most useful held in cheek by a wholesome fear of exweapon in all future suits of a similar posure and popular disfavor. The greater part of the session was nature against patented monopolies.

such a policy will be pursued; but if the

law provided for the recovery of all the

money wrongfully taken from the peo-

ple under a fraudulent or improper pat-

ent no corporation operating under such

which it was likely to find itself beaten

A decision of the supreme court last

and heavily assessed for damages at the

STATE EXTRADITION. A decision of the supreme court of the United States, handed down within the last few days, has attracted a great deal of attention from the fact that it determines a question never before passed upon by that tribanal. This question was whether a person extradited from one state to another charged with a speeific crime could be tried for another crime in the state to which he was taken. One Lascelles, under the alias of Walter Beresford, was arrested in York upon a warrant of house roll 33, which now awaits the New extradition from Georgia charging with being a common him cheat and swindler. After being activered to the Georgia authorities, and while in jaii there, he was indicted for forgery under his true name of Lascelles. Being placed upon trial he pleaded that he was being tried for a different offense than the one named in the warrant of extradition. This was overruled by the court and he was convicted. An appeal was taken to the supreme court of the state, which affirmed the judgment of the lower court, and then the case was taken to the supreme court of the United States.

The federal question presented, as stated in the epinion delivered Justice Jackson, is whether fugitive from justice who legislature would have proved ineffective has been surrendered by one state of the union to another state thereof upon a requisition charging him with the commission of a specific crime, has, under the constitution and laws of the United States, a right, privilege, or immunity to be exempt from indictment and trial in the state to which he is returned for any other or different offense than that designated and described in the requisition proceedings under which he was demanded by and restored to such state, without first having an opportunity to return to the state from which he was extradited. It was claimed by the appellant that he tried alone for the crime charged in the warrant of extradition as if he were a fugitive from justice extradited from a foreign nation, thereby assuming that the states of the union are independent governments, having the full prerogatives and powers of all nations, except what have been conferred upon the general government, and not only have the right to grant, but do, in fact, afford to all persons within their boundaries an asylum as broad and secure as that which independent nations extend over their citizens and inhabitants.

The supreme court held that the argument was fallacious in assuming that the states of the union occupy toward each other, in respect to fugitives from justice, the relation of foreign nations, in the same sense in which the general government stands toward independent sovereignties on that subject. It was said by the court that there is nothing in the constitution or statutes of the United States in reference to interstate fugitives from justice which can be regarded as establishing any compact between the states of the union limiting their operation to particular or designated offenses. On the contrary, the provisions of the organic and statutory law embrace crimes and offenses of every character and description punishable by the laws of the state where the forbidden acts are committed. The court declared that it was questionable whether the states could constitutionally enter into any agreement or stipulation with each other for the purpose of defining or limiting the offenses for which fugitives would or should be surrendered. The conclusion of the court was that upon a fugitive's surrender to the state demanding his return in pursuance of national iaw, he may be tried in the state to which he is returned for any offense monopoly therefore has that many years other than that specified in the requisition for his rendition, and that in so laying justice for so long a time. The trying him against his objection no right, privilege or immunity secured patented monopolies presents many inhim by the constitution of the United stances of justice deferred through all States is thereby denied.

There can be no doubt of the soundness of this decision, which is clearly based on the plainest provisions of the constitution, and it is equally obvious that it in no wise contravenes the principle of state sovereignty, as that has been defined by the supreme court. The language of the constitution with reference to the surrender by one state of fugitives from justice from another state is perfectly plain, and it is somewhat remarkable that such a question as that upon which the supreme court has rendered a decision should have

been presented to that tribunal. Now that the county commissioners have received the city engineer's plans and recommendations for county roads and accepted them it ought not to take long to get the work fully laid out so that active operations can be started as soon as the bonds are sold. The material recommended and adopted is stone. There are many reasons why a stone payement is desirable in spite of its cost. vices so well known to skillful corpora- The original expense of laying it is never again, except possibly for short

tion lawyers, it is to be expected that large, but the expense of maintenance is periods, see the price of cotton suffilight. The country roads that are to be improved will some day be, at least for rely upon it as a means of purchasing a part of their length, within the city of supplies which can be raised at home. Omaha. They will have to sustain the | This is undoubtedly true. It is also true wear of a large volume of traffic. It is of all other agricultural products in wise to pave them with a view to the every other section of the country. The future, and in the extensions that are made hereafter, as the people feel that | agriculture, just as the farmers of the they can afford the cost, the same substantial material should be used.

> THE TRUSTS GROWING BOLDER. It is reported from Boston that prices on rubber goods have been advanced from 20 to 30 per cent by the gigantic trust that controls that industry, Scarcely a aday passes that does not bring the public some fresh reminder of the fact that about all of the great industries of the country, industries rendered great by reason of the universal consumption of their products by the people, are becoming closed to free competition and passing under the control of combinations possessing financial resources so great as to give them absolute power in their respective fields. Of the rubber trust comparatively little has been said, as there are so many others of greater importance, but it is an organization of great power and controls an industry that must necessarily be patronized by all classes of people. It represents a capital of many millions of dollars and embraces all but two of the firms that are regarded as important. Ever since the formation of this trust the jobbers have been bound under a strict contract not to sell goods lower than the price list furnished them by the manufacturer, nor to furnish goods to any other manufacturer without the consent of the original manufacturer. This tyrannical monopoly has now gone further and has cut off the large retailers from their former privilege of buying at factory prices. The average increase in the cost of rubber boots and shoes to the consumer in consequence of the exactions arbitrarily enforced by the trust is placed at 40 per

This combination presents some features different from those of most of the organizations that have been formed for the suppression of competition, but its character is essentially that which is common to them all; that is, it aims to extort money from the people by restraining competition and compelling the payment of high prices for its products. The trusts have now become so numerous that the formation of a new one or the adoption of a still bolder policy on the part of any one of them no longer occasions surprise. Now and then some court decision adverse to combinations is hailed as a promise of relief, but little is afterward heard of it. There are plenty of promises, but they are not fulfilled. Not a single one of these unlawful organizations has yet been wiped ont of existence by proceedings. The anthracite legal coal combine has been crippled to some extent by mismanagement, but it has hardly been scotched by the enforcement of law. Popular indignation against it had something to do with its difficulty in obtaining money, and this may be set down as about the only practical result of the great outcry that has been made by the oppressed people the same night to be against the robbery practiced by the

combine. Can it be said that any real progress whatever is being made toward accom plishing the overthrow of these unholy alliances? Is it not true, on contrary, that they are becoming more numerous and more powerful every day? It has sometimes seemed that they could not possibly withstand much longer the earnest and unanimous demand of the people that they be brought under subjection to the law, but they still thrive and their number is increasing. The new attorney general now has an excellent opportunity to show what kind of material he is made of. The express pledges of the political party in power should be re-

IT is stated upon high authority that the lumber supply of the United States now left standing will be entirely exhausted in from seventy-five to 100 years During 1892 in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota more than 14 per cent of the aggregate amount of standing timber was cut, the Michigan output amounting to 3,800,000,000 feet, or more than 15 per cent of the total supply in the state. It is clear that at this rate lumber must become a high-priced commodity in a few years and that its use for ordinary purposes must eventually be abandoned. The Engineering News looks upon the timber problem as one of very serious importance to the country. 'The whole subject of timber preservation," it says, "is one of time as much as it is one of money, and the subject cannot be taken up too seriously by the people and government of the United States." Congress has already done something in this direction and the president has been authorized to set aside certain parts of the public domain as forest preserves, but it is not likely that forest preservation will command much attention until most of the timber has disappeared.

THOSE English journalists who are coming to this country this month with the intention of spending some time in visiting the west and studying its resources will be surprised when they find how extensive the west is and how much time it takes to make even a superficial examination of so vast a territory. It they thoroughly earry out their plan they will be able to acquaint their renders with some interesting facts and correct some erroneous impressions.

THE present year will witness wonderful achievements in the way of high speed and phenomenal long distance runs on the railroads of this country. One train will make the run from New York to Chicago in nineteen hours, an average of nearly fifty miles an hour. It may be stated with perfect safety that it will not carry many immigrants.

A CORRESPONDENT of an Alabama newspaper who professes to have made a careful study of the cotton question writes that he is convinced that the south will

ciently high to warrant the producer to south will be forced to adopt diversified north and west have done and are doing.

REPORTS of causualties caused by the giving way of seaffolds on which workmen are employed are met with in the newspapers every day. The number of men killed or seriously injured by this means in the course of a year is very large, and yet such accidents seldom excite any other comment than that they are unfortunate. In almost every case they are the direct result of criminal carelessness on the part of some one, and that person should be held responsible for them in every instance. There under ordinary circumstances no reasonable excuse whatever for the falling of scaffolds built high in the air for men to stand upon while at work. The workman places his life in the hands of the contractor, and the latter. for the sake of saving a little time and money, erects flimsy scaffolds that are not safe. He thinks they may stand, but he does not take the trouble to make sure that they cannot fall. This is a subject that should engage the attention of employers. It is their duty to protect their workmen from danger by the exercise of reasonable care.

CRITICISM of Secretary Gresham because he did not keep Colonel Fred Grant in the Austrian mission should be reserved until it is known whether the secretary has any authority or influence in this administration. At any rate it would not be greatly to the credit of the son of General Grant to retain a place under a democratic administration merely because the secretary of state owed a debt of gratitude to his father.

PERHAPS Attorney General Olney is so confused by the rapidity with which the trusts and combines are forming that he doesn't know which to begin on first. It is to be hoped that his indecision will prove to be only temporary, and that he will very soon begin to earry out the policy to which the present administration stands pledged.

When everybody has gotten through advancing theories as to what happened to the steamship Naronic the mystery will be as impenetrable as ever. The illfated ship has joined the green navies at the bottom of the sea, and that is all that can ever be known about her,

EX-AUDITOR BENTON had a keen appreciation of the perquisite powers of his office. The chances are that he will not fill many more official positions in this state.

The Gospel of Peace. Pittsburg Disputch. Every successful international arbitration

as the reason for war and hastens the era of peace.

> New Excadition Decision. New York Herald.

The supreme court now holds that a fugitive surrendered on any charge may be tried in the demanding state for any other offense. The court reasons that states in this respect are not as sovereign as foreign nations, but that their sovereignty is limited by the federal constitution. It is interesting to sovereignty was written by Justice Jackson. whose recent appointment called forth from many republican organs predictions of the danger of appointing a "southern states rights democrat and ex-confederate" to the subreme bench.

The Passing of Hill. Harper's Weekly.

Mr. Hill is no longer to be greatly feared. He was strong only while there was no effective force of party sentiment against his machine's autocratic methods. There has not been a day in the last five years when Mr. Hill would have dared to face the voters of his party at fairly held primaries. And now that the machine must bend or break Mr. Hill is an obstacle to bending. Therefore he must go. He can no longer lead. No one ought to be so able as he to see the truth o the situation. He can no longer help Murph and the rest of the pack, and therefore, after their natures, they will turn upon him and rend him. But the pack will continue to be just as dangerous after as before the pass-

Senatorial Investigation.

Springfield (Mass) Republican For the senate to extend its inquiry into the Roach matter to include a scrutiny of the means by which his election was secured, would be to establish an inconvenient prece dent. If the way Roach got into the senate is to be looked into there is at least equally good reason for examining the methods by which several other senators got their seats. There are several who would not be likely to be in the senate had they not been million-aires or political bosses. There are others concerning whose election scandal was busy at the time and open charges of bribery were made. There is a sufficiently wide field for several such investigations, if the senate chooses to undertake them—which the senate, for this very reason, is not likely to do.

Jersey Justice.

Can a justice, with justice, sentence orisoner, in whose crime he has participated o a punishment for the commission of that erime! is an ethical question which Justice O'Donnell of Jersey City auswers in the af firmative. His benor was ignorant of the theory and practice of the game of craps. One of four juvenile gamblers who had been haled before him offered to shake the dice with him, and a thrilling game followed, in which the court cleared out the prisoner. The play having been brought to an end by the want of coin on one side. Mr. O'Donnell entenced the defendant to a fine. Surely this is an example of Judicial stoicism worth; of an ancient Roman. That the gentleman upon the bench had participated in a social amusement with the gentleman at the bar did not mitigate the stern sense of duty of the former.

APRIL SHOWERS.

New York Sun. I hate a man 'at's allus grumblin' an' I ain't inclined myself To cuss an' swear at what I've got, an' wish for so thin' else; But when the March wind's howlin' an' the sky looks glum an' sour. I opine there ain't no harm in wishin' fer an April shower.

I hain't no eddication like these college chaps, I can't set down my feelin's as I'd oughter do. I hain't no hand at rhyndn', still, somehow, there be powers
O' poetry a-turkin in the thought of April
showers!

An' tho' I spose a plain old farmin' countryman 'an't preciate the workin's o' Dame Natur When I think o' pinks an' daisies, an' all the purty flowers. ey seem like thirsty calidren drinkin' in the

like things
But it allus sets me thinkin', when the rain falls in the spring.
O'fits years ago an more, out in the rustle When I kissed Mandy—an' just then we had an April shower!

ain't called sentimental-I'm too old for sich

HOUSE ROLL THIRTY-THREE.

Genoa Banner: All honor to the brave men and true who stood so nobly by the peo-

ple in this great fight for justice. Tecumseh Chieftain (rep.): Whether it a wise measure or not, the people have is a wise measure or not, the people have been clamoring for it, and now that they have it we hope it may prove a benefit to all parties concerned and work hardships on no

Wayne Herald (rep.): The maximum freight rate bill passed the senate and the house immediately acquiesced in the amendments by the senate. will certainly sign it. At last we are to have proper railroad freight rates.

seward People's Rights: An effort will be made to make the freight bill odious dur-ing the next two years, with the hope of securing its repeal, but we predict a sad failure in this direction. That Governor failure in this direction. That Governor Crounse will sign the bill there is no doubt.

Wayne Democrat: In the passage of the Il, whether it be of great practical benefit to the people or not, a principle has been fought for, and the battle won, and here

after it will be much easier to secure rail-road legislation than it has been in the past Wakefield Republican: After the most resistless and stubborn opposition to the measure by the opponents of the bill, the history of which is well known to the readers of the newspapers, the senate finally passed the bill by the vote of eighteen for to four-teen against, thus lifting the burden of extortionate freight rates from the shoulders of the railroad-ridden people of this great

Beatrice Times: The maximum freight ernor Crounse this week, is in reality a sub-stitute for the measure offered by the rail-road committee. The bill is not so radical as the one that passed the legislature two years ago and met with a defeat from Gov-ernor Boyd. The railroads are making a bitter fight against the bill, not perhaps so much on account of the reduction it makes in rates, as for the reason that they do not law. But experience shows that the only way reasonable rates can be secured is by legislative enactment.

Tekamah Burtonian (rep.): -The long and bitter fight is over and the maximum freight rate bill has passed. The Burtonian says all honor to the eighteen faithful senators who remained faithfully at their posts fo forty-eight hours. The passage of this bill is a victory for the people of the state of Nebraska. The failure of the different egislatures to pass the same against cor cate greed and influence created a feeling distrust that anything would ever be done, and as it has passed at last, the fee otherwise would have been. The Burtonia does not for a moment contend that the bill is perfect. It was not to be expected that any rate law could be devised that would be satisfactory to both the shipper and the railroad managers. Populists, democrats and republicans all supported the bill, and it can truthfully be said that it was the voice of the people which spoke in the pas-sage of the bill.

West Point Republican (rep.): For the passage of the Newberry bill the railroads have but themselves to blame to a very large extent. For years they have maintained a obby in Lincoln and intimidated legislation by bribing the people's delegates until the patience of the taxpaying element became exhausted and they arose in their might and loosened from their throat the clutches of the corporate monopoly. The sys-tem of bribery carried on by the the corporate monopoly, the sys-tem of bribery carried on by the railroad lobby was of a unique char-acter. Secret rooms were maintained wherein the cappers would inveigle the legislators where they would be wined and lined and otherwise entertained. innumerable were issued by the several roads, while the people paid their legisla-tors' mileage. Many other methods, not to mention open purchase of votes, were re sorted to to place the representatives unde lasting obligations to the railroads. Thei methods have frequently been exposed, but it availed little. The inevitable was anticinated, so today we have a maximum, freight law-or rather as soon as signed by the gov-ernor and goes into effect.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

Actions are ideas in motion. Gorden opportunities fly low, but they fly

The place for the revival to begin is in the preacher's heart. The real preacher is always preaching mehow and somewhere. The devil has no fault to find with the man

the is in love with himself Sometimes little troubles on earth open ery big windows in heaven. Human nature on the throne is no better than human nature in the gutter.

People sometimes make the most noise in church when they are sound asleep. The world is full of people who want to do good but they are in no hurry to commend One of the saddest sights upon which ingers have to look is the life of a lonely

The woman who paints her cheeks and the man who dyes his whiskers never fool but

Not as Dangerous as a Prize Fight. San Francisco Chroniele

With bulletproof uniforms the soldiers of the next century will be in little more dan-ter from missiles than were the mediaval knights in full armor. This new departure in protecting the body will probably be followed by new plans of warfare. How would it do to discard fighting at long range and revert to the primitive method of personal combat, hand to hand! There would not be so many killed or maimed as ent system, while the test of strength and skill would be far better.

WHISPERS OF FUN.

Boston Courter: A turn of the tied-from

Pittsburg Chronicle: The early bicyclist catches the first case of pneumonia.

Troy Press: The season is rapidly approaching when the ice man is cool and his bills are officeted.

Rochester Democrat: A headlight is a good hing for an engine, but a light head is not thing for an engine, good for the engineer. Chicago Tribune: One of the latest arrivals

at Jackson park is an orang-outing from Java, and visitors are cautioned not to monkey with him.

Washington Star: "I'll tell you, there's nothing like coolness in the presence of danger," said Juggins, "No," replied Jaggins; "that's what keeps people from being sunstruck."

Somerville Journal: The man who never said anything disagreeable about other people in his life was probably born deaf and dumb.

Atchison Globe: When a girl allows a fellow oput his overcoat on without assisting him, it is a sign that she doesn't want him to come Defiance News: He sent a perfumed billet-doux to a maiden aged thirty and foux. It ex-pressed inclination toward annexation, and she telegraphed: "I'm your louxloux."

DOMESTIC IDOLS. Wishington Star.

She made a loaf of bread one mora.
It was a brittle cake.
It left the family all forlors
To see it fall and break.

But soon we patched it up with glue, Like other bric-a-brac, And now it hangs where all may view A most artistic placque.

PERSONALITIES.

Herr Krupp is the largest taxpayer in Ger-He pays \$32,400 on an income of \$1,

Theodore Wachtel, the famous German tenor, began his career as a cab driver. He

Judge R. R. Nelson of the United States district court of Minnesota, is the only man on the district bench appointed before the Miss Maud Lorillard, daughter of Pierre

Lorillard, is to marry T. Suffern Tailer at noon, April 15, which date happens to be a Saturday. Mrs. Stonewall Jackson has been presented with a sprig of ivy from Martin Luther's grave and intends planting it on

her husband's. Carl Schurz, who was old enough to be a revolutionist in Germany in 1848, doesn't look much older than he did when he was

secretary of the interior under President One of the youngest heutenants in the army is Wilt Wallace, son of the late pest-master at Indianapolis (General Harrison's

first law partner) and a nephew of General Lew Wallace. Mrs. Greshman, the wife of the secretary of state, said at a tea not long ago: "I trust the newspapers will not begin to publish ac-

counts of my extraordinary abilities and talents, for I haven't any. The judge doesn't like extraordinary women. New York is now entertaining Prince Roland Bonaparte, granduephew of Napoleon Bonaparte. He has come over to study

American archaeology, being a noted scien tist who has written twenty-three works on the subject of anthropology. Mark Twain has come home from his European trip incog. He lauded Monday with a small hand sachel, made his way un-noticed to a hotel, registered as "George

Jones, Gibraltar," but sent a telegram in the evening which revealed his identity. A HINT FROM PARIS.

European Edition New York Herald.



Diagonal in two toned effect of pink and light tan is the material of this gown. The light tan is the material of this gown. The yoke is strapped with gold soutache, and the passementeric is of bronze beads and span-gles on a foundation of gold. Wood brown

BROWNING, KING

Got 'Em in a Box



The tailor no longer stands any show when it comes to turning out nobby wearing apparel. We make up so many suits that fit as well, look as well, and are as well as private tailored garments, that we can afford to sell them at half tailor prices. We have never before gathered around us so fine a line of spring suits for boys and

men as this year-Our children's department on the second floor is the largest and most complete in this western country-Boys' suits from \$2 up-Men's suits fron \$8.50 up. The hats are temporarily on the third floor, and we are selling lots of them at lower prices than hat stores do-Meantime they are working at that hole in the wall.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

Store open every evening till 6 12 1 S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas 31